



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

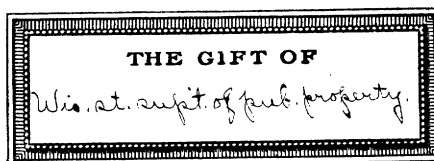
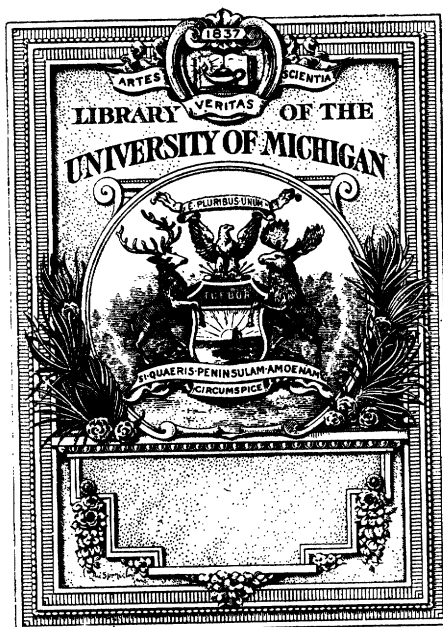
About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
ADJUTANT
GENERAL
OF THE
STATE OF WISCONSIN
FOR THE YEAR
1865

E
537.2
A15
1912
v. 2

Reprint 1912



E
537.2
.A15
1912
v. 2

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Wisconsin ADJUTANT GENERAL *S. Office*

OF THE

STATE OF WISCONSIN

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 30th, 1865.

(REPRINT 1912)

CHARLES E. ESTABROOK,
EDITOR.

DUNCAN MCGREGOR,
CHARLES R. BOARDMAN,
ASSOCIATE COMMISSIONERS.

MADISON, WIS.:

WILLIAM J. PARK & CO., BOOKSELLERS, BINDERS AND STATIONERS.
1866.



PREFACE.

In this edition the report of the adjutant general for the year 1865 is reprinted, but with the omission (1) of the lists of losses of the various Wisconsin organizations mustered into the service of the United States, such lists appearing in the original report immediately following the history of the several organizations, (2) of Exhibits E and F, which constitute a regimental roster of the commissioned officers of the Wisconsin volunteers, and (3), an alphabetical index of that roster. These lists are excluded because they have been carefully revised and reprinted in separate form,—the losses in a memorial volume, Wisconsin Losses in the Civil War, and exhibits E and F in the Roster of Wisconsin Volunteers.

The head and marginal notes in this edition are by the editor. The “Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies” in the “War of the Rebellion” are in each case cited by the **serial** number of such records.

ERRORS AND CORRECTIONS.

The references in all cases are to the serial number of the volumes of the "Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies" in the "War of the Rebellion," whether referred to as Rebellion Records or Ibid.

Page 87, note at bottom of page, should read capitol.

Page 224, indented inset page, should read 294 instead of 194.

Page 377, note at bottom of page, in letter to governor, date should be 1864, instead of 1865.

Page 215, date line of General Order at bottom of page, should be 1865 instead of 1862.

JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 6, A.

Resolved by the Assembly, the Senate concurring, That the Secretary of State be and is hereby authorized to have printed in book form, 2,000 copies of the annual reports of the Adjutant General, Quartermaster General and Surgeon General, for the year 1865, in one volume, and that said volume shall also contain a reprint of so much of the Adjutant General's reports for the years 1863 and 1864, as pertains to the regimental history for the purpose of giving a connected narrative of each organization during the entire term of service. These reports to be printed on book paper, of not less than thirty-five pounds to the ream, and bound in muslin, with the exception of one hundred volumes, which shall be bound with morocco backs and corners, pasteboard sides and marbled covers, for exchange from the Adjutant General's office. Of the balance, six copies shall be delivered to each member of the legislature and the elective officers thereof, and the remainder to be disposed of under the direction of the Governor.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF WISCONSIN,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Madison, Dec. 30th, 1865.

To his Excellency, JAMES T. LEWIS, Governor:

I have the honor herewith to submit my annual report from
this department for the year 1865;

Very respectfully,

your obedient servant.

AUG. GAYLORD,

Adjutant General.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF WISCONSIN,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Madison, September 1, 1866.

In consequence of delay, arising from various causes, in the publication of this volume, all organizations of Wisconsin troops have been mustered out of service, in time so that their completed histories could be inserted in this report, and this has been done, in order to make a complete and compact official history of the part taken by Wisconsin in the great struggle for the maintenance of the General Government against rebellion. This will serve to explain the fact that while this is the report of this office for the year ending September 30, 1865, it contains histories, rosters, mortality lists, etc., complete to different dates in 1866, when the organizations have been disbanded, which were in the service of the United States, on the 30th of September, 1865. This course was deemed to be exceedingly desirable in connection with the reprint of regimental narratives from the reports of previous years. These additions to the report have been made from data coming into possession of the office partly previous to the resignation of General Gaylord, on the 1st of May last, and partly since.

JAMES K. PROUDFIT,
Adjutant General.

ANNUAL REPORT.

GOVERNOR—In submitting to your Excellency this, my fourth annual report, it is with lively pleasure I recall the fact that the days of our nation's civil strife are ended; that the victory of the union forces over an armed rebellion against the General Government is complete and final, and that with labors all done, and well done, we have been permitted to welcome home again so many of those who went forth from the state to battle in this great struggle.

In the accomplishment of this result, Wisconsin has, in common with her sister states, right nobly borne herself in every department aroused to activity by this contest; through her soldiers in the field, and her patriotic men and women at home. Her sons have gone forth manfully, achieving for themselves, and reflecting honors upon their state, from every battlefield.

Whether in the army of the Potomac, the army of the Cumberland, the Tennessee, or the Gulf, or in the more remote and less conspicuous array, her soldiers have stood shoulder to shoulder with those of other states, equal with any, and second to none in deeds of heroism and devotion to our country's cause and flag.

In every department of sanitary and Christian labor, through public channels and private munificence, her people at home have given unceasing and unwearied labor to sustain and cheer their sons and brothers at the front and to maintain and secure the perpetuity of the National government.

RECRUITING SERVICE.

The succession of Union victories culminating in the surrender of the main rebel forces under Lee and Johnston, in April of the present year, and the consequent suspension of recruiting, and the disbandment of the volunteer force, preclude the

8] necessity for any extended report of the recruiting service in this state during the year, and will render the character of this report that of a review of the volunteer service of this state during the rebellion; rather than any extended record of the labors of the present year.

The labors of the first three months, although of short duration, were, however, remarkably active, and successful in securing the General Government a larger number of recruits from this state than in any corresponding period subsequent to the autumn of 1862; the total number of volunteers and drafted men exceeding twelve thousand.

The call of the president of the United States, dated December 19th, 1864, for three hundred thousand volunteers, was issued to the people of this state on the 3rd of January, 1865, in General Orders number one, current series, from this office, also directing the organization of the Forty-sixth regiment. The Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth, organizing and incomplete at the commencement of the year, with half a regiment each at the front, were, by active exertions of the commanding officers, speedily filled to the minimum, the recruits being mustered and forwarded to the front by companies.

The provisions of the Act of Congress, approved July 4th, 1864, for "calling out the national forces," permitted the terms of one, two and three years' enlistment, and the new regiments were under this call and subsequent orders designated and organized as one year regiments. Subsequent orders were issued as late as March 1st, directing the organization of new regiments, numbering from the Forty-seventh to the Fifty-third, inclusive.

Recruiting slackened, however, to such an extent before the completion of the last-named regiment, that it became necessary to consolidate the four companies of the Fifty-third with five of the Fifty-first, yet incomplete, and they were thus mustered into the service under command of Colonel Leonard Martin.

Besides the volunteers constituting the new organizations, under this call there were, during this period, from January 1st to April 15th—the date on which recruiting ceased by order of the War Department, a large number of recruits and drafted men assigned to old regiments in the service, both infantry and cavalry.

An order from the War Department authorizing the organization of a "veteran corps," to be commanded by Major General W. S. Hancock, and composed of veteran troops from all northern states, was also published in this state, and enlistments encouraged.

Through the exertions mainly of officers formerly connected with Wisconsin regiments, two hundred and fifteen recruits were enlisted for this service.

Recruits generally preferring to join either old or new regiments from our own state, instead of that proposed, the endeavor was not highly successful.

During this period, also, the First cavalry, whose original term of service had expired, and many of which had accordingly been mustered out of service, was permitted to reorganize. This was done at Nashville, where the old organization was mustered out, and the regiment remustered on the 14th day of February, under command of O. H. La Grange, the former colonel.

The following is a list of the new regiments sent to the field the present year: (1865)

Infantry.		Men.
46th,	Colonel F. S. Lovell, commanding.....	914
47th,	" Geo. B. Ginty, commanding.....	927
48th,	" U. B. Pearsall, commanding.....	828
49th,	" Samuel B. Fallows, commanding.....	986
50th,	" John G. Clark, commanding.....	942
51st,	} Consolidated, Leonard Martin, commanding.....	841
53d,		
52d,	Lieut. Colonel Hiram J. Lewis, commanding.....	866

So far as possible, it has been the endeavor on the part of our state, and with a fair degree of success, under each gubernatorial administration, to keep full the ranks of the old regiments, rather than create new organizations. These have been directed only as such action seemed necessary, with a view to success in recruiting. This course has been pursued in the belief that in the discipline obtained by months of service, one recruit in an old regiment is equal to three in a new regiment entirely unacquainted with the discipline and requirements of active service.

This course was highly appreciated by the commanding generals of the army. Major General Wm. T. Sherman, in his late visit to this state repeatedly alluded to the fact in pub-

lic and private that in this respect our regiments were unequalled, and that therein lay the secret of their marked efficiency.

Little transpired during the time occupied in the foregoing labor, which requires special mention.

10] Under a decision of the Provost Marshal General prohibiting the recognition of the recruiting officers and the plan previously followed, some difficulty arose, which for a time threatened the destruction of the recruiting service in this state. The course heretofore pursued was fully set forth in the following letter, addressed to the Secretary of War, with request that the restriction might be removed:

GENERAL HEAD-QUARTERS, STATE OF WISCONSIN,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Madison, December 21, 1864.

HON. EDWIN M. STANTON, *Secretary of War*:

SIR: The governor is in receipt of a communication (a copy of which, with endorsement, is enclosed,) Lieut. Colonel Giddings, United States mustering and disbursing officer at this place, which bears an endorsement from one of the bureaus of the Provost Marshal General's office, asking for information "by what authority the governor has issued recruiting commissions," other than those authorized by General Orders No. 131, current series, from the War Department, indicating from the nature of the inquiry, that question has arisen relative to the manner in which the recruiting service has been heretofore conducted in this state.

Omitting any notice of the language of the endorsement referred to, I am instructed to state in reply, that the governor is not aware of the existence of any specific order on the subject, other than General Orders No. 75, series of 1863, and No. 131 current series, from the War Department, which recognize and modify the existing system of recruitment. In connection with this matter, it is perhaps unnecessary to request your notice of the fact that from the commencement of recruiting volunteers for the General Government, the labor of enlisting men has been almost exclusively performed by citizens, who, acting under authority conferred by appointment of the governors of states, have, by personal exertions and influence in their respective localities, enlisted the soldiers who constitute our volunteer regiments.

And further, that from this state, at least, not one thousandth part of the volunteers in the service were enlisted by the second lieutenants referred to. In many, and it may be said, in the majority of regiments from this state, the second lieutenants, thus authorized, did not receive notice of their discharges, enabling them to be conditionally mustered for the duty contemplated until after the companies to which they were assigned had been completed, through the exertions of recruiting officers. These appointments by the Governor have been issued to persons of ability and energy; in some instances, limiting the appointments for each regiment to the number of line offices required, and frequently issuing a larger number.

In the latter case, many of these appointments were granted to citizens, merely to confer authority, by virtue of which a sufficient number of men might be enlisted to fill the quota assigned to a particular locality, frequently without any resultant expense to the government, the enlistment appearing in the name of the Provost Marshal.

Such appointments (in the form of blank enclosed, marked "A,") were accepted with the following understanding:

I. That personal services, rendered under the appointment, were to be without compensation from either the state or the United States.

II. That if successful in recruiting the required number, a commission—*at the discretion of the governor*, might be issued, in which the recipient was supposed to find a proper equivalent for the labor and expense incurred in recruiting.

III. That certain expenses only were authorized by the Regulations; such as subsistence of recruits for a specified time, transportation to camp of rendezvous, and rent of office, limited and guided by the Letter of Instructions, a copy of which is enclosed, marked "B."

IV. That all accounts for expenses incurred must be certified by the recruiting officers, and upon being verified by the enlistment papers, and muster rolls, were approved at this office, by order of the governor, no expenses being allowed for recruits who had not subsequently been mustered into United States service.

This plan met the approval of the United States mustering and disbursing officers, and under it accounts were audited and paid until the month of April last, when it was modified in some respects, by the circular of instructions from the Provost Marshal General (see copy enclosed marked "C,") by the provisions of which recruiting officers have since been guided and under which similar accounts have been paid without question, until the present instance. It may here be stated that this is substantially the course pursued in the adjoining states.

Further: it would seem that some recruiting officers, other than the second lieutenants referred to, were recognized by the War Department, as indicated by the following statement, to which your attention is respectfully invited.

On the 26th of October last, a request was sent from this office for the discharge of the persons designated as second lieutenants under General Orders No. 131, in the Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth regiments of infantry, then organizing. To this application the following reply, dated November 2d, was received by telegraph, viz:

"Discharges of enlisted men for promotion cannot be made until commands are reported ready.

(Signed,)

T. M. VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant General.

This decision was confirmed by subsequent correspondence.

If the second lieutenants are refused discharge, it may be asked by what agency is it contemplated that volunteers shall be enlisted and the commands put in readiness, if not through the action of recruiting officers appointed by the Governor? If the latter agency is now acknowledged, by what authority is it specifically recognized?

It is believed that there exists a misapprehension of the matter concerning which reference was made by Lt. Col. Giddings, to the Provost Marshal General. Although the number of appointments made by the governor may, in some instances, have been large, with a view to securing enlistments promptly, and in every locality, yet, it should be borne in mind that no extra expense is thereby incurred, accounts being paid only for expense accruing for recruits who have been mustered into service, and, even then, only with the restrictions established by the War Department.

The above detailed statement is respectfully transmitted for the information of the War Department, as there seems to be in bureaus charged with the payment of accounts, some great misunderstanding as to the nature and necessities of the volunteer recruiting service in this state.

In connection with this subject, information is respectfully requested as to the manner in which it is contemplated that recruiting should be carried on in future. The experience of the last three and a half years has demonstrated to the state authorities that the enlistment of volunteers in any considerable number can only be effected by the personal influence and exertion of men whose character and standing are well known in their respective lo-

calities; and in this view of the case, it is respectfully asked, whether it is intended by the War Department that enlistments under the pending draft shall be conducted exclusively by the Provost Marshals and other United States officers on duty within the state.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

AUG. GAYLORD,

Adjutant General.

Reply was received authorizing the governor "to appoint not to exceed three recruiting agents for each new company you are raising under the present call," and volunteers were recruited and companies organized in the same manner as before.

DRAFT OF 1865.

In the call of December 19th, 1864, it was ordered that unless the quotas of several sub-districts were filled by voluntary enlistments before the 15th of February ensuing, draft should be made in the sub-districts deficient at that date, for the requisite number; but the district Provost Marshals having been unable to complete the enrollment and correction at the time appointed, the draft was delayed. By order from the War Department, dated February 23d, draft was directed on the 27th following, in all sub-districts where no efforts were being made to fill quotas by volunteering.

It was accordingly commenced in the Second district on the day appointed, in the Third district on the 28th, in the Fifth on the 1st of March, and subsequently in the Fourth district. Owing to the large extent of territory included in the Sixth district, the enrollment and corrections were still incomplete at the date of suspension in recruiting, and there was consequently no draft in that district under the last call. The first quota assigned to the state under the call of December 19th, was erroneous, being announced at seventeen thousand eight hundred and five (17,805). The corrected quota of this state, under the former call of July 19th, 1864, for five hundred thousand troops, was but fifteen thousand three hundred and forty-one.

By what calculation the quota was increased over twenty-five hundred on the subsequent call for a number of troops two-fifths less, was not readily apparent, and was so mani-

festly wrong that it was made the occasion of protest and inquiry.

A subsequent reassignment of quotas by the department reduced the quota of this state to twelve thousand three hundred and fifty-six, which number was assigned to the several sub-13] districts in the manner prescribed by formula from the Provost Marshal's department.

It is, perhaps, useless at this date, to recall the difficulties under which the state authorities, and consequently the people, labored in their endeavors to comprehend the wishes, or manner of procedure of the Provost Marshal General in the assignment of quotas and distribution of credits under this call. A statement of the course pursued by this office to ascertain the facts, is, however, due to the legislature and people of the state. The method adopted in the assignment of this quota was deemed a breach of faith with the people in this respect, namely: Under the call of July 18th, 1864, the various sub-districts in the loyal states were assured that their quotas in the (then) future would be increased or lessened in the proportion that they furnished a less or greater number of men (in years of service) to the United States government; in other words, that the number required from each sub-district under subsequent calls would depend upon the credits arising from its own contributions to the number called for. This promise was not and could not be fulfilled in the assignment of the quota of December 19th, in the manner proposed and illustrated by the formulas from the Provost Marshal General's bureau. The plan adopted did give credit to congressional districts for all excesses of credits existing in the sub-districts composing them, in the distribution of which excess, credit was given pro rata to each sub-district; thereby rewarding the delinquent sub-district for what it had not done, and defrauding those entitled of what was their due. Had each sub-district exactly filled its quota, the plan adopted would have been a just procedure, but in the existing state of the case, it wrought injustice.

In proof of this position I append a copy of General Fry's formula and tables "A," "B" and "C," illustrating the theory; and also the following letter addressed to and accompanying copies of the same tables to the adjutants general of other states, as explanatory.

14]

HEADQUARTERS STATE OF WISCONSIN,
 ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
 Madison, February 3d, 1865.

Gen.

Adjutant General of

SIR:—The accompanying tables, "A," "B" and "C," have been compiled for the purpose of illustrating the formula contained in the letter of the Provost Marshal General, dated January 24, 1865, and are respectfully submitted to you for your inspection.

It will be observed, that in each table the credits of the Fourth sub-district are identical with General Fry's formula, the only change being in the terms of service of men furnished by the other seven sub-districts.

Your attention is respectfully invited to the rather extraordinary results which follow: The quota of the Fourth sub-district, according to schedule "A," is one hundred and eighty-two, according to schedule "B," ninety, and according to schedule "C" two hundred and ninety-three; and this it should be noted, without change of credit in that sub-district, or alteration of the number assigned as quota to the district of which it is a part.

I am, General, very respectfully

Your obedient servant,

AUG. GAYLORD,
Adjutant General.

PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL'S FORMULA.

[EXTRACT]

Suppose the quota under the present call in a given district containing eight (8) sub-districts is 1,000 men and that the quota in that district under the call of July 18th, 1864, was 1,600, which was filled as follows:

Sub-Districts.	No. of men furnished.	PERIOD OF SERVICE.			Total No. of years service.	Excess of No. of years of service over No. of men.
		1 year.	2 years.	3 years.		
First	200	140	20	40	300	100
Second	240	180	10	50	250	110
Third	160	80	12	68	308	148
Fourth	260	120	30	110	510	250
Fifth	180	100	10	70	330	150
Sixth	240	120	20	100	460	220
Seventh	140	60	10	70	250	150
Eighth	180	132	24	24	252	72
Total	1,600	932	136	532	2,800	1,200

"It will be seen that the excess of years of service over the number of men furnished in the 1st sub-district is 100, in the 2d 110, etc. Total in the district 1,200."

15] "The quota of the district under the present call is 1,000, this multiplied by three (3) gives 3,000 years of service; to this add the excess (1,200) then as the number enrolled in the district (20,000) is to this sum (4,200) so is the number enrolled in the sub-district to the number of years service required increased by its excess; from which deduct the excess of years service which the sub-district has furnished, and divide the remainder by three (3) to find the quota of the sub-district."

DRAFT—PROVOST MARSHAL'S FORMULA FOR QUOTAS. 15

Sub-districts.	No. enrolled in district.	Quota of district multiplied by 3 and excess added.	Number enrolled in sub-districts.	Gross quota.	Excess furnished by sub-districts.	No. of years service required and to be divided by 3.	Net quota or the required No.
First	20,000	4,200	2,400	504	100	404	135
Second	20,000	4,200	2,800	588	110	478	159
Third	20,000	4,200	2,000	420	148	272	91
Fourth	20,000	4,200	3,200	672	250	422	141
Fifth	20,000	4,200	2,200	462	150	312	104
Sixth	20,000	4,200	2,800	588	220	368	122
Seventh	20,000	4,200	2,000	420	150	270	90
Eighth	20,000	4,200	2,600	546	72	474	156
Total ..	20,000	4,200	20,000	4,200	1,200	3,000	1,000

"The above formula is furnished to boards of enrollment as a rule by which they will apportion the quotas of sub-districts, and determine the amount of credit due them."

(Signed,)

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost Marshal General.

16]

"A."

Sub-districts.	Number enrolled.	Quota under call of July 18, '64. No. men furnished.	PERIOD OF SERVICE.			Total number of years of service.	Excess, years of service over number of men.
			1 year.	2 years.	3 years.		
First	2,500	200	40	20	140	500	300
Second	3,000	240	50	10	180	610	370
Third	2,000	160	68	12	80	332	172
Fourth	3,250	260	120	30	110	510	270
Fifth	2,250	180	70	10	100	380	210
Sixth	3,000	240	100	20	120	500	270
Seventh	1,750	140	70	10	60	270	130
Eighth	2,250	180	24	24	132	468	228
	20,000	1,600	542	136	922	3,580	1,980

Sub-districts.	Number enrolled in district.	Quota of district multiplied by 3 and excess added.	Number enrolled in sub-district.	Gross quota.	Excess furnished by sub-district.	Number of years of service required and to be divided by 3.	Net quota or the required number.
First	20,000	4,980	2,400	508	300	208	69
Second	20,000	4,980	2,800	697	370	327	109
Third	20,000	4,980	2,000	498	172	326	108
Fourth	20,000	4,980	3,200	797	250	547	182
Fifth	20,000	4,980	2,200	548	210	338	113
Sixth	20,000	4,980	2,800	697	260	437	146
Seventh	20,000	4,980	2,000	498	130	368	123
Eighth	20,000	4,980	2,600	647	288	359	120
	20,000	4,980	20,000	4,980	1,980	3,000	1,000

17]

"B."

Sub-districts.	Number enrolled.	Quota under call of July 18, '64. No. men furnished.	PERIOD OF SERVICE.			Total number of years of service.	Excess, years, service over No. of men.
			1 year.	2 years.	3 years.		
First	2,500	200	200	.....	.....	200	.....
Second	3,000	240	240	.....	.....	240	.....
Third	2,000	160	160	.....	.....	160	.....
Fourth	3,250	260	120	30	110	510	250
Fifth	2,250	180	180	.....	.....	180	.....
Sixth	3,000	240	240	.....	.....	240	.....
Seventh	1,750	140	140	.....	.....	140	.....
Eighth	2,250	180	180	.....	.....	180	.....
	20,000	1,600	1,460	30	110	1,850	250

Sub-districts.	Number enrolled in district.	Quota of district multiplied by three and excess added.	Number enrolled in sub-district.	Gross quota.	Excess furnished by sub-district.	Number of years service required, and to be divided by 3.	Net quota or the required number.
First	20,000	3,250	2,400	390	.....	390	130
Second	20,000	3,350	2,800	455	.....	455	152
Third	20,000	3,250	2,000	325	.....	325	108
Fourth	20,000	3,250	3,200	520	250	270	90
Fifth	20,000	3,250	2,200	357	.....	357	119
Sixth	20,000	3,250	2,800	455	.....	455	152
Seventh	20,000	3,250	2,000	325	.....	325	108
Eighth	20,000	3,250	2,600	423	.....	423	141
	20,000	3,250	20,000	3,250	250	3,000	1,000

SIG—B

18]

"C."

Sub-districts.	Number enrolled.	Quota under call of July 18, '64. No. of men furnished.	PERIOD OF SERVICE.			Total No. of years of service.	Excess years of service over No. of men.
			1 year.	2 years.	3 years.		
First	2,500	200	.....	.....	200	600	400
Second	3,000	240	.....	.....	240	720	480
Third	2,000	160	.....	.....	160	480	320
Fourth	3,250	260	120	30	110	510	250
Fifth	2,250	180	.....	.....	180	540	360
Sixth	3,000	240	.....	.....	240	720	480
Seventh	1,750	140	.....	.....	140	420	280
Eighth	2,250	180	.....	.....	180	540	360
	20,000	1,600	120	80	1,450	4,530	2,930

Sub-districts.	Number enrolled in district.	Quota of district multiplied by 3. and excess added.	Number enrolled in sub-district.	Gross quota.	Excess furnished by sub-district.	No. years service required and to be divided by 3.	Net quota or the required number.
First	20,000	5,930	2,400	712	400	312	104
Second	20,000	5,930	2,800	830	450	350	117
Third	20,000	5,930	2,000	593	320	273	91
Fourth	20,000	5,930	3,200	949	250	699	233
Fifth	20,000	5,930	2,200	652	360	292	97
Sixth	20,000	5,930	2,800	830	480	350	117
Seventh	20,000	5,930	2,000	593	280	313	104
Eighth	20,000	5,930	2,600	771	360	411	137
Total ..	20,000	5,930	20,000	5,930	2,930	3,000	1,000

2—A. G.

19]. In an examination of the foregoing tables it will be seen that retaining the figures of General Fry's formula in each, A, B and C, with the exception of changing the terms of enlistment only of men furnished by all the sub-districts, *except the fourth*, the credits of which are identical with the formula; the number to be raised by that (fourth) district, is in proportion to the excess or deficiency of its associated sub-districts. Its own and just credit is ignored, and its quota is thereby made to depend upon the exertions or apathy of its neighbors, and the sub-district is held accountable for action over which it had no control. To an earnest protest from many states, reply was made that the proposed plan of assignment had been submitted to an eminent committee, who had reported the theory of the Provost Marshal General as correct in principle. It may at least be said in reply, that if the formula is correct as an abstract proposition, it did not treat with sub-districts in the manner before proposed and promised. Certain it is that the foregoing tables elucidating the formula prove its incorrectness for the purpose contemplated on its own premiss.

I have treated this matter somewhat at length; not so much to show the fallacy of the position, or to find fault with the Department in what is now past, as to give evidence to your Excellency and the legislature that this office was not quiescent under what was generally deemed an erroneous procedure, and that it sought by all proper means to remedy that which was inexplicable, and unjust to the sub-districts, and equally injurious to success in recruiting. In this, as in all former calls, where there was evidence of fairness in the assignment of quotas, there was enthusiasm and success in recruiting, while doubts and ignorance most effectually hindered it. The people sought only to know that they were fairly dealt with, and they were in readiness to respond to any call.

The gross results obtained from the five districts in which partial draft was made under this call are of

Drafted men.....	1,325
Substitutes before and after draft.....	1,140
A total gain to the service of.....	2,465

Owing to the closing of the District Provost Marshal's offices and shipment of the records to Washington, I am unable to give detailed statement by districts.

Further information will be gained by reference to appendix B.

20] THE TOTAL OF TROOPS FURNISHED.

The General Government up to the 31st of December, 1864, as given in the last annual report and for which number this state received credit, was seventy-seven thousand four hundred and twenty-one, (77,421). The number of volunteers constituting the new regiments organized the present year is seven thousand one hundred and eighty-six (7,186). Recruits for old organizations mustered during the same period number two thousand seven hundred and fifty-four (2,754).

Total number drafted and held to service under the call of December 19th, 1864, thirteen hundred and twenty-five (1,325). Substitutes before and after draft eleven hundred and forty (1,140) making a total of twelve thousand four hundred and five (12,405), furnished the general government the present year.

To this number are also added naval recruits, including all of that class reported as having joined that service from this state since the commencement of the war; and all recruits from rebel states mustered with our regiments during the same period, of which this office is now advised by the War Department, and numbering altogether seven hundred and forty-three (743) men.

Under the first call of the president for troops in April, 1861, the First regiment was immediately forwarded to Washington, and being at the front when orders were issued for change of term of service to "three years or the war;" served out its original term of three months, and returned to the state, where it was reorganized as a three years' regiment.

For this original term of three months' service no credit has heretofore been given, it is however, now allowed in settlement and the state credited with the eight hundred and ten (810) constituting that regiment.

These credits added to the total of December 31, 1864, constitute a grand total of ninety-one thousand three hundred and seventy-nine (91,379), furnished to the ranks of the Union army from this state under all calls from the General Government during the war of the rebellion.

The following table gives in better form a recapitulation of the account for the past year:

21]		
Total credit at date of last report, December 31, 1864.....	77,421	
“ enlistments present year, three years.....	246	
“ “ “ “ two years,	16	
“ “ “ “ one year.....	9,678	
“ Draft or “ “ one year.....	1,325	
“ Substitutes “ “ one year.....	1,140	
“ First regiment infantry, three months.....	810	
“ Naval credits and recruits from rebel states.....	743	
	<hr/>	
Grand total of.....	91,379	

The following exhibit giving a classification of the terms of service in the several years of the rebellion, may also be of interest:

Volunteer enlistments in 1861, three years.....	21,815	
“ “ “ 1862, “	18,479	
“ “ “ 1863, “	2,943	
“ “ “ 1864, “	8,285	
Veteran reenlistments in 1864, “	5,782	
Volunteer enlistments in 1865, “	246	
Draft in 1863, three years,	5,961	
	<hr/>	
Total three years service.....	63,511	
Volunteer enlistments in 1864, two years,	41	
“ “ “ 1865, .....do.....	16	
	<hr/>	
Total two years service,	57	
Volunteer enlistments in 1864, one year.....	9,102	
Draft of 1864, one year,	1,918	
Volunteer enlistments in 1865, one year,	9,678	
Draft of 1865, one year,	2,465	
	<hr/>	
Total one year's service,	23,163	
Draft of 1862, nine months,	961	
First three months regiment 1861,	810	
One hundred day service, 1864,	2,134	
Naval and southern recruits, terms of service not given,	743	
	<hr/>	
Total,	91,379	

The following table, which, owing to its size, might properly appear in the appendix, is introduced in the body of this report, as detailing items of special interest to those familiar with the recruiting service of this state. It will be observed that the original strength of each organization is therein given, together with all gains by volunteers, drafted men or substitutes, and the losses of each by death, discharge or desertion, with the total strength at muster out of service.

22] TABLE SHOWING TOTAL NUMBER OF VOLUNTEERS ORIGINALLY IN THE SEVERAL ORGANIZATIONS FROM THE STATE, WITH CHANGES AND PRESENT NUMERICAL STRENGTH.

ORGANIZATION.	Original strength.	GAIN BY RECRUITS.			Gain by substitutes.	GAIN BY DRAFT.			Veteran Re-enlistments.	Total.	LOSSES DURING THE SERVICE.			
		1863.	1864.	1865.		1863.	1864.	1865.			Death.	Missing.	Deser-tion.	Dis-charge.
Infantry, 3 mos., 1	810	75	66	...	...	407	...	...	15	810	3	...	5	76
3 years, 2	945	57	80	...	...	...	...	...	78	1,508	235	...	57	298
3 years, 3	1,051	70	284	...	...	...	179	...	237	2,156	261	6	51	466
3 years, 4	979	210	684	...	...	...	...	...	204	2,156	285	5	105	945
3 years, 5	1,053	58	171	...	...	...	...	...	237	2,143	321	7	79	405
3 years, 6	1,108	74	343	...	...	...	...	...	218	1,992	391	6	44	513
3 years, 7	1,029	52	236	...	...	...	...	...	301	1,643	255	3	60	473
3 years, 8	973	109	180	...	...	...	...	...	219	1,422	175	...	7	320
*3 years, 9	870	20	86	...	...	...	...	...	13	1,084	219	...	23	739
3 years, 10	916	72	268	...	...	...	...	...	363	1,905	248	...	25	316
3 years, 11	1,027	54	314	...	...	...	...	...	319	2,166	294	...	9	455
3 years, 12	1,045	169	212	...	...	...	...	...	322	1,961	183	...	26	319
*3 years, 13	970	60	439	...	...	...	...	...	272	2,182	267	...	71	386
3 years, 14	970	20	76	...	...	...	...	...	7	906	267	...	23	407
3 years, 15	801	70	547	...	...	...	...	...	243	2,200	368	...	46	385
3 years, 16	1,066	77	298	...	...	...	...	...	287	1,964	221	...	115	385
3 years, 17	941	61	103	...	...	...	...	...	178	1,637	220	...	5	448
3 years, 18	962	26	156	...	...	...	...	...	270	1,484	136	...	208	843
3 years, 19	973	12	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,129	227	...	46	345
3 years, 20	980	2	152	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,171	288	...	41	524
3 years, 21	1,002	139	130	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,171	288	...	40	222
3 years, 22	1,009	118	118	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,505	298	...	46	291
3 years, 23	994	1	118	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,117	280	...	6	196
3 years, 24	1,003	20	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,077	173	...	71	281
3 years, 25	1,013	20	252	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,444	422	...	188	406
3 years, 26	1,002	24	84	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,069	234	...	20	772
3 years, 27	865	24	236	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,186	246	...	31	447
3 years, 28	961	2	125	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,137	231	...	56	586
3 years, 29	961	2	114	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,137	231	...	31	573
3 years, 30	906	69	220	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,089	296	...	39	487
3 years, 31	878	8	188	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,219	69	...	52	340
3 years, 32	993	6	370	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,078	114	...	62	712
3 years, 33	892	...	164	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,474	275	...	58	925
3 mos., 34	961	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,066	196	...	27	637
										961	20	...	233	472

23]

TOTAL NUMBER VOLUNTEERS.

23

[illegible]

TABLE SHOWING THE TOTAL NUMBER OF VOLUNTEERS ORIGINALLY IN THE SEVERAL ORGANIZATIONS FROM THE STATE, ETC.—Concluded.

ORGANIZATION.	Original Strength.	GAIN BY RECRUITS.			Gain by Substitutes.	GAIN BY DRAFT.			Veteran Re-enlistments.	Total.	LOSSES DURING THE SERVICE.						
		1863.	1864.	1865.		1863.	1864.	1865.			Death.	Missing.	Deser-tion.	Trans-fer.	Dis-charge.	Muster Out.	
25] Bat. F Bat. G Bat. H Bat. I Bat. J Bat. K Bat. L Bat. M Bat. N Sharp Shooters Gibbons' Brig. Band Blunt's do U. S. Colored Troops Army and Navy Out of State Unassigned	151			2						153					1	6	146
	152			4						156	1				1	10	144
	151			3						154						10	144
	150			13						163	1					10	152
	149			9						157			3			10	144
	152			3						155						10	145
	152			2						155						6	145
	105	43	37						9	154	3						47
	13	1		1						194	34	8		4	43	58	15
		1	32							15				No Report.			33
Remain'g in service Nov. 1st, 1865....										33			do				
			171	46		21		5	1	244			do				
			546	168						714			do				
			14	5						52			do				
		611	12	97		537	5,217		594	6,838							16,808
	50,792	3,361	11,245	2,752	2,361	5,061	1,798	1,325	15,784	91,379	10,868	258	3,362	2,961	15,193	54,052	4,685

* November 1st, 1865.

† October 1st, 1865.

‡ Drafted men who paid commutation; volunteers, substitutes and drafted men, mustered out before assignment; musters in the field reported by the War Department, without stating organization.

§ To the number of 615 remaining in the service, November 1st, 1865; should be added 145 transferred from the 20th and 23d regiments.

26] Among the items suggested in a review of the foregoing table, your attention is invited to the total mortality occasioned by wounds or disease, amounting to one in every eight (or nearly) of the entire number furnished. In the preparation of this table it also appears that the regiments serving principally in the western campaigns suffered more heavily in losses by disease, owing undoubtedly to climatic influence, and quality of the water upon which the army was dependent. These figures are not to be taken as exact; they are, however, a close approximation, and are as correct as a careful and thorough examination of official records will permit me to furnish.

The relative losses of regiments in action, or death from wounds or disease, will be found at the close of each regimental narrative.¹

QUOTAS AND CREDITS.

The following is a recapitulation of account between this state and the General Government, under all calls during the war of the rebellion, giving the corrected quotas under each, and so far as possible, the credits applicable to each:

STATE OF WISCONSIN, FOR TROOPS FURNISHED UNDER THE DIFFERENT CALLS DURING THE WAR OF THE REBELLION.

Due.	No.	Furnished.	No.
Quota under calls of 1861.....	21,753	Vols. up to Oct. 12, 1863.....	40,985
“ July ‘62, 300,000.....	11,904	Draft of Nov. 1863.....	5,961
“ for 300,000 9 mos. men,		Vols. up to Dec. 31, 1863.....	2,272
reduced to 3 year.....	2*976	“ “ 1864.....	17,423
Quota for February 1, ‘64, 500,000		Draft Oct. ‘64, to Dec. 31, ‘64....	2,869
19,852; quota reduced by Pro.		Veteran reenlistments	5,784
Mar. Gen. 1,981.....	17,871	100 day troops (3 Regts).....	2,134
Quota of March 14, ‘64, 200,000....	7,941	Vols. up to cessation of enlistment	9,938
“ July 18, ‘64, 500,000, 15,341;		Draft in 1865.....	2,460
reduced by Pro. Mar. Gen. 26....	15,315	Naval recruits and enlistments in	
Quota of Dec. 64, 300,000.....	12,356	rebel states	743
Excess on all calls during the War	1,263	1 Reg. of Inf. 3 mos. service,	
		credit heretofore not given.....	810
	91,379		91,379

Your Excellency’s attention is invited to one or two facts in connection with the above statement of account. First, 27] that the state has furnished an excess of twelve hundred

¹ Losses of each regiment and battery are printed in collected form in Vol. 3.

and sixty-three (1263) over her entire quota, which, if not large, is all that was required, and in connection with which this fact should also be made prominent, viz: that very few exceptions, in which recruits joined companies forming in counties adjacent to surrounding states, which number is fully offset by counter enlistment,—*these are Wisconsin men.*

The Act of Congress and subsequent orders of the War Department authorizing recruiting in rebel states were not looked upon in this state as furnishing extraordinary inducements for active exertions in that direction, and while formal appointment and permission were given to various applicants, no special effort was put forth by the state. The correctness of our position is fully confirmed by the reports of commanding officers of the military departments south, and the results of this system in some of the states adopting it. Statistical evidence already developed shows that after all the expense and trouble incident to this labor, and transportation of the recruits, a large percentage deserted before reaching their regiments, and were mainly worthless, other than to count to the credit of the state which furnished them, and proving a loss to the General Government.

In this matter Wisconsin has a right to claim for herself a just and proper record. She sought to shirk no responsibility nor to avail herself of representation foreign to the state, but from her shops, her farms and offices, her own sons went forth to fill the ranks of her regiments, manfully daring and doing whatever was required.

It will further be noticed that the total credit differs some five thousand from the number announced by the Provost Marshal General in October last and published to the people of the state. The records of this office, already approaching completion in this respect, did not confirm the statement, but it was deemed best to await further developments before raising any question in the matter. A letter from the same bureau under date of October 23d, notified us that an error existed in the former statement, and that the correct total credit is as stated, ninety-one thousand three hundred and seventy-nine (91,379). In this conclusion the records of the War Department and this office agree, the account by sub-districts since October 12th, 1863, differing but twenty-eight (28) in

28] number, from the records of the Assistant Provost Marshal General in this state.

Of this total number, five thousand seven hundred and eighty-four (5,784) are re-enlisted veterans under the War Department order of June 25th, 1863, and it is believed that five thousand will cover all re-enlistments of others discharged for disability and other reasons, thereby giving an *actual individual* enlistment and service from this state in round numbers of eighty thousand.

An average of the population of the state, under the census of 1860, and that of 1865, gives the sum of eight hundred and twenty-two thousand two hundred and seventy-eight (822,278). The total number furnished, viz: ninety-one thousand three hundred and seventy-nine (91,379), is, therefore, (omitting fractional figures) equal to one in every nine of the entire population, and one in every five of the entire male population of the state; or, taking the presidential vote of 1864 as a basis, more than one in every two voters in the state.

MUSTER OUT OF REGIMENTS.

Immediately after the cessation of hostilities, the War Department issued orders to commence the muster out of the Union forces; the first order embracing those only whose term of service expired on or before the first of October, 1865.

The agricultural needs were such, and the demand for laborers so great in every industrial department of the state, that your Excellency made a personal request of the Secretary of War to extend the provisions of that order, so far as our troops were concerned, and urging that, for the above reasons, *all* of our regiments might be mustered out at the earliest practicable moment.

The Fifth battery was the first organization to reach the state under orders mustering out, arriving on the sixth of June, since which time others have returned as fast as relieved from their various posts of service, in the following order:

29]	Organization.	Commander.	Date of musterout.
	5th Battery Light Art.....	Capt. Joseph McKnight.....	June 6, '65.
	12th Battery Light Artillery..	Capt. William Zickerick.....	June 7, '65.
	25th Regiment Infantry.....	Col. Milton Montgomery.....	June 7, '65.
	10th Battery Light Artillery..	Capt. Yates V. Beebe.....	June 7, '65.
	21st Regiment Infantry.....	Col. Harrison C. Hobart.....	June 8, '65.
	24th Regiment Infantry.....	Col. Arthur McArthur.....	June 10, '65.
	22d Regiment Infantry.....	Col. Edward Bloodgood.....	June 12, '65.
	32d Regiment Infantry.....	Col. Charles H. DeGroat.....	June 12, '65.
	26th Regiment Infantry.....	Col. Frederick C. Winkler.....	June 13, '65.
	5th Regiment Infantry.....	Col. Thomas S. Allen.....	June 20 and July 11, '65.
	31st Regiment Infantry.....	Col. George D. Rogers.....	June 20 and July 8, '65.
	42d Regiment Infantry.....	Col. Ezra T. Sprague.....	June 20, '65.
	29th Regiment Infantry.....	Col. Bradford Hancock.....	June 22, '65.
	43d Regiment Infantry.....	Col. Amasa Cobb.....	June 24, '65.
	Co. "E," 1st Reg. Heavy Art.	Capt. Justus H. Potter.....	June 26, '65.
	Co. "F," 1st Reg. Heavy Art.	Capt. Jared S. W. Pardee.....	June 26, '65.
	Co. "G," 1st Reg. Heavy Art.	Capt. Henry F. Rouse.....	June 26, '65.
	Co. "H," 1st Reg. Heavy Art.	Capt. Charles S. Taylor.....	June 26, '65.
	Co. "I," 1st Reg. Heavy Art.	Capt. David H. Saxton.....	June 26, '65.
	Co. "K," 1st Reg. Heavy Art.	Capt. Wallace H. Jennings.....	June 26, '65.
	Co. "L," 1st Reg. Heavy Art.	Capt. P. Henry Ray.....	June 26, '65.
	Co. "M," 1st Reg. Heavy Art.	Capt. Ira H. Ford.....	June 26, '65.
	3d Battery Light Artillery.....	Lieut. Joseph W. Wait.....	July 3, '65.
	6th Battery Light Artillery.....	Capt. James G. Simpson.....	July 3, '65.
	4th Battery Light Artillery.....	Capt. Dorman L. Noggle.....	July 3, '65.
	7th Regiment Infantry.....	Col. Hollon Richardson.....	July 3, '65.
	23d Regiment Infantry.....	Col. Joshua J. Guppey.....	July 4, '65.
	36th Regiment Infantry.....	Col. Clement E. Warner.....	July 12, '65.
	16th Regiment Infantry.....	Col. Cassius Fairchild.....	July 12, '65.
	6th Regiment Infantry.....	Col. John A. Kellogg.....	July 14, '65.
	17th Regiment Infantry.....	Col. Adam G. Malloy.....	July 14, '65.
	20th Regiment Infantry.....	Col. Henry Bertram.....	July 14, '65.
	12th Regiment Infantry.....	Col. James K. Proudfit.....	July 16, '65.
	45th Regiment Infantry.....	Col. Henry F. Belitz.....	July 17, '65.
	3d Regiment Infantry.....	Col. William Hawley.....	July 18, '65.
	18th Regiment Infantry.....	Col. Charles H. Jackson.....	July 18, '65.
	1st Battery Light Artillery.....	Captain Daniel Webster.....	July 19, '65.
	1st Regiment Cavalry.....	Col. Oscar H. La Grange.....	July 19, '65.
	38th Regiment Infantry.....	Col. Colwert K. Pier.....	July 20, '65.
	37th Regiment Infantry.....	Col. John Green.....	July 27, '65.
	52d Regiment Infantry.....	Lieut. Col. Hiram J. Lewis.....	July 28, '65.
	19th Regiment Infantry.....	Col. Samuel K. Vaughan.....	Aug. 9, '65.
	33d Regiment Infantry.....	Col. Jonathan B. Moore.....	Aug. 9, '65.
	8th Battery Light Artillery.....	Capt. Henry E. Stiles.....	Aug. 10, '65.
	Co. "A," 1st Reg. Heavy Art.	Capt. Wallace M. Spear.....	Aug. 18, '65.
	Co. "D," 1st Reg. Heavy Art.	Capt. Cornelius V. Bridge.....	Aug. 18, '65.
	51st Regiment Infantry.....	Col. Leonard Martin.....	Aug. 19, '65.
	28th Regiment Infantry.....	Col. Edmund B. Gray.....	Aug. 23, '65.
	44th Regiment Infantry.....	Col. George G. Symes.....	Aug. 28, '65.
	27th Regiment Infantry.....	Col. Conrad Krez.....	Aug. 29, '65.
	Co. "B," 1st Reg. Heavy Art.	Capt. Charles W. Hyde.....	Aug. 30, '65.
	11th Regiment Infantry.....	Col. Charles L. Harris.....	Sept. 4, '65.
	30] 47th Regiment Infantry.....	Col. George C. Ginty.....	Sept. 4, '65.
	8th Regiment Infantry.....	Col. William L. Brittan.....	Sept. 5, '65.
	30th Regiment Infantry.....	Col. Daniel J. Dill.....	Sept. 20, '65.
	Co. "C," 1st Reg. Heavy Art.	Capt. John R. Davis.....	Sept. 21, '65.
	46th Regiment Infantry.....	Col. Frederick S. Lovell.....	Sept. 26, '65.
	9th Battery Light Artillery.....	Capt. Watson D. Croker.....	Sept. 30, '65.
	14th Regiment Infantry.....	Col. Lyman M. Ward.....	Oct. 9, '65.
	49th Regiment Infantry.....	Col. Samuel Fallows.....	Nov. 8, '65.
	3d Regiment Cavalry.....	Col. Thomas Derry.....	By detachments.
	2d Regiment Cavalry.....	Col. Nicholas H. Dale.....	Nov. 15, '65.
	2d Battery Light Artillery.....	Capt. Charles Beger.....	Unknown. ¹
	7th Battery Light Artillery.....	Capt. Arthur B. Wheelock.....	Unknown. ²
	11th Battery Light Artillery.....	Capt. John Rourke.....	Unknown. ³
	13th Battery Light Artillery.....	Capt. Richard R. Griffith.....	Unknown. ⁴
	13th Regiment Infantry.....	Capt. Samuel C. Cobb.....	Nov. 24, '65.

¹ July 10, 1865.² July 20, 1865.³ At different dates, May, July 10, 1865.⁴ July 20, 1865.

Owing to the fact, that the chief United States mustering officer of the state is stationed at this place, and that it is also the head quarters of the Pay Department, also that the majority of returning soldiers would probably, if not necessarily, come to Madison to close up their state aid and allotment accounts; and for a further reason, that in many cases a difficulty and detention through lack of proper papers, the assistance to be rendered through state officials and the records of this office, would relieve many cases otherwise delayed in settlement; application was made to the War Department, and orders obtained, that Camp Randall, in this city, be made the rendezvous for returning regiments.

The act of the legislature, authorizing proper expenditures in the reception of returning regiments, has proved a source of comfort and gratification to the soldiers, and an assurance of kindly recognition on the part of the state. Under the immediate supervision of the Quartermaster General, each returning regiment, company or squad has, whenever that officer has been seasonably advised of its coming, been supplied with warm meals of good quality and quantity upon its arrival. A formal reception has been tendered to each, in most cases accepted, and a cordial welcome extended by the state and municipal authorities.

A portion of the returning regiments, composed of men principally from the eastern part of the state, have rendezvoused at Milwaukee, where, under the auspices of the 31st ladies connected with the Soldiers' Home, or through individual exertion has received a welcome at the hands of that city. Special mention is justly due, of the deeds of the people of Beloit, Janesville and Racine, in which places, the first especially, as there was better opportunity; all regiments received tokens of a grateful appreciation, in well prepared meals and such other demonstrations as the length of stay permitted.

REGIMENTS REMAINING IN SERVICE.

At this date there remain in the service of the United States only the following named regiments from this state, viz.:

<i>Organization.</i>	<i>Commanding officer.</i>	<i>Stations.</i>
¹ Ninth infantry (bat. four co's)	Col. Arthur Jacobi,...	Little Rock, Ark.
² Thirty-fifth infantry,	" Geo. H. Walther,...	Brownsville, Texas.
³ Forty-eighth infantry,.....	" U. B. Pearsall,....	Fort Larned, Kan.
⁴ Fiftieth infantry,.....	" John G. Clark,....	Fort Rice, D. T.
⁵ Fourth cavalry,	" N. F. Craigue,....	San Antonio, Texas.

The Ninth infantry and the Fourth cavalry are veteran organizations; the Thirty-fifth a three year, and the Forty-eighth and Fiftieth one year regiments,—the term of service of the last two expiring early in the coming year.

HISTORICAL RECORD.

In pursuing each year this branch of labor, it has been a matter of real regret that I could not give full notice and mention of the many meritorious deeds of individual service, displayed by Wisconsin troops, but I know from the character of my information, that while mention of many worthy soldiers would be made, as many, no less worthy, would be omitted through lack of proper knowledge; and that any attempt at such individual history would be in some measure unjust.

I have therefore waived those items of personal history in the hope that they may all be gathered and the facts correctly, if but briefly, presented in the proposed catalogue and record of Wisconsin soldiers.

Following each regimental history, I have in this report, appended a list giving the names of those of each organization, who were killed in action, or who died of wounds or disease; so far as the records of this office furnish the information. The list is not only valuable for reference but it is also of melancholy interest to many families of the state. It is requested of friends of the deceased soldiers of our reg-

Mustered out: ¹Jan. 30, 1866; ²March 15, 1866; ³Dec. 30, 1865; ⁴June 14, 1866; ⁵May 28, 1866.

iments, who may discover omissions or errors in these lists, that they will advise the Adjutant General in what the error consists, that the records of this office may be perfected.

In carrying out again this year, the plan heretofore followed, I am indebted to Quartermaster General J. M. Lynch, formerly chief clerk in this office, for valuable assistance in the compilation of the following narrative of the movements and actions of our troops in the field, during the past year, a plan which has involved much extra labor, but is, I am assured, generally acceptable to the people of the state:

FIRST REGIMENT.

The First regiment, originally organized in compliance with the President's call for 75,000 three months' volunteers, having completed its term of service, was mustered out of service on the 21st of August, 1861. Orders were received for reorganization as a three years' regiment on the 28th of August. Under the supervision of the former commander (Colonel John C. Starkweather), the various companies were rapidly recruited, organized and sent to the regimental rendezvous at Camp Scott, Milwaukee, where the regimental organization was perfected, and their muster into United States service completed on the 19th of October.

Nine days afterward, on the 28th, the First again left the state for active service, under orders to report at Louisville, Ky. Proceeding by way of Chicago and Indianapolis, they went into "Camp Sherman," on the north bank of the Ohio, opposite Louisville, on the 31st. Leaving Camp Sherman on the 14th of November, they crossed the river, marching through Louisville to Portland's Landing, a distance of six miles; whence they proceeded by steamer to Camp Buell, near West Point, Ky., at the mouth of Salt River. Having been assigned to Negley's brigade, they left Camp Buell on the 3d of December, and joined the brigade on the following day at Camp Negley, fifteen miles from Elizabethtown, Ky. They left this place on the 11th, and marching about fourteen miles, encamped at Bacon Creek, where they remained five days. marching on the 17th, nine miles to Green River, where they went into Camp Wood, near Munfordsville.

At this place the winter was passed, the regiment being employed on outpost and picket duty, and participating in various reconnoitring expeditions through the surrounding country.

On the 14th of February, 1862, they left Munfordsville, and 33] marching northward fourteen miles, bivouacked for the night at Upton's Station, on the Louisville and Nashville railroad. On the following day the direction of their march was changed, and proceeding southward, they passed Cave City on the 17th; encamping near Bat's Cave, from which place they moved on the 23rd to Bowling Green, Ky. The march was resumed on the 27th. Proceeding by way of Franklin and Mitchellville, they encamped at Edgefield on the 2d of March, and crossing the Cumberland River on the 7th, went into Camp Andy Johnson, three miles south of Nashville, Tenn. On the 8th of March five companies were sent out on outpost and picket duty. Company B, holding the right of the line, was extended right and left as skirmishers, ten men of the centre being posted as a reserve. This small number was suddenly attacked by about two hundred rebel cavalry. The skirmishers immediately rallied on the reserve, and while in the execution of this manœuvre the company was attacked on all sides. The movement, however, was effected in good order, and the company fell back, having lost Private Willett Greenly—the first Union soldier killed in Tennessee—and two others of their number wounded.

Meanwhile company C, hearing the fire on the right, had advanced to their support, and arrived just in time to hold the enemy in check and carry off the wounded. On returning to their original position, it was discovered that the rebels had in their absence set fire to some buildings near which they had been stationed, destroying their knapsacks and blankets. The whole line was held until reinforcements came up. The regiment left Camp Andy Johnson on the 29th of March, marching by way of Franklin, crossed Duck River, and encamped on the 2d of April, two miles south of Columbia, Tenn., where they remained five days, marching on the 7th fourteen miles to Mount Pleasant, where they went into camp. Moving to Lawrenceburg on the 3d of May, they were ordered back next day to Mount Pleasant, in anticipation of

an attack upon Columbia, and returned to Camp Walker at that place, having accomplished a march of fifty miles within thirty-seven hours.

On the 10th of May they again broke camp at Mount Pleasant, taking part, with an additional force of infantry, cavalry and artillery, in a reconnoissance under command of Colonel Starkweather. Marching by a circuitous route over a rough and broken country; passing through Pulaski on the 11th, they arrived on the 13th at Rodgersville, Tenn., near which place a force of the enemy's cavalry, which attempted to cut off their communications, was defeated in a sharp skirmish. A forced march of seventeen miles to Shoal Creek Bridge was effected on the 14th. Having stationed a guard at the bridge, the main force of the expedition advanced three miles to Bainbridge Ferry, on the Tennessee River, where they destroyed three ferry boats and shelled the rebels out of their camp on the south side of the river. Thence on the 34] 16th they marched eight miles to Florence, Ala., where the expedition received orders to return to Columbia. Marching on the following day, they reached Columbia on the 20th, and went into Camp Scribner, two miles south of that place; having marched one hundred and eighty-seven miles within ten days.

Leaving Camp Scribner on the 25th of May, they moved nine miles to Caliooka, at which place they were ordered to construct a railroad bridge. On the 29th, companies A, B, G and K, under command of Major Bingham, were detached from the regiment to join an expedition against Chattanooga. Proceeding by way of Pulaski, Fayetteville and Tullahoma, they crossed the Cumberland Mountains on the 4th of June, and, on the 8th, took part in a skirmish with the enemy on the bank of the Tennessee River, opposite Chattanooga. The object of the expedition having been accomplished, they were on the same day ordered to return. Marching via Altamont and Winchester, they arrived at Shelbyville on the 13th, having marched a distance of about two hundred and seventy miles. The remainder of the regiment—with the exception of company C, which was detailed as provost guard at Columbia—was occupied in constructing bridges and repairing and

guarding the railroad between Columbia and Pulaski. On the 23d of June they marched ten miles, to Pulaski, and thence, on the following day, to Elk River, from which place they proceeded by rail, via Huntsville, arriving on the 25th, at Stevenson, Ala., the junction of the Nashville and Chattanooga, with the Memphis and Charleston railroad.

Meanwhile companies A, B, G and K left Shelbyville on the 23d, and marching by the way of Fayetteville and Pleasant Plain, took the cars on the 25th at Elkton Station, on the Nashville and Decatur railroad, proceeding thence via Athens and Huntsville to Stevenson, Ala., at which place they joined the regiment on the 27th of June. The regiment moved on the 29th twelve miles, to Battle Creek, encamping in a wood, near the Tennessee River. Here they were constantly employed in the performance of outpost, picket and signal duty, until the 25th of July, when they marched five miles to Bridgeport, proceeding thence by rail to Mooresville, Ala., when they went into camp on the following day. On the 3d of August camp was moved to Decatur, at which place they were stationed five days, returning on the 9th to Mooresville, where they remained in the performance of guard duty, with frequent reconnoissances through the surrounding country, until the 18th, when they were ordered to Nashville.

Taking the cars on the 19th, they arrived at Nashville on the following day, and crossing the Cumberland River at that place, encamped at Edgefield.

On the 3d of September, was organized the Twenty-eighth brigade, consisting of the First, with three other regiments and two batteries of artillery, Colonel Starkweather being placed in command. The brigade left Edgefield at one in 35] the morning of the 6th, and marching rapidly, by way of Franklin, arrived at Bowling Green, Ky., on the evening of the following day. The general movement of our army towards Munfordsville commenced on the 15th. On arriving within eight miles of that place, General Rousseau's division, to which the Twenty-eighth brigade was attached, took position and remained until the 21st, when the brigade, having been ordered on a reconnoissance, moved by a circuitous route to Glasgow, rejoining the division next day at Munsfordsville. The march was resumed on the 23d: proceeding by

way of Elizabethtown and West Point, marching almost literally day and night, they encamped on the 26th at Louisville, Ky., on the Ohio River, where they were joined by the Twenty-first regiment. The movement of our forces to meet the rebels under Bragg, began on the 1st of October. Marching by way of Taylorsville, Bloomfield and Chaplin, the Twenty-eighth brigade bivouacked near Mackville, on the 7th. Next morning they were hurried forward a distance of twelve miles, and placed in position on the extreme left of our lines, during the battle of Chaplin Hills.

Arriving on the field at half-past one in the afternoon, the First took the extreme left, supporting the Fourth Indiana battery, the Twenty-first being posted a little in advance. Shortly before, the rebels had succeeded in driving back a portion of General Jackson's division, who rushed through and on either side of the Twenty-first, the latter holding their ground firmly, until the pursuing rebels came up in front in greatly superior numbers, and a terrible conflict ensued. At the same time the enemy availing himself of his vastly greater force, attacked the brigade on the right, simultaneously planting a battery on the left, designed to cover an attempt on the flank. The flank movement was prevented by our artillery, which shelled the rebel position, dislodging the enemy, while the attempt on the right was gallantly repulsed by the infantry.

At this moment, the Twenty-first was ordered to "fire and charge to the front," but being a new regiment, and their colonel being severely wounded and their major killed :t about the time such order was given, no field officer was left to carry the command into execution, although several companies, hearing the order, attempted to obey it, but being sorely pressed by the brigade and battery in front, they retired in some disorder and confusion. * * * In justice to this (the 21st) regiment, it should be noted that, at the date of this battle, they had been mustered into the service only thirty-four days, and were kept almost continually on the march, having, during that time, the advantage of only *four* days actual drill. So inexperienced, indeed were even the company officers, that Colonel Sweet in anticipation of the emergency which occurred, had, before the battle, addressed

the regiment, telling them, that in such event, he would simply give the command "Break and Rally," and, as no regimental colors had as yet been furnished, they must make himself the point around which to rally after they had retreated. The necessity having arrived, the order was given and the regiment broke, rallying in good order around their colonel in the rear of the main line of battle, where they continued in the fight during the remainder of the afternoon.

On the withdrawal of this regiment the "Old First," supporting the artillery, was advanced to the front, which position they held until many of the artillery horses were killed, and the balance became unmanageable, when with two other regiments of the brigade, they were ordered to hold their position, while the guns, which were yet manageable, were retired to a safe position. When this was effected, "a part of the First Wisconsin then charged to the front, capturing the colors of the First Tennessee. The fire from the Seventy-ninth and Twenty-fourth held the enemy in check, while the balance of the First Wisconsin took by hand every remaining gun and caisson from the field."* By this time the enemy was completely routed, and our troops retired to the support of their new position. In this great battle the First Regiment had four hundred and seven men engaged, of whom fifty-six were killed, one hundred and twenty wounded, and four missing. The Twenty-first, out of six hundred and sixty-three men engaged, lost forty-one killed, one hundred and one wounded, twenty-one prisoners and fifteen missing. In his official report of the battle, General Rousseau thus speaks of the First: "I had great confidence in the gallantry of these two regiments, (1st Wis. and 79th Penn.) and was not disappointed when their time of trial came. They drove back the enemy several times with great loss, and until their ammunition was exhausted, bravely maintained their position, and then quietly (not under fire), retired under orders, to the line of battle originally selected by General McCook and myself, where they got a supply of ammunition, and were again ready for action."¹

*Official report of Colonel Starkweather. (22 Rebellion Records 1155)

¹ Perryville, Ky., Battle Oct. 8, 1862. 22 Ibid. 1021—1134; 1033, 1045, 1046, 1155, 1156.

They left Perryville on the 11th of October, following the retreating rebels as far as Crab Orchard, where the pursuit was abandoned, and our army took a more southerly direction, the brigade arriving at Mitchellville, Tenn., on the 12th of November. At this time, Mitchellville was the terminus of our railroad transportation south, and they were stationed here in the performance of guard and provost duty until the 9th of December, when they moved to Edgefield, Tenn. On the following day they crossed the Tennessee River, and, passing through Nashville, went into Camp Andy Johnson, four miles south of that place. In the reorganization of the army, their brigade became the Second of the First division. Participating in the movement of General Rosecrans' army, they left camp on the 26th of December, in charge of a large train, and proceeding by way of Nolans-37] ville, arrived on the 30th at Jefferson, a small town on the Lebanon and Murfreesboro pike. Near this place the enemy's cavalry made a fierce attack upon the train, which was handsomely repulsed by the brigade in a severe engagement, our regiment losing two killed and seven wounded. Next day they were ordered up to take part in the battle of Stone's River,¹ near Murfreesboro, where they were assigned position in the centre of our line, and held in reserve. On the 2nd of January, 1863, they took position in the entrenchments on our front, which they held until the following day, when they advanced, taking part in a severe engagement with the rebel infantry. The enemy withdrew during the night, and the 4th was spent in burying the dead on the field of battle.

In consequence of having been placed in the reserve they suffered but trifling loss in this celebrated conflict, and soon after, in the beginning of January, encamped within the fortifications at Murfreesboro. Marching with the centre of the Army of the Cumberland, under command of General Thomas, they left Murfreesboro on the 24th of June, taking a southerly direction on the Manchester pike. On the following day, they were ordered to the front and led the ad-

¹ Stone's River or Murfreesboro, Dec. 31, 1862-Jan. 3, 1863. Report Col. John C. Starkweather. 29 Rebellion Records 393. Stone's River Campaign, (Tenn.) Dec. 26, 1862-Jan. 5, 1863, 29 Ibid 166-979.

vance, skirmishing occasionally with the enemy as he retreated before them. Proceeding by way of Fairfield, Manchester and Tullahoma, they went into camp on the 14th, at Cowan Station, on the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad. Leaving Cowan on the 10th of August, they marched with the division, bivouacking for the night at Crow Creek Valley. Next day the division moved across the mountains, passing Anderson, and going into camp three miles south of the state line of Alabama. At this place, the First regiment was detached from the brigade, proceeding to Stevenson, Ala., where they were employed in preparing the ground for a field hospital. At this place they were joined by the brigade, and participating in the forward movement of the army on Chattanooga, they left Stevenson on the 2nd of September, marching to Bridgeport, Ala., where they crossed the Tennessee on the 4th, and proceeding up the Tennessee valley on the following day, crossed a spur of the mountains and bivouacked. They ascended Raccoon or Sand Mountain on the 6th, encamping for the night on the summit. On the following day they descended the eastern side, bivouacked at Johnson's Cove, in the valley between Raccoon and Lookout Mountains, where they were delayed one day to enable General Negley's division in their advance to ascend the latter. On the 9th they encamped on the summit, moving on the following day down the eastern slope of the mountain.

At three in the morning of the 11th, they were ordered forward to the support of Negley's division, then five miles in advance, near Dug Gap. They moved forward, skirmishing the whole distance, occupying the position assigned about eight o'clock. Severe skirmishing soon commenced and the Second brigade was ordered to take the place of a portion 38] of General Negley's troops in the advance. This was gallantly accomplished under a severe fire, and the brigade held the position, resisting the enemy's attempts to dislodge them until half past three in the afternoon, when a retrograde movement having commenced, they were ordered to cover the retreat. This difficult duty was admirably performed under the command of General Starkweather, and they went into camp at Steven's Gap, Ga., at one on the following morning. They remained here until the 17th, when

they marched, proceeding by way of Owen' Ford and Crawfish springs, and arrived on the field of Chickamauga on the 19th, taking position early in the morning on the left of Colonel Wilder's brigade, at the Cross Roads.

At ten o'clock they were ordered to move in support of the First and Third brigades. On coming up with a portion of the Third, they were ordered to change their direction and proceed to the left, relieving a portion of General Brannan's division, which was then out of ammunition. On taking the place assigned, they were assailed by a severe fire on the front and right, and had scarcely effected a corresponding change of position, when they were attacked by heavy column of the enemy and forced to retire a short distance to the rear, leaving two guns. At this moment the enemy was attacked on the flank and rear by other portions of our troops, thrown into disorder and driven from the field, leaving the guns untouched. The batteries were at once re-arranged, and the Second brigade, closing on the First and Third, took position in the second line of battle, supporting General Johnson's division on the left of his command. This position they held until evening, when they were ordered forward, and took position in the first line, relieving the troops in their front, whose ammunition was exhausted. By the time the movement was completed, darkness set in and the positions could only be known by the flashing of the musketry and artillery of the first line. Under these circumstances our troops in their vicinity, mistaking them for the enemy, poured in a terrible fire, and thus assaulted at once on front, right and rear, there was no alternative save that of retirement in confusion and disorder. Line was immediately reformed at the foot of a ridge to the east of their former position, where they remained until our lines were withdrawn, when they moved back in good order, going into bivouac in an open field on the left of General Johnson's ammunition train.

Moving thence at three in the morning of the 20th, they took position on a ridge, forming in two lines, with the right of the brigade resting upon General Johnson's division. At this place they felled trees, forming two barricades to obstruct the advance of the enemy and cover the further retreat of our forces. This position was retained during the

day under repeated attacks by the enemy in heavy columns, supported by artillery, until evening, when they were ordered to retire to Chattanooga. On arriving within a mile 39] of that place, the order was countermanded, and they again marched to the front, and remained in position until the morning of the 23d, when, with their front division, they covered the retreat of the army on Chattanooga, going into bivouac at that place. In these battles the First sustained a loss of twenty-five killed, ninety-one wounded, and eighty-four missing. The Twenty-first lost two killed, thirty-six wounded and seventy-six missing. Of the missing, the greater number were prisoners in the hands of the enemy.¹

The First and Twenty-first regiments, attached to the Third brigade, First division, Fourteenth army corps, were subsequently stationed at Chattanooga, Tennessee, employed in picket duty and labor on the fortifications, until the 23d of November. At this date they left the fortifications, participating on the 25th in the celebrated assault upon Mission Ridge, during which they acted as a reserve to the First division, sustaining no loss. On the 30th, they accompanied the movement of the brigade, which was ordered to effect a reconnoissance, on the crest of Lookout Mountain, and having proceeded as far as Cooper's Gap, they returned on the 3d of December to camp at Chattanooga, without having encountered the enemy. On the following day, the Twenty-first Wisconsin, with another regiment of the brigade, marched to and encamped on the summit of Lookout Mountain, three miles from Chattanooga, where they were stationed in the performance of outpost and picket duty, until the opening of the spring campaign.

The First regiment, with the exception of Company "F," which had been detached, on the 14th of November, to take charge of a steamer on the Tennessee River, remained at Chattanooga, engaged in picket duty and labor on the fortifications, until the 22nd of February, 1864. At this date, they left Chattanooga, accompanying the movement of the Four-

¹ Chickamauga, Ga., Battle Sept. 19, 20, 1863. Report of Brig. Gen. John C. Starkweather, 50 Rebellion Records 299-302. The Chickamauga Campaign. Aug. 16-Sept. 22, 1863. 50 Ibid 27-1071. 51 Ibid 5-543, Confederate reports. 51 Ibid 40, 171, 271, 303-308.

teenth corps towards Dalton, near which place they remained in camp until the 22nd, when camp was removed to Tyner's Station, nine miles from Chattanooga, on the East Tennessee and Georgia railroad, whence they marched on the 19th of March, encamping at Graysville, Ga. At this place, they were employed in drill and guard duty until the 2nd of May, when they rejoined the division, the movements of which they accompanied during the Atlanta campaign.

Of their actions during this campaign, the rolls and returns of the regiment, on file in this office, furnish no information, and I am therefore compelled to refer to the record of the Twenty-first, attached to the same division, for a general idea of their service.

For the information which follows relative to the subsequent movements of the "Old First," I am indebted to Mr. H. F. Stone, formerly Sergeant-Major of the regiment.

On the 16th of September, orders were received from the War Department, assigning the First Wisconsin, whose term of service was about to expire, to the Fourth division of the Twentieth corps, and at the same time directing the transfer [40]. of all veterans, drafted men and recruits, to the Twenty-first regiment, thereby augmenting the numbers of the latter to nine hundred and forty-one. The transfer of these men, numbering three hundred and sixty-eight, having been completed on the 21st, the First regiment left Atlanta on that day, *en route* to join their new division, which was then at Tullahoma, Tenn. They arrived on the 24th at Bridgeport, Ala., where orders were received directing the regiment to report at Stevenson, Ala., from which place they moved immediately by rail, arriving on the following day at Nashville, Tenn., where they went into camp.

The term of service of the regiment having expired, they left Nashville on the 6th of October, and proceeding thence by rail, arrived on the 8th at Milwaukee. Here the necessary rolls were completed, and the muster out of service of the last company effected at Camp Washburn, on the 21st of October. The field and staff officers were mustered out on the 18th of November, to date from the 13th of October, at which time the first company was discharged.

* * * * *

The list of the dead pp. 40-46 is published in full in volume three.

46]

IRON BRIGADE.

SECOND REGIMENT

The Second regiment, like the First, was originally enrolled under the President's call for 75,000 three months' volunteers. The various companies were ordered to rendezvous at Camp Randall during the first week of May, 1861, where the regimental organization was effected under the supervision of Colonel S. Park Coon, of Milwaukee. Meanwhile the General Government had decided to accept no more troops for this short term of service, and accordingly on the 16th of May, the regiment was called upon to re-enlist "for three years or during the war." The men complied enthusiastically, with the exception of one company, which was immediately disbanded, its place in the regiment being supplied by the "Wisconsin Rifles," of Milwaukee, under command of Captain A. J. Langworthy. On the 11th of June, the Second regiment, thus organized, was mustered into the United States service for "three years or during the war," being the first Wisconsin organization so mustered.

Having been completely uniformed and equipped by the state, with the exception of arms, they left Madison for service in the field, on the 20th of June¹, and proceeding by way of Chicago, Pittsburg and Baltimore, arrived on the 25th at Washington, the first regiment of three years' men to appear in the capital, encamping in the suburbs of the city, whence they marched on the 2nd of July, by the Georgetown Aqueduct, to a point two miles west of Fort Corcoran, on the Fairfax road. In this camp the regiment was brigaded with three New York regiments, under command of Colonel (now Major General) W. T. Sherman, Colonel Coon being detached for staff duty.

The movement upon Manassas began on the 16th of July, General Tyler's division, to which they were attached, moving by way of Falls Church, Vienna and Germantown, a distance of twenty-three miles, to Centreville, at which place they bivouacked on the 18th. About noon, the regiment was ordered up to support the remainder of the division, which had come up with, and engaged the enemy at Blackburn's Ford² on Bull Run.

¹ 122 Rebellion Records, 272, 289, 880.

² Blackburn's Ford, Va., July 18, 1861, The Bull Run Campaign—2 Rebellion Records 300-574.

Advancing on the double quick upwards of three miles, they deployed under heavy artillery fire in the second line of battle, but without becoming actively engaged. In the evening they retired to Centreville, taking position one mile from that place, on the Warrenton turnpike.

At an early hour on the 21st Tyler's division moved down the Warrenton road to occupy and hold a position near the Stone Bridge, while Hunter's division flanked the enemy's left by way of Sudley's Ford. The latter movement proving successful, Tyler's division, filing to the right, forded Bull Run a short distance above Stone Bridge, and joined in the pursuit of the enemy towards Manassas. On a range of hills a little south of the Warrenton pike, at right angles with the Sudley road, the enemy made a stand; his batteries being advantageously posted, and his infantry supports concealed and protected by the heavy growth of timber. Being ordered to assault one of the batteries on the east side of the Sudley road, the Second moved up under a terrific enfilading fire of shell and canister from other batteries, formed in line at the foot of the hill and charged up, driving back the enemy's infantry, which had emerged from cover in pursuit of a body of our troops, just repulsed in a similar assault, and almost reaching the guns. At this critical moment, 48] the absence of their two field officers led to a confusion of orders which caused the two wings to be separated and eventually threw them into disorder. But the spirit of the men was unbroken and they remained on the field, fighting in squads, under the direction of company officers, for nearly an hour longer, when the rebels being reinforced by the arrival of Johnson's troops from the Shenandoah, they were attacked on their right flank and subjected to a cross fire which compelled them to fall back in disorder, having suffered a loss of thirty killed, one hundred and five wounded and sixty-five missing; most of whom, with a number of the wounded, were taken prisoners.¹

By noon of the following day, the regiment had assembled at Fort Corcoran, and on the morning of the 23rd they went into camp close to the left of the fort, where they remained, perfecting their discipline and engaged in the performance of outpost

¹ Bull Run, Va., Battle July 21, 1861. Report Gen. W. T. Sherman, 2 Rebellion Records, 368-369; 208, 210. Sherman's Memoirs.

duty, in the vicinity of Ball's Cross Roads, and on the Alexandria and Leesburg railroad until the 27th of August, when they were transferred from Colonel Sherman's command, to that of Brigadier General Rufus King, which then consisted of the Fifth and Sixth Wisconsin, together with the Nineteenth Indiana, since proudly known by the title given by the acclamation of their comrades in arms as the "Iron Brigade."¹

It may be here stated that on the 9th of December following, company K was permanently detached from the regiment, by order of the War Department, and organized as heavy artillery, its place in the line being filled by the present company K, whose muster dates from the 20th of December, 1862.

The subsequent history of the regiment was identified with that of the "Iron Brigade," until the month of May, 1864,² when they were engaged with the army of the Potomac, in the advance upon Richmond under General Meade.

After the battle of Laurel Hill, the Second regiment, having become reduced so that less than one hundred men were present for duty, was permanently detached, on the 11th of May, 1864, from the celebrated brigade, whose movements they had accompanied from its organization, and to whose reputation their valor had so signally contributed. Thenceforward they were employed as provost guard of the Fourth division, Fifth army corps, and following the march of that division, in the grand movement to the left, crossed the North Anna River on the 23rd, arriving on the 6th of June at Bottom's Bridge on the Chickahominy, where they remained until the expiration of their term of service as soldiers in the army of the United States. The following graceful valedictory from the division commander, himself a citizen of Wisconsin, needs neither preface nor comment:

"HEADQUARTERS, FOURTH DIVISION,
FIFTH ARMY CORPS, *June 10th, 1864.*

"The Second Wisconsin Volunteers, having served their full term of three years in this army, and being about to

¹ King's Brigade, 5 Rebellion Records, 16, 21, 556, 708, 718, 755.

² Laurel Hill, Spotsylvania Co., Va., May 8, 1864. The Rapidan to the James Campaign, May 4—June 12, 1864, 67 Ibid. 96-1101. The Richmond Campaign, 80 Ibid. 1-822. 87 Ibid. 1-955.

leave for their homes, the General Commanding deems it 49] proper for himself, and in behalf of their comrades who remain behind, to address the officers and men of that command a few parting words.

“Three years ago you entered the service more than a thousand strong. You now leave us with one hundred and thirty-three all told. Where are they? O’Connor, Stevens, Colwell, Randolph and many others, both officers and men, are mustered with the hosts on high. Others are disabled for life. Others still are in rebel prisons.

“Among all these things you have always been true to your flag and your country. You have never failed in any duty required of you. You have a right to be proud of your record. The state has reason to be proud of you. You leave with the best wishes of all your comrades, and to that I wish to add my most cordial desire for your future honor and prosperity, collectively and individually.

(Signed).

L. CUTLER,

“Brig. General Commanding.”

Members of the regiment on detached duty in the various departments of the army, were recalled, and on the morning of the 11th of June, the remnant of the Second Wisconsin was finally relieved from the front and marched to White House Landing, where they embarked. They arrived in Washington on the 13th, and proceeding thence by rail arrived on the 18th at Madison, Wisconsin. They were greeted at the capital of the state with an enthusiastic welcome from the state authorities and citizens, and after a delay of some days, awaiting the arrival of the necessary papers from Washington, the last company was finally mustered out of service on the 2nd of July, 1864.

INDEPENDENT BATTALION, SECOND REGIMENT.

By order of the Division commander, the members of the Second Wisconsin, who had joined the regiment after its original organization, were organized on the 11th of June, 1864, as an independent battalion of two companies, under command of Captain Dennis B. Dailey, of Company B. The battalion was assigned to duty as provost guard of the Fourth division, Fifth army corps; Captain Dailey being appointed Provost Marshal,

and Lieutenant Morgan assuming the immediate command of the battalion. They left Bottom's Bridge on the night of the 12th of June, as rear guard of the division, and crossing the Chickahominy River, accompanied the general movement of the corps by way of Charles City Court House, to the vicinity of Wilcox's Landing, where they encamped on the 14th.

Crossing the James River at this point on the 16th, they marched by way of Prince George's Court House, in the advance upon Petersburg,¹ and took part on the 18th in the battle before that place, with a loss of two men wounded. From this date they remained on provost duty at division headquarters, on the 50] Petersburg and Norfolk railroad, four miles from the former place, until the 17th of August, when they were again put in motion, accompanying the movement of the corps to Yellow House, on the Weldon railroad. Here they were deployed in the rear of the division, and participated in the action of the following day, losing one man wounded. In the battle of the 19th,² they were again engaged, and Lieutenant Morgan, having been severely wounded, the command devolved upon Lieutenant Naegele. They were employed on the following day in building entrenchments on the left of the railroad, and on the 21st assisted in repulsing the enemy's attack upon our line. In this action the casualties were four wounded, including Captain Dailey, who was severely wounded and sent to General Hospital. The Fourth division having been temporarily broken up, they were assigned on the 24th, to provost duty at corps headquarters, where they remained until the 1st of September.

At this date they were transferred to the First brigade of the Third division, and assigned to the performance of guard and picket duty. Lieutenant Morgan rejoined and took command of the battalion on the 27th of September; Captain Dailey, who returned to duty on the same day, having been detailed on staff duty.

The battalion remained in line of breastworks near the Weldon railroad, one mile from Yellow House, Va., until the 27th of October, 1864, when they accompanied the march of the brigade and participated on that and the following day in the engagement

¹ The Richmond Campaign, June 13-July 31, 1864, 80 Rebellion Records. 1-813, 191, 225, 256, 474.

² Weldon Railroad, Va., Aug. 18, 1864, The Richmond Campaign August 1-December 3, 1864. 87 Rebellion Records 1-956.

at Hatcher's Run,¹ sustaining a loss of one killed and four wounded. They returned on the 28th to camp near Yellow House resuming the performance of picket and guard duty in the trenches.

On the 30th of November the battalion was transferred, as companies G and H, to the Sixth Wisconsin infantry, with which this remnant of the Second was subsequently connected until their muster-out of service.

SIXTH REGIMENT.

The several companies composing the Sixth regiment were ordered to rendezvous at Camp Randall, about the 25th of June, 1861. Under the direction of Colonel Lysander Cutler, the regimental organization was soon effected, and the regiment was mustered into United States service on the 16th of July. Twelve days afterward, on the 28th, they left the state for active service, under orders to proceed to Harrisburg, Penn., where they remained until the 3rd of August, at which date they moved by rail to Baltimore, Md. Proceeding to Washington on the 7th, they encamped on Meridian Hill, joining at that place the command of General Rufus King, which has since become so justly celebrated under the name of the "Iron Brigade of the West."

SEVENTH REGIMENT.

51] The companies comprising the Seventh regiment, were ordered to rendezvous at Camp Randall, at various dates during the month of August, 1861. The regiment was organized under the direction of Colonel Joseph Van Dor, of Milwaukee, and the muster into the United States service completed on the 16th of September. They left the state for field service on the 21st of September, arriving at Washington on the 1st of October when they joined General King's command at Camp Lyon. Since that time their history is identical with that of the Iron Brigade.

¹ Boydton Plank Road or Hatcher's Run, Va., Oct. 27-28, 1864, 87 Rebellion Records, 157, 442, 492.

"IRON BRIGADE."

Early in the beginning of the rebellion, a commission as Brigadier General was tendered to General Rufus King, of this state, a graduate of West Point, and one of the oldest citizens of Milwaukee. On his arrival at Washington he was assigned to the command of such Wisconsin troops as had already arrived, or were then expected at that point.¹ The Fifth regiment, arriving in the latter part of July, and the Sixth, arriving on the 7th of August, were, with the Nineteenth Indiana, organized as a brigade and encamped under his command on Meridian Hill, in the suburbs of Washington, where they were joined on the 27th of August by the Second Wisconsin. The brigade thus organized, marched on the 3rd of September, occupying a position at the Chain Bridge, five miles from the camp on Meridian Hill. On the following day the Second and Fifth Wisconsin, with the Nineteenth Indiana, being temporarily detached from the brigade, crossed the Potomac, accompanying the division of General William F. Smith, occupied a commanding position covering the approaches to the bridge, and commenced the erection of earthworks now called Fort Marcy. It may be here stated that the Fifth Wisconsin was soon after permanently attached to General Smith's command. On the 5th of September, the two remaining regiments went into "Camp Advance," near the fort, at which they continued to work by details, until its completion; at the same time performing outpost duty on the roads leading to Lewinsville on the left and Deansville on the right.

They remained at this camp until the 1st of October, when they recrossed the Potomac, joining the brigade, which was further augmented on the same day, by the arrival of the Seventh Wisconsin. Having been ordered to join McDowell's division, the brigade marched on the 5th of October, by way of Georgetown Aqueduct, a distance of six miles, to Fort Tillinghast, on Arlington Heights, Va., where they went into winter quarters, and were employed in drilling and the performance of outpost duty near Falls Church, until the 10th of March, 1862.

At this date, the brigade, taking part in the advance of the army upon Manassas, marched out sixteen miles, encamping at

¹ 107 Rebellion Records 443, 489. King's brigade 5 Ibid 16, 21, 556, 708, 718, 755.

52] Germantown, near Fairfax Court House. General King having been promoted to the command of a division, Colonel Cutler of the Sixth took command of the brigade, and returning on the 15th, they proceeded by way of Alexandria, encamping on the following day at Fort Tillinghast; whence they moved on the 18th, occupying a position at Fairfax Seminary, near Alexandria. General McDowell having been placed in command of the department of the Rappahannock, they left Alexandria on the 5th of April, and marching by Centreville, Manassas Junction and Bristoe Station, encamped on the 12th at Catlett's Station, on the Orange & Alexandria railroad, where they were employed in railroad guard duty until the 21st: at which date the march was resumed, the brigade going into camp at Falmouth, opposite Fredericksburg, on the 23d.

On the 27th of April they moved to Brooks' Station, on the Richmond and Fredericksburg railway, where they encamped and commenced the erection of a bridge across Akakeek Run, returning on the 2nd of May to camp on the north bank of the Rappahannock, from which various detachments from the brigade were sent out for the purpose of building and guarding bridges and blockhouses on the south side of the river. While at this place, General Gibbon took command of the brigade.¹ They crossed the Rappahannock on the 25th of May, advancing on the Bowling Green Road eight miles, and occupying a position near Guiney's Station, from which they marched on the 29th, with a large detachment of our forces, designed to coöperate with Banks and Fremont's forces in cutting off the retreat of Jackson from the Shenandoah valley. Proceeding by way of Falmouth and Catlett's Station, they encamped, on the 1st of June, at Haymarket, on the Manassas Gap railroad, where they remained three days, removing camp on the 5th, to Warrenton. The attempt upon Jackson's forces having proved abortive, the return was commenced on the 8th, and marching by Warrenton Junction and Hartwood, the brigade encamped at Falmouth, on the 10th, having marched a distance of one hundred and four miles.

On the 24th of July they left Falmouth under orders to effect a reconnoissance in the direction of Orange Court House, to ascertain the force and design of the enemy, then gathering on Gen-

¹ 18 Rebellion Records 311, 584.

eral Pope's front. Advancing by way of Chancellorsville, they encountered the enemy's pickets on the 26th, at the distance of a mile from the Court House.¹ A skirmish ensued, in which the enemy was routed and a few prisoners captured, when, having accomplished the object of the expedition, a return was ordered, and the troops re-entered camp on the evening of the 27th, having marched a distance of eighty miles within three days.

In order to cut the enemy's line of communication, the Sixth Wisconsin, with a small additional force of cavalry and artillery, under command of Colonel Cutler, was detached on the 5th of August, for the purpose of destroying the Virginia Central rail-53] road in the vicinity of Frederick's Hall, twenty-three miles from the junction with the Richmond and Potomac railroad. They arrived at that place on the following day, and tore up the track for a mile in each direction, burned a large warehouse filled with confederate supplies, tobacco, and other articles, and destroyed the depot, switches and telegraph, burning two bridges on their return. Meanwhile, to effect a diversion, the balance of the brigade had marched on the telegraph road, engaged the enemy's cavalry on the 5th in a sharp skirmish at Thornburg,² on Tar River, and pushing forward on the following day to the vicinity of Beaver Dam Station, on the Virginia Central railroad when the rear of the column was attacked by Stuart's cavalry. The assault was handsomely repulsed, the rebels being driven back to the neighborhood of Fredericksburg, where they made their escape across the fields in disorder, carrying with them seventeen men of the Second regiment, who had become exhausted on the march, and had been sent back in the morning. Our troops moved to Spotsylvania Court House on the 7th, where they were joined by Colonel Cutler's command, which had marched upwards of one hundred miles within three days, penetrating to a point thirty miles within the enemies lines. The brigade returned to Falmouth on the 8th. Two days afterwards, on the 10th, they marched by Hartwood Church, a distance of twenty miles, to Barnett's Ford, where they crossed the Rappahannock River and pushed forward on the following day, by way of Stevensburg, thirty miles to Cedar Mountain, near Cul-

¹ Reconnoissance toward, Orange Court House, July 24-27, 1862, Reports of Brig. Gen. Rufus King, Brig. John Gibbon, 16, Rebellion Records 104-106.

² Thornburg, Va., Affairs, Aug. 5-6, 1862, reports of Col. Lysander Cutler, Brig. Gen. John Gibbon and Brig. Gen. Rufus King, 16 Ibid. 121-125.

pepper Court House, where they took position in the advance line of the Army of Virginia.

Taking part in the general movement of the army under General Pope, they moved, on the 19th, in the direction of Rappahannock Station, on the Orange and Alexandria railroad, crossing the Rappahannock on the following day and occupying a position north of the railroad, whence they moved to the right, covering Beverly Ford, where a skirmish with the enemy took place, in which the loss of the brigade was comparatively trifling. On the 23rd they encamped near Warrenton, on the road to White Sulphur Springs. Moving towards the latter place on the 26th, they skirmished all day with the rebel forces, sustaining slight loss, and on the following day, marched by Warrenton sixteen miles to Buckland Mills. In the forenoon of the 28th of August, they proceeded slowly on the left of the army, by Gainesville, to Groveton, where they turned to the right on the Bethlehem Church road, and lay under arms until five in the afternoon, when they returned to the Warrenton pike, marching towards Centreville. While marching by the flank, the Second Wisconsin in advance, was attacked by a battery posted on a wooded eminence to the left. The regiment promptly advanced upon the battery, and soon encountered the enemy's infantry. While awaiting the arrival of the rest of the brigade, this regiment sustained and checked, for nearly twenty minutes, the onset of 54] "Stonewall" Jackson's entire division, under a murderous concentric fire of musketry. The battle was continued by the brigade until nine in the evening, when the enemy's attack was repulsed, although he continued to hold his own line. About midnight, General King, the division commander, ordered a retreat by the Bethlehem road to Manassas Junction, where they arrived on the following morning at sunrise, having been compelled to leave a number of their wounded and hospital attendants to fall into the hands of the enemy. In the afternoon they moved up the Sudley road to the crossing of the Warrenton pike, where they rested under arms.

On the 30th of August, the Second was temporarily consolidated with the Seventh Wisconsin, and the brigade, about noon, moved down the north side of the Warrenton pike, in the second

Gainesville, Va., Aug. 28, 1862. Reports of Lt. Col. Edward S. Bragg, 16 Rebellion Records 382. Brig. Gen. John Gibbon Ibid 377-382; Campaign in Northern Virginia, Ibid. 241-755.

line of battle, to assault the enemy's left, posted in a thick wood. The enemy was driven through the wood, and succeeded in making a stand in an old railroad cut. While engaged in assaulting this position, the success of the rebel attack upon the left flank of our army made it necessary to fall back, the brigade occupying a new position on an eminence in the northeast angle of the Warrenton and Sudley roads. The repeated attacks of the enemy on the front and flank of this position were repulsed with great slaughter, but his continued success on the extreme left, threatening the communication with Centreville, rendered it imperative to withdraw. Although under a heavy fire of artillery, this movement was effected in good order, the brigade occupying a hill near Bull Run, overlooking and commanding the Stone Bridge and its approaches. Acting as rear guard to the army, skirmishers were thrown out, and the Iron Brigade, formed in line of battle, retained the position until the entire army had passed, on the road to Centreville. About eleven in the evening, they marched across Bull Run in column of companies, and bivouacked at Cub Run. An eye witness writes: "Gibbon's brigade covered the rear, not leaving the field until after nine o'clock at night, gathering up stragglers as they marched, and showing so steady a line that the enemy made no attempt to molest them." The movement to the rear was resumed on the following day, and proceeding by Centreville, Germantown and Falls Church, they went into camp on Upton's Hill, near Washington, on the 2nd of September.

Participating in the movement of the army under the command of General McClellan, they broke camp at Upton's Hill on the 6th of September, crossing the Potomac at Washington, and proceeding by way of Mechanicsville, and New Market, a distance of eighty miles, entered Frederick City, Md., on the 14th. Passing through the city, they marched to Turner's Pass of South Mountain, where the enemy was strongly posted in the gorge and across the national road. To the brigade was assigned the duty of storming this position. The assault commenced about half-past five in the afternoon, the Second leading on the left of the road, and the Sixth and Seventh on the right. At 55] nine o'clock the enemy was routed and driven from the pass, which was occupied by our forces.¹ On the 15th, leading

¹South Mountain, Sept. 14, 1862. Reports of Col. Lucius Fairchild, Lt. Col. Edward S. Bragg, Capt. John B. Callis, Brig. Gen. John Gibbon, 27 *Rebellion Records* 247-258.

Hooker's division in advance of the entire army, they pursued the retreating enemy through Boonesboro, a distance of fourteen miles to Antietam Creek, where a skirmish ensued, in which they sustained no loss. On this march, the fatigue and exposure of the two campaigns began to be felt so severely that a number of men were compelled to remain behind from sickness and exhaustion. The following day was spent in attaining a position on the south bank of Antietam Creek, opposite the enemy's left flank. The battle of Antietam was commenced by the advance of Hooker's column. Early in the morning the brigade became hotly engaged, dislodging the enemy in their front, after a severe conflict, and occupying the position for two hours, until relieved by fresh troops. During the remainder of this and the following day they remained under arms on the field, marching on the 19th to the Potomac River, near Sharpsburg, where they went into camp.¹

On the 20th of October, camp was removed seven miles to Bakersville, where the Twenty-Fourth Michigan was added to the brigade. From this place they marched on the 26th, and proceeding by way of Keedysville and Crampton's Gap, a distance of twenty miles, encamped on the following day at Petersville, in Middletown Valley. Moving thence on the 30th, they crossed the Potomac at Berlin, and marching sixty-two miles through Snickersville and Bloomfield, arrived on the 9th of November at Warrenton, Va., where they remained five days, marching six miles on the 11th to Fayetteville. The marching was resumed on the 17th, the brigade moving by way of Morrisville, and Stafford Court House, thirty miles, to Brooks' Station, on the Acquia Creek railroad, where they encamped on the 22nd. General Gibbon having been placed in charge of a division, Colonel Cutler of the Sixth Wisconsin took command of the brigade on the 5th of November, retaining it until after their arrival at Brooks' Station, at which place General Meredith took the command.

Taking part in the general movement of the army, ordered by General Burnside, they left Brooks' Station on the 9th of December, forded Potomac Creek south of the railroad, and crossing the Rappahannock on the 12th, under fire of the enemy's ar-

¹ Antietam, Sept. 16-17, 1862. See reports referred to on page 52. The Maryland Campaign Sept. 3-20, 1862. 27 Rebellion Records 157-1055.

tillery, occupied a position at Bernard House. In the great battle of Fredericksburg on the 13th, the brigade held an exposed and very important position on the extreme left: was constantly changing lines in accordance with the varying fortunes of the day in other parts of the field, and always under severe artillery fire, but suffering little from musketry, except when engaged in skirmishing with the supports of the light artillery, attached to Stuart's Cavalry, and posted opposite their left flank. Shortly after sunset they drew in towards the right, and advanced to the Bowling Green road, for the purpose of assuring the position of batteries placed to cover our lines in 56] front of Fitz Hugh's Crossing.¹ While effecting this movement they were subjected to a heavy fire of grape and canister, but the range being inaccurate, owing to the darkness, they suffered but slight loss. During the two days following they were constantly under arms, retiring safely on the evening of the 15th on the north bank of the Rappahannock, where they bivouacked in line facing the river for four days, moving on the 20th towards Belle Plaine, Va., twelve miles distant, at which place they went into winter quarters on the 23rd.²

On the 20th of January, 1863, they broke camp, taking part in the movement since known by the army as the "Mud Campaign." Marching as far as Stoneman's Switch, on the Acquia Creek railroad, the stormy weather and muddy roads compelled a return to camp, which they re-entered on the 24th, having accomplished nothing but a very toilsome and vexatious march of forty miles.

On the 12th of February the Second and Sixth Wisconsin, under command of Colonel Fairchild, of the Second, left camp at two in the afternoon, embarking at Pratt's Landing, and proceeded down the Potomac. Landing at Cone River, in Northumberland County, Va., at noon on the following day, they marched to and occupied Heathsville,³ the county seat, five miles distant, at which place they siezed a number of horses and mules, with a quantity of stores, and took prisoners several prominent secess-

¹ Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 11-15, 1862. Reports of Col. Lucius Fairchild, Col. Lysander Cutler, Brig. Gen. S. C. Meredith and Brig. Gen. John Gibbon, 31 Rebellion Records, pp. 475-481. Battle of Fredericksburg, 31 Ibid. 39-688.

² 40 Ibid. 23.

³ Expedition from Pratt's Landing to Heathsville, Feb. 12-14, 1863, Report of Col. Lucius Fairchild, 39 Ibid. 16-17.

ionists, returning the same evening to the vicinity of the steamer. On the 14th, Colonel Fairchild, finding it impossible to ship all the horses which had been seized, detached thirty-four men of the Second to take charge of the same number of horses and proceed overland to camp, when the expedition re-embarked, proceeding to an anchorage in the river, and returned in safety to camp on the following day, bringing 5,000 pounds of confiscated bacon, thirty horses and mules, seventy contrabands and four prisoners. The detachment also arrived safely on the 17th, after a journey of nearly one hundred miles through the enemy's country, in which they added largely to the proceeds of the expedition by the capture of valuable horses and mules, which they brought into camp under the charge of negroes, who had joined them *en route*.

The monotony of life in winter quarters was again relieved on the 25th of March by a similar expedition under Colonel Fairchild, consisting of the Second Wisconsin, with a squad of twenty cavalry. Embarking at four in the afternoon, they steamed down the Potomac about sixty miles, and came to anchor. At daylight on the following morning the expedition landed in Westmoreland County, Va., the infantry remaining three hours near the place of debarkation, to afford time for a reconnoissance by the cavalry. This having been effected, the whole force marched three and a half miles to Lower Machodoc Creek, where the steamer soon arrived. Here they remained, seizing and loading on the transport such stores and forage as could be readily gathered, until the morning of the 28th, when a return was ordered. The cavalry, with the addition of twenty-three infantry 57] volunteers mounted, was despatched overland, under command of Captain Wood, and arrived safely in camp on the following day, with forty-eight confiscated horses and mules. The main body of the expedition rejoined the brigade on the evening of the 28th, bringing in fifteen horses and mules, with a quantity of bacon, wheat, corn and beans, and two anchors and chain cables, the latter having been taken from a rebel schooner found in the creek, which, after being dismantled, was burned by the expedition.

The command of the army of the Potomac having been transferred to General Hooker, a forward movement was ordered, in compliance with which the brigade left camp on the 28th of

April, and bivouacked in the woods near White Oak Church, two miles from the river. At an early hour in the following morning they marched to the Rappahannock, at Fitz Hugh's Crossing. The engineers with the sharpshooters, stationed for their protection, having been discovered and driven from the bank by the enemy, the brigade was formed for the purpose of forcing a passage. Companies B. D. and E, of the Second Wisconsin, detailed for that purpose, manned the pontoon wagons and ran them down to the river, when the whole line advanced on the double quick, under a galling fire from the enemy's rifle pits. The pontoons were launched and instantly filled by men from all the regiments of the brigade, who pushed across, and, led by the Sixth Wisconsin and Twenty-Fourth Michigan, charged up the heights, carrying the rebel rifle pits by storm, and capturing several hundred prisoners. The bridges were immediately laid and the brigade, reinforced by the balance of the division, when they proceeded at once to entrench the position, in order to command the approaches against the greatly superior forces of the enemy, who constantly menaced the front, keeping his outposts within musket shot of the works. Here they remained under occasional fire from the enemy's artillery, until the 2nd of May, when they recrossed the Rappahannock, and moving with the First Corps, the brigade took up the line of march to join our forces on the extreme right. Crossing the Rappahannock at United States Ford, at four in the morning of the 3rd, they reached the front near Chancellorsville,¹ at sunrise, after a march of eighteen miles. Here they took possession of and entrenched a position on the right of, and covering the road from Fredericksburg to Ely's Ford on the Rapidan, and remained without being seriously engaged, until the 6th, at which date they again returned across the Rappahannock, and marching eighteen miles to Fitz Hugh's Crossing, went into camp.

On the 21st of May the brigade was dispatched on an expedition down the "Northern Neck" for the relief of a regiment of cavalry, reported cut off by the enemy. Proceeding by way of Oak Grove they met the cavalry at Westmoreland Court House,²

¹Chancellorsville, Va., Battle May 1-3, 1863. Reports of Col. Lucius Fairchild, Lt. Col. Geo. H. Stevens, Col. Edward S. Bragg, Col. William W. Robinson, 39 Rebellion Records, 264-274. The Chancellorsville Campaign, April 27, May 6, 1863. Ibid. 146-1056.

²40 Ibid. 511.

and returned to camp on the 27th, having marched one hundred and twenty miles. Shortly afterwards the Seventh Wisconsin, 58] with companies A and I of the Second, under command of Colonel Robinson of the Seventh, were detailed from the brigade to serve as support to a cavalry reconnoissance in the direction of Culpepper. Leaving camp on the 7th of June, they crossed the Rappahannock at Kelly's ford on the following day, and marched to Brandy Station, on the Orange and Alexandria railroad, participating in the cavalry battle at that place; after which they recrossed the Rappahannock, encamping on the 10th at Bealton Station.

Marching in the advance of the army of the Potomac in its movement to intercept the progress of the rebels under General Lee, the brigade broke camp at Fitz Hugh's Crossing on the 12th of June, and having been joined at Bealton Station on the following day by a detachment under Colonel Robinson, crossed the Potomac on the 25th at Edward's Ferry. Continuing the march through Maryland, they arrived on the 30th at Marsh Creek, in Adams County, Penn., after a toilsome march of about one hundred and sixty miles.

At an early hour on the 1st of July they moved cautiously in the direction of Gettysburg. When within a mile of that place, they turned to the left, under orders to advance to the support of General Buford's cavalry, then hard pressed by the enemy's advance on the Cashtown road. The Second Wisconsin having that day the lead of the marching column, first met the enemy, (Heth's division of A. P. Hill's corps), who was rapidly advancing on the front and both flanks of one of Buford's light batteries, on the west of the Theological Seminary. The regiment came into line on the double quick behind a slight elevation, and without waiting for the rest of the brigade to form, advanced over the crest, receiving a volley which cut down over thirty per cent of the rank and file. With Wisconsin bravery, they dashed upon the enemy's centre and crushed it, when the rebel advance was at once checked, and as the other regiments of the brigade came successively into line, the enemy was driven across a wheat field, through a thick wood, and out of a ravine in which he was strongly posted. After a conflict of less than half an hour's duration, the rebels entirely abandoned the field, leaving upwards of eight hundred prisoners, including General Ar-

cher and the Second Mississippi, with its colors, in the hands of the brigade. They then occupied a position in the woods, remaining under arms until three in the afternoon, when Hill's corps, reinforced by the arrival of Ewell from Carlisle, advanced to the assault in overwhelming numbers. Notwithstanding the enormous losses in the early part of the day, it was only after a stubborn resistance of nearly two hours, and when almost surrounded, that the brigade retired through the town of Gettysburg to a position on Cemetery Hill, with their left resting on the Baltimore pike, where they threw up slight entrenchments, and remained exposed to the enemy's artillery until the 5th, when they moved to the Emmetsburg road.¹

59] Participating in the pursuit of the enemy, which followed this memorable battle, they left Gettysburg on the 6th, and marching by way of Middletown and Williamsport, crossed the Potomac at Berlin on the 18th, and encamped at Warrenton Junction, Va., on the 25th of July. Moving thence on the 1st of August to Beverly Ford, they crossed the Rappahannock on the following day and remained under arms a short distance from the ford, until the 7th, when they recrossed the river and went into camp south of the railroad, at which place they were stationed for the performance of outpost and garrison duty in the works on the south bank of the river, near Rappahannock Station. On the 16th of September they again recrossed the river, marching by Brandy Station to Pony Mountain, near Culpepper; where, on the anniversary of the battle of Antietam, the brigade was presented with a beautiful flag, the gift of citizens of Wisconsin, Indiana and Michigan residing in Washington. Remaining here a week, they moved on the 24th to Morton's Ford on the Rapidan, where they were employed in the performance of picket and guard duty, until the 24th, at which date the Second was moved a mile to the left; the balance of the brigade retiring a couple of miles from the river, and going into bivouac as permanent reserve to the picket guard.

¹ Gettysburg, Pa., July 1-3, 1863; Reports of Maj. John Mansfield, Lt. Col. Rufus R. Dawes, Col. William W. Robinson, Brig. Gen. Lysander Cutler, 43 *Rebellion Records* 273-284. The Gettysburg Campaign, June 3-August 3, 1863. 43 *Ibid.* and 44 *Ibid.* 1-775. Medals of honor were awarded Corp. Francis A. Waller, Co. I, 6th Inf. for the capture of the flag of the Twentieth Mississippi, and Sergt. Jefferson Coates, Co. H, 7th Inf., for gallantry in action. 44 *Ibid.* 282. "The Battle of Gettysburg," by Frank A. Haskell, published by Wisconsin History Commission.

The losses of the brigade in the various general engagements in which they were under fire may be seen from the following table, compiled from the official returns:

BATTLES OF GAINSVILLE AND BULL RUN, AUG. 26 TO 31, 1862.

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.
Second Wisconsin	70	196	31	297
Sixth Wisconsin	17	91	11	119
Seventh Wisconsin	31	153	33	217
Nineteenth Indiana	47	168	44	259
	165	608	119	892

BATTLE OF SOUTH MOUNTAIN, VA., SEPT. 14, 1862.

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.
Second Wisconsin	9	18	.....	27
Sixth Wisconsin	11	79	.....	90
Seventh Wisconsin	11	115	21	147
Nineteenth Indiana	9	37	7	53
	40	249	28	317

60] BATTLE OF ANTIETAM, MD., SEPT. 17, 1862.

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.
Second Wisconsin	29	49	.....	78
Sixth Wisconsin	38	114	.....	152
Seventh Wisconsin	9	23	5	40
Nineteenth Indiana	6	72	25	103
	82	261	30	373

ACTIONS AT FREDERICKSBURG, VA., DEC. 12 TO 15, 1862.

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.
Second Wisconsin	2	9	.....	11
Sixth Wisconsin .....	.....	4	.....	4
Seventh Wisconsin	1	8	3	12
Nineteenth Indiana	1	3	2	6
Twenty-fourth Michigan	8	19	.....	27
	12	43	5	60

Organization brigade; July 31, 1863, 45 Rebellion Records 795; 49 ibid. 119; July 31, 1864; 82 ibid. 733.

ACTIONS AT FITZ HUGH CROSSING AND CHANCELLORSVILLE, VA., APRIL 29
TO MAY 6, 1863.

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.
Second Wisconsin	3	5	1	6
Sixth Wisconsin	3	13	1	16
Seventh Wisconsin	1	5	1	9
Nineteenth Indiana	1	3	1	5
Twenty-fourth Michigan	4	20	1	24
	11	46	3	60

BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG, PA., JULY 1 TO 4, 1863.

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.
Second Wisconsin	37	144	52	233
Sixth Wisconsin	30	113	23	166
Seventh Wisconsin	27	109	43	179
Nineteenth Indiana	26	134	61	221
Twenty-fourth Michigan	54	220	87	361
	174	720	266	1,160

61] A list of casualties, amounting to nearly one hundred per cent of the numbers engaged. Trustworthy at all times, unflinchingly performing their whole duty as soldiers, the conduct of the Iron Brigade has won the admiration of the highest officers in the army. From a host of others, but one encomium is here inserted. The following endorsement, by General McClellan, upon a letter, written shortly after the battle of Antietam, to the Governor of Wisconsin, was made the subject of a congratulatory order by General Gibbon, the brigade commander: "I beg to add to this endorsement the expression of my great admiration of the conduct of the three Wisconsin regiments in General Gibbon's brigade. I have seen them under fire, acting in a manner that reflects the greatest possible credit and honor upon themselves and their state. THEY ARE EQUAL TO THE BEST TROOPS IN ANY ARMY IN THE WORLD."

The Iron Brigade remained near Morton's Ford, on the Rappahannock, as permanent reserve to the picket guard, until the 10th of October, when, after a feint of crossing, they marched as rear guard of the corps, crossing the Rappahannock at Kelly's Ford, and proceeding by way of Warrenton Junction and Manassas to Centreville, from which place they marched on the 19th by

way of Gainesville to Haymarket, where the brigade was deployed on the Greenwich road, as support to Kilpatrick's cavalry. In the evening, one hundred men with two officers were detailed from the Seventh regiment for picket duty near Buckland, where they were attacked by overwhelming numbers of the rebel cavalry, which succeeded in turning both flanks of the picket line, and captured one officer and thirty-four men.¹ Next day the brigade marched through Thoroughfare Gap to Georgetown, whence, on the 24th, they returned by Haymarket and Gainesville to Brentsville, and finally to Bristoe Station, on the Orange and Alexandria railroad, where they were stationed, furnishing daily details for picket duty, on Kettle Run and the Brentville road, until the 5th of November. At this date they again marched, and proceeding by Catlett's Station and Morristown, crossed the Rappahannock at Kelly's Ford, encamping on the 8th at Brandy Station on the Orange and Alexandria railroad. On the following day they recrossed the Rappahannock at the railroad bridge and went into camp at Beverly Ford, where they resumed the performance of guard duty.

Participating in the general movement of our forces to repel the threatened attack of the rebels upon our communications, they were put in motion on the 26th of November, and crossing the Rapidan at Culpepper Mine Ford, at daybreak on the following morning, they marched by Parker's Store to the intersection of the Spotsylvania road with the Orange plank road. At this point the Sixth, which was acting as guard to the corps ammunition train, repulsed in a severe skirmish the assault of a portion of Hampton's Legion, which attacked the train. Pur-62] suing the march through the Wilderness, they bivouacked for the night near Robinson's Farm on the old turnpike. On the 28th they advanced, driving the enemy's outposts and skirmishers across Mine Run², when they bivouacked in line on a crest overlooking the stream, and in sight of the rebel works on the opposite side, in which position they remained under occasional artillery fire, and awaiting the signal for assault. The attack upon the enemy's works at this place having been abandoned,

¹ Haymarket, Va., Skirmish Oct. 19, 1863. The Bristoe, Virginia Campaign, Oct. 9-22, 1863, 48 Rebellion Records, 212-476.

² Mine Run, Va., Skirmish Nov. 28-30, 1863. Report Brig. Gen. Lysander Cutler, 48 Rebellion Records, 689-690. Mine Run, Virginia, Campaign Nov. 26-December 2, 1863, 48 Ibid. 663-908.

the return march was commenced on the 1st of December, and crossing the Rapidan at Germania Ford, they encamped, on the 4th, at Kelly's Ford, on the Rappahannock, where they went into winter quarters, furnishing heavy details for outpost and picket duty.

On the 28th of December, the total number of men belonging to the Seventh regiment, present with the army, was two hundred and forty-nine. Of these, two hundred and eleven re-enlisted as veterans, under General Orders of the War Department. On the 31st, two hundred and twenty-seven of the Sixth regiment also re-enlisted, and at various dates during the month forty members of the Second had re-enlisted. The veterans of the Sixth and Seventh were re-mustered into service on the 1st of January, and those of the Second shortly afterward. The non-veterans of these regiments having been temporarily transferred to other organizations, the re-enlisted men of the Seventh left Culpepper, by rail, on the 4th of January, 1864, and arrived on the 12th at Madison, Wisconsin, where they received veteran furloughs for thirty days, at the expiration of which they were ordered to report at Racine.

They were followed by the veterans of the Sixth regiment, who left Culpepper, Va., on the 7th, arriving at Milwaukee on the 14th. The re-enlisted men of the Second arrived at Madison on the 28th. On receiving their furloughs, these veterans of many battles dispersed to their homes in various parts of the state, to enjoy their short respite from duty.

During the absence of the re-enlisted men of the Wisconsin organizations, the Second regiment, with the non-veterans of the brigade, participated, on the 6th and 7th of February, in a reconnaissance to the Rapidan River, during which they advanced to Raccoon Ford, burned the village and returned, without loss, to the camp.

The Veteran Seventh rendezvoused on the 11th of February at Racine, and again left the state for the seat of war on the 18th, arriving on the 24th in camp, near Culpepper. The Sixth left the regimental rendezvous at Milwaukee on the 22nd, and re-joined their comrades in arms on the 28th. The veterans of the Second followed shortly afterwards.

Thenceforward, until the opening of the campaign, the Iron Brigade was thoroughly drilled in all the requirements of the

soldier; and in the organization of the army was, in March, 63] assigned to position as the First brigade, Fourth division, Fifth army corps, with which they were subsequently identified.

Accompanying the grand forward movement of the army of the Potomac, under Generals Grant and Meade, the Iron Brigade, commanded by Brigadier General Cutler, formerly colonel of the Sixth Wisconsin, broke camp at Culpepper at midnight on the 3d of May, and marching all night, crossed the Rapidan at Germania Ford on the following morning, and taking the plank road in the direction of Chancellorsville, bivouacked at Old Wilderness Tavern.¹ On the morning of the 5th they diverged from the plank road a mile to the right, where line of battle was formed in the Wilderness, the Second being placed on the right of the Seventh, which was in the front line on the left of the brigade. The Sixth was held in the rear as reserve to the brigade. Shortly afterwards, at the command to move forward, they advanced by companies, through a heavy grove of pine and underbrush, a distance of nearly a mile, where at noon they encountered the enemy's line, in position, covered by the forest and thick underbrush, with his skirmish line but a few paces in advance. At a distance of forty paces, the enemy, directly in front, poured in a terrible fire, which was at once returned with such effect as to throw the rebels into disorder. Our troops immediately charged with the bayonet, and at this point Corporal George A. Smith, of company H, Seventh regiment, rushed forward, capturing the battle-flag of the Forty-eighth Virginia, which was in their front.* The brigade steadily advanced, driving the enemy to his second line, which was also routed, "the severe fire from our ranks strewing the ground with dead and dying," when the rebels were reinforced by A. P. Hill's corps. At this time our troops had driven the enemy a mile and a half through the timber, and the line on the left of the brigade having given way, they were, by a flank attack, in turn driven back in disorder, but without panic, to their original position, where the line was reformed. At six in the

* Corporal Smith was killed on the field later in the action.

¹ Wilderness, Va. Battle May 5-7, 1864. Reports of Col. Rufus R. Dawes, 67 *Rebellion Records*, 618-622. Brig. Gen. Edward S. Bragg, *Ibid.* 636-639. Brig. Gen. Lyssander Cutler, *Ibid.* 610. Campaign from the Rapidan to the James River, (Wilderness, Spotsylvania, Cold Harbor) May 4-June 12, 1864, 67 *Ibid.* 96-1099. Itinerary Fifth, A. C., May 4 to June 12, 1864; 67 *Ibid.* 549-550.

evening, they moved to the left, near the Fredericksburg and Orange Court House road, to support the Second corps, which had been fiercely attacked by the enemy. About dusk they advanced within seventy-five yards of the rebel lines, in which position they lay on their arms during the night.

The battle was resumed at daylight on the following morning. Acting as support to the Second corps, they participated in the grand charge upon the rebel front, (A. P. Hill's corps,) forcing the enemy steadily back until he was reinforced by the arrival of his artillery and a part of Longstreet's corps. Owing to the nature of the field, it was impossible to bring our artillery into position, and the troops were compelled to fall back to the line which they had occupied during the night. During the day, two other unsuccessful attempts were made to advance our 64] lines on the left, after which, the enemy, having massed his troops, made a determined assault upon our lines, which, after a severe contest, was repulsed with great slaughter. In the third assault upon the enemy, General Wadsworth, the division commander, was killed, when the command of the division devolved upon General Cutler, Colonel Robinson, of the Seventh, assuming command of the brigade, and Lieutenant Colonel Finnicum taking charge of the regiment. On the same day, Colonel Bragg, of the Sixth, was placed in command of the Third brigade, which position he retained until the 10th of June, when it was transferred to another division, and Colonel Bragg took command of the First (Iron) brigade.

The 7th of May was principally spent in effecting certain changes of position.¹ In the evening commenced the movement in the direction of Spotsylvania Court House; marching all night by way of Shady Grove Church and Todd's Tavern, they arrived at ten next morning at Laurel Hill. Near this place the troops were halted, and while preparing breakfast were again ordered forward. Forming line of battle under the fire of the enemy's artillery, with the Sixth Wisconsin on the right, and the Seventh on the left of the brigade front, they immediately advanced to the assault of the enemy's entrenchments. After a severe contest they were compelled to fall back half a mile, when they rallied and again advanced, driving the enemy over the ground where they had just fought, and taking a strong

¹ 67 Rebellion Records 110, 125, 143, 203, 611.

position within three hundred yards of the enemy's works, which they fortified and held, successfully resisting several attempts to dislodge them.

On the evening of the 9th, the enemy advanced, driving in the pickets on the left of the brigade front, and succeeded in establishing a body of sharpshooters in a thick wood, within about fifty yards of the breastworks. These sharpshooters were driven out the same evening by a detachment of sixty men from the Seventh regiment, who volunteered for that purpose. Next day they again advanced to charge the enemy's works in front, the Seventh holding the extreme left of the brigade. The troops on their left having given way, under the severe fire to which they were exposed, this regiment deployed out in heavy skirmish line, covering a space equal to three times its front, and the attack being repulsed, the brigade retired under fire in good order to the breastworks. The 11th was occupied in shelling and skirmishing on both sides.

On this day, the Second Wisconsin, having been reduced to less than one hundred men present for duty, and having lost both field officers who were wounded in the hands of the enemy, was detailed as provost guard of the Fourth division, Fifth army corps, thus severing its connection with the Iron Brigade, with which the regiment had been identified since its organization in 1861.

At nine in the morning of the 12th of May, the brigade again 65] took part in an unsuccessful assault upon the rebel works, shortly after which they moved about three miles to the left to the support of the Second corps, which had gallantly carried an important part of the enemy's line, in the charge of the morning. Here they occupied position on the right of General Hancock's troops, standing in deep mud and keeping up a constant fire for the protection of the troops who were at work on the fortifications. From constant firing, the muskets became so foul that it became necessary to send details of men to wash the guns, while their comrades kept up the fire. In many instances, also, the weariness of the men was so overpowering, having been under fire day and night since the morning of the 8th, that they lay down in the mud and slept under the enemy's fire, notwithstanding the exertions of the officers to keep them awake. Early

on the following morning, the brigade was relieved, and marched back to position near Laurel Hill, rejoining the Fifth corps.

Participating in the general movement of our army to the left, they marched from this place late in the evening, and having forded the Po River twice during the night, occupied position at five in the morning of the 14th, on the right of Burnside's corps, and one half a mile from Spotsylvania Court House,¹ where fieldworks were thrown up in front of the enemy, and the brigade remained engaged in picket and guard duty, with occasional artillery duels and shelling from the enemy, until the 21st, when the flank movement of the army was resumed. Marching in southeasterly direction, they crossed the Po River and the Richmond and Fredericksburg railroad, halting on the following day at a point five miles southeast from Guineas' Station, where breastworks were erected, and the brigade remained as guard until the trains had passed, when they again pushed forward in pursuit of Ewell's corps to Bull Church near the Mat River.

March was resumed on the morning of the 23d. The brigade crossed the North Anna² at Jericho Ford in the afternoon, and moved forward to a point one mile from the river, where line of battle was formed—the Sixth on the left of the brigade, with the Seventh next on the right. While the line was yet incomplete, at six in the evening, the enemy attacked in front and flank, forcing the line back half a mile, when they were reinforced by two batteries of artillery, and the brigade rallied, the Seventh being placed on the right of a battery, holding the extreme right of the line. After a severe conflict, lasting upwards of two hours, the rebels were driven from the field in disorder. The conduct of the brigade in this action was highly complimented by the officers of the army. During the following day, they remained upon the field of battle, occasionally skirmishing with the enemy, and on the morning of the 25th, moved three miles to the left, taking position on the left of the Sixth corps, where they were employed in severe skirmish and guard duty during the day. They were again in motion on the following day. 66] Proceeding by way of Magnolia Church, they crossed the Pamunkey River on the 28th and moving forward about a mile,

¹ Spotsylvania C. H. Va., May 8-21, 1864. 67 Rebellion Records 611.

² North Anna, May 25, 1864. 67 Ibid 612-613.

erected breastworks which they occupied during the passage of the river by the army, and next morning marched three miles, part of the way on the 'double quick,' to reinforce Griffin's division—the rebel attack upon which was repulsed—when the brigade, moving to position on the right of the division, threw up slight breastworks, and bivouacked in line of battle, near the grave of Patrick Henry.

On the 30th, they moved two miles to the front, and constructed earthworks under a heavy shell fire from the enemy's batteries.¹ This position was retained until the 1st of June, when the brigade moved forward in the evening, under severe artillery fire, to support some batteries of artillery which were planted in an exposed position, after which, under cover of the darkness, they advanced the lines on their front, within four hundred yards of the rebel works. Here they remained, exposed day and night to the continuous fire of artillery and musketry, until the evening of the 5th, when they were again put in motion to the left, and traveling all night, arrived at four in the morning at Cold Harbor. On the 7th they marched to the Chickahominy, and were stationed one and a half miles above the crossing of the Richmond and West Point railroad, where they were employed in picket duty until the 12th, when they again changed position to the left. Marching late in the evening they crossed the Chickahominy River at Long Bridge, pushed forward to Charles City Court House, about a mile from which place they encamped on the 14th, near Wilcox's Landing on the James River.

Here they crossed the James on the morning of the 16th, and pressing forward by the way of Prince George Court House, erected breastworks in front of the enemy before Petersburg on the 17th, the Sixth Wisconsin, which was on the left of the brigade, constituting the extreme left flank of the army of the Potomac. The day was occupied in constant skirmishing with the enemy, and at five on the following morning they moved forward in line of battle, with skirmishers deployed in advance, the Sixth on the left and the Seventh on the right of the brigade front. They advanced, forcing the enemy to his earthworks one mile from Petersburg, when the skirmishers were recalled, and shortly after three in the afternoon, charged the enemy in his

¹ Pamunkey River, Va. Operations May 27-30, 1864; 67 Rebellion Records 613-614.

earthworks. The brigade, on the extreme left of the line, advanced steadily under a withering fire of artillery and musketry, to a position within pistol shot of the enemy's works, which they held until compelled by an attack in flank to fall back one hundred and fifty yards. In the evening and night, works were constructed within five hundred yards of the enemy's line, from which time, they were constantly engaged in the duties of the siege until its termination.¹

They remained in the front line on the left of Petersburg, until the 18th of August, when they marched six miles to Yellow House on the Weldon railroad, accompanying the movement to 67] the support of the First division, which had obtained possession of the railroad at that point. In the battle of the next day, the brigade was deployed as skirmishers, the line extending from the right of the line of battle of the Fifth corps to the Second corps, in the main works before Petersburg, the Seventh regiment occupying the extreme right of the skirmish line. The skirmish line was pierced by the enemy, on the left of the Seventh Wisconsin, which retained the position during the night, capturing twenty-six prisoners, without sustaining loss. In the evening of the 20th, this regiment rejoined the brigade on the west side of the railroad, where breastworks were thrown up. On the following morning, the line in front of the railroad, consisting of the First and Second brigades, was attacked by a large force of the enemy, whose assault was gallantly repulsed with great slaughter, the Seventh Wisconsin capturing the battle flag of the the Sixteenth Mississippi, with all its field officers.²

After the engagement of the 21st of August, 1864, the Iron Brigade was employed in siege duty, and guarding the position on the Weldon railroad, until the 27th of October following. At this date, the First brigade, accompanying the Third division of the Fifth army corps, to which it had been transferred, took part in the movement to the extreme left of our line, and participated in the battle at Hatcher's Run, which had for its object the ex-

¹ Petersburg, Va. Assault on lines: June 15-18, 1864. Report of Brig. Gen. Lysander Cutler, 80 Ibid. 473. Organization July 31, 1864, 82 Ibid. 733. Flag captured by Corp. Horace A. Ellis: A. 7, Inf. awarded medal of honor. The Richmond Campaign June 13-July 31, 1864, 80 Ibid. 1-822.

² Weldon Railroad, Va. Battle Aug. 18, 1864. Reports Brig. Gen. Edward S. Bragg, 87 Rebellion Records 534-536. The Richmond, Virginia, Campaign, August 1-December 31, 1864. 87 Ibid. 1-955.

tension of our line still farther to the left. In this engagement, the Seventh regiment, numbering one hundred and fifty-six muskets, captured two hundred and sixteen prisoners, and released about fifty Union prisoners, with the loss of one man captured by the enemy.* Of the losses of the Sixth, no report has been received. The brigade subsequently returned to camp near the Yellow House, on the Weldon Railroad, resuming the performance of siege and guard duty.

On the 1st of November, the independent battalion of two companies, composed of members of the Second Wisconsin, remaining in service after the muster-out of that regiment, was transferred to the Sixth Wisconsin, upon the rolls of which they were taken up as companies G and H of that regiment.

Early in December, the brigade participated with the Fifth corps, in General Warren's raid on the Weldon railroad. They struck the railroad at Jarratt's Station, thirty miles south of Petersburg, and having destroyed several miles of the track, the Third division returned to position in the trenches before Petersburg. Under command of Brigadier General E. S. Bragg, formerly colonel of the Sixth Wisconsin, the brigade encamped about sixteen miles from City Point, near the military railroad connecting that place with the left of our line on Hatcher's Run.

Here the brigade remained until the 6th of February, 1865, when they broke camp, and moving to the left, participated, on that and the following day, in the engagement at Hatcher's Run,¹ 68] near Dabney's Mill. In this movement, the Third division had the advance, and comprised the principal troops engaged. The Sixth Wisconsin sustained a loss of nine killed, three mortally wounded and seven missing. The casualties of the Seventh were two killed, twenty-one wounded, and three missing. The brigade returned to camp near the military railroad, remaining about ten days, when orders were received, directing General Bragg's command to proceed to Baltimore, Md.

The brigade accordingly moved to City Point, and embarked; but before setting sail, the orders, so far as they related to the Sixth and Seventh regiments, were countermanded, and these two regiments directed to return immediately to the old brigade

* Official Report of Major Hollon Richardson, commanding regiment.

¹ Hatcher's Run, Va., Feb. 5-7, 1865. Report of Brig. Gen. Edward S. Bragg, 87 Rebellion Records, 507-508.

camp. On reporting at Humphrey's Station, on the military railroad, to General Crawford, that officer directed their organization as the First Provisional brigade, of which Colonel Kellogg, of the Sixth, was placed in command; Lieutenant Colonel Kerr assuming command of the regiment. Colonel Kellogg's command was augmented, about the 5th of March, by the assignment to the brigade of the Ninety-first New York Heavy Artillery, increasing the aggregate strength of the brigade to nearly three thousand men.

Of the operations of the First brigade, during the final campaign, which resulted in the capture of the army commanded by General Lee, I quote the following from the official report of Colonel Kellogg:

"On the morning of the 29th of March, 1865, the brigade broke camp, situated near the military railroad, about two miles from Humphrey's Station, and moved in a southwesterly direction to a point about half a mile from the Boydton plank road. At this point the brigade was halted, and moved in column of regiments, right in front. Some firing being heard in my front, the men were ordered to load, soon after which, the command was moved into position in line of battle, as follows: The Sixth and Seventh Wisconsin Veteran Volunteers forming the first line, in rear of the Second brigade, commanded by Brigadier General Baxter. The Ninety-first New York Veteran Volunteers, divided into three battalions, formed on the left flank of the brigade, ready to be deployed, either on the left flank of the line of battle, or in rear of the first line, as circumstances should require.

"The enemy being driven from his position on the Boydton plank road by the troops in my front, my command was ordered to a position near that road and facing the same; the Seventh Wisconsin, under command of Colonel Richardson, being advanced to the road; the balance of the brigade being in line of battle about eighty rods to the rear, connecting on the right with the Second brigade, where we remained during the night. On the morning of the 30th of March, the brigade was moved to the Boydton plank road and threw up breastworks, remaining there during the night.

"Pursuant to orders from the division commander, my command, on the morning of the 31st of March, moved from their breastworks on the Boydton plank road, in a northwesterly direction across Gravelly Run, about one mile, when the brigade was massed in column of regiments, right in front, in a thick wood near an open field, and remained in this position about half an hour. The command was then ordered to deploy in line of battle on the left of the Second brigade, commanded by General Baxter. In compliance with this order, I directed the brigade to deploy on the First battalion, but before the movement was completed, (two regiments only, to wit: the Sixth and Seventh 69] Wisconsin being in line; the Ninety-first New York, treated as three battalions, not yet having time to deploy), I was ordered to deploy the two Wisconsin regiments and arrest the troops belonging to the front line, consisting of a portion of the Second division, who were flying in confusion from the field. This order I found myself unable to execute; the men breaking through my line, and throwing my own command into confusion. I then ordered the Sixth and Seventh Wisconsin to close their intervals, formed them into line of battle, and directed them to open fire, at the same time directing the Ninety-first New York to deploy on the Second battalion, [the Sixth Wisconsin].

"Both orders were promptly executed. The brigade remained thus in line of battle firing rapidly upon the advancing enemy, until both flanks were turned; and the enemy firing on both flanks and the rear of my command, I then di-

rected Colonel Richardson, commanding the Seventh Wisconsin, to change front so as to meet the fire on his flank, which movement was executed, but the enemy appearing in so large force in my rear, I directed my brigade to retire across Gravelly Run in as good order as possible. In retiring across the stream, my command was somewhat broken up, owing to the fact that the enemy was in their rear, compelling them to fight their way back. My command was the last organized troops to leave the field. The Sixth and Seventh regiments were formed, as they arrived, on the front line, next to the creek near the bridge crossed by the troops in the morning. The Ninety-first New York fell back across the stream farther to the right. One battalion, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Denslow, formed in an interval between the troops of the Second division, where they remained during the balance of the engagement, doing good service.

"When the firing had ceased, I reformed the brigade in the rear of their first position, and ordered the men to lie down. We remained in this position about one hour, when we again moved to the front, across the battlefield of the morning and went into camp about half a mile in advance of the same, in column of battalions, right in front.

"About daylight on the morning of the 1st of April, in accordance with orders, I changed the front of my brigade, (by a change of direction), by the right flank, facing east, and moved in column, faced by the rear rank in a westerly direction, about three-fourths of a mile through an open field; my right connecting with the Second brigade. At this point, by direction of the general commanding the division, the command was changed from the order in column, and moved, left in front, in a southwesterly direction, following the Second division of the Fifth army corps, to a position on Gravelly Run, near the Moody House and Gravelly Run Church, where, by order of the division commander, the brigade was formed in two lines, the Sixth and Seventh Wisconsin holding the front. The right of the brigade connected with General Baxter's command; the left with the Second division. Receiving orders to that effect, I advanced my command to a road, about half a mile in my immediate front, at which point it executed a left wheel.

"Here we became engaged with the enemy, my command moving forward and firing as it advanced, driving the enemy before it. In moving through a dense thicket and road, the connection was broken between my left and the Second division, leaving a large interval, which was taken advantage of by the enemy, who threw a force on my left flank and opened fire, evidently with the intention of arresting the forward movement of the line of battle. I ordered my front line to continue the advance, and directed one battalion of the Ninety-first New York, forming a portion of my second line, under Colonel Tarbell, to deploy on the left flank of the brigade, covering that flank, with orders to move forward and engage the enemy at short range. This order was promptly executed, holding the enemy at bay until the Third brigade, commanded by General Coulter, came up and filled the interval. My brigade now occupied the center of the line, midway between the brigades of Generals [70] Baxter and Coulter, and remained in that relative position until we found the enemy entrenched. We then drove them from their works across an open field, pursuing them closely about three-fourths of a mile, taking many prisoners, and killing and wounding many of the enemy; when, in compliance with orders, the brigade was moved into camp.

"Next morning the brigade moved to the South Side railroad, only to find the position abandoned by the enemy. The command, without halting, here moved on the railroad track three or four miles; the mile-board marking thirteen miles from Petersburg, when, by order of General Crawford, the command moved at a rapid rate in a westerly direction, about five miles, where the enemy was found in strong force, in an entrenched position on the Burkeville road. By order of the division commander, I deployed in two lines on the right of the road, my right resting on a wood, my left connecting with the Second brigade. The Seventh Wisconsin was deployed as skirmishers, with

orders to cover the entire front of the line of battle. By this time it was quite dark, and the enemy not being able to distinguish our uniforms, was at a loss to know whether we were Yankees or not; and before he had obtained the desired information, the troops were in position to attack or resist, as circumstances should require. Upon ascertaining who we were, the enemy opened fire upon my portion of the line. My men replied, and immediately advanced towards the enemy, and halted within a few rods of his breastworks. The enemy's fire having ceased, I re-formed the line, and the men lay upon their arms until daylight.

"On the morning of the 3d of April we again took up the line of march, in pursuit of the flying enemy, who had beaten a hasty retreat in the night, but we failed to overtake him, and late in the evening bivouacked for the night.

"We broke camp at an early hour on the following morning, and took up the line of march in pursuit of the still flying foe, reaching the Danville railroad at Jettersville Station in the afternoon, finding it occupied by the cavalry of General Sheridan, and the enemy in strong force just beyond. Here the brigade was formed in line of battle, and the troops, weary and footsore, having traveled all day without food, labored nearly all night throwing up breastworks. We remained in this position resting and awaiting an attack, until the morning of the 6th, when we marched out to attack the enemy, who was found to have again retreated. The day was spent in pursuit, but without overtaking him.

"Still pursuing the enemy, on the 7th of April, our tired but gallant column pushed on, following the west side of the Appomattox to High Bridge, on the railroad, reaching that point just after the enemy had crossed, the structure itself having been fired and three spans destroyed. On the 8th, we made a long forced march, the most tiresome, I believe, ever made by troops, being impeded by the wagon train of the Twenty-fourth corps; the infantry being obliged either to march through the thickets or mix in promiscuously with the wagon train. We camped that night in line of battle.

"On the morning of the 9th of April, we again started in pursuit of the enemy, who was brought to bay near Appomattox Court House; but before we became engaged, the enemy, tired, dispirited, harassed and surrounded, surrendered at discretion.

"The tabular and nominal lists of casualties in each engagement of the campaign I have already had the honor to forward.

"In conclusion, I beg leave to submit the following list of names of officers and men of my command who have distinguished themselves, and to ask for them a suitable recognition of their services.

* * * * *

"Captain Oley Grasley, Captain Frederick R. Dearborn, Captain Nicholas Heber, Captain Edson Terrell, Captain John Hoyt, First Lieutenant David C. Ashmore, First Lieutenant Jesse M. Roberts, First Lieutenant Onesime Rondeau, 71] First Lieutenant Washington Stever and Adjutant Russell Moore, of the Seventh Wisconsin, are all noticed in the most favorable manner for their gallantry, by their regimental commander.

"First Lieutenant Mair Pointon, Sixth Wisconsin, proved himself a most reliable officer, and held his company well in hand, both by command and example. Lieutenant Thomas Kelly, of the same regiment, distinguished himself for the coolness and judgment with which he managed his company when assailed by the enemy in their rear—having had a personal encounter with a rebel, meeting the bayonet with his sword.

„ Sergeants Chauncey Winsor and Isaac Fort, of company A, Sixth Wisconsin, especially deserve mention for their successful efforts in keeping the company together and up to the line, while enduring a severe flank and front fire. The former was severely wounded during the advance of his company.

"Corporal James Moody and Sergeant Charles Patrick of company H, Sixth Wisconsin, are mentioned as using the bayonet upon the enemy, and deserve honorable mention. First Sergeant Lewis Ladloff and Corporal Ole Torgerson,

of company B; Corporal John H. Jordan and Corporal Richard Corcoran, of company C; Sergeant Henry Jewitt and Sergeant Guilford Smith, of company E, and Corporal James Barry, of company I, all of the same regiment, displayed the highest courage and gallantry.

"Color-Sergeant George W. Davis, of company C. Seventh Wisconsin, was conspicuous for gallantry in carrying the colors of the regiment in advance of the line of battle, while advancing to meet the enemy on the 31st of March, and also for great bravery in leading and encouraging the command during the engagement of the 1st inst, especially in the second and third charges of that day.

"Sergeant Major William Booth; Sergeant John Harrison, of company E, and Sergeant Hugh Evans, of company G, Seventh Wisconsin, are distinguished for uniform courage, ardent devotion to the interest of the service, and prompt attention to duty.

"Sergeant Albert O'Connor, of Company A, and Sergeant William H. Sickles, of Company B. Seventh Wisconsin, were conspicuous for bravery in rescuing Captain W. L. Herwerth, of the Ninety-first New York, who was a prisoner in the hands of the enemy; capturing three prisoners. This was after our line had fallen back across the creek, on the 31st of March. The circumstances were as follows: Seeing a stand of Confederate colors, they recrossed the creek, and were only foiled in their efforts by the firing of the Union troops. Observing a detachment of some nine Confederates, they attempted their capture, and succeeded in taking three of their number with Captain Herwerth, who was in their hands, and dispersing the remainder.

"Sergeant O'Connor also merits particular mention for great bravery on the 1st of April, when, with five enlisted men of other commands, seeing a stand of Confederate colors at the breastworks, when the troops of this command made their second charge through the open field, rushed in front of the line of battle to secure the colors. In the contest, which was hand-to-hand, his five comrades were all killed. He shot the Confederate color-bearer, seized the colors, which had been taken up by a Confederate captain, with one hand, and with the other, using the butt of his musket, killed the officer; when, being surrounded by Confederates, he was compelled to relinquish the colors and take shelter behind a friendly tree, where he remained fighting until our line advanced and recued him. * * * *

"I desire especially to invite attention to the merits of * * * Lieutenant Colonel Kerr, of the Sixth Wisconsin, who was badly wounded while cheering on his men; of Colonel Richardson, of the Seventh Wisconsin; also, of Adjutant 721 Jerome A. Watrous, of the Sixth Wisconsin, A. A. A. G.; of Second Lieutenant Charles W. Atherton, A. A. D. C., and Captain Henry T. Garfield, Brigade Inspector, members of my staff.

"The gallant conduct of these officers came under my immediate notice. Lieutenant Watrous was wounded and taken prisoner while gallantly discharging his duty. Lieutenant Watrous and Lieutenant Atherton each lost a horse shot under him, which with the horse shot under my orderly, William Holloway, makes three horses shot from my headquarters on that day by the firing of the enemy.

"I beg leave to call attention to the management of the medical department of the brigade during the recent campaign. Surgeon D. Cooper Ayres, of the Seventh Wisconsin, brigade surgeon-in-chief, is deserving of special notice; not only for skill and good management of his department, but also for personal bravery in finding and ministering to the wounded under fire. I respectfully recommend him for brevet, if admissible by the rules of the service.

"My two orderlies, William Holloway, of company K, and Henry A. Hackett, of company H, Sixth Wisconsin, behaved in the most gallant manner."¹

¹Reports Col. John A. Kellogg. 95 Rebellion Record, 882-886, 742, 877. The Appomattox Campaign, March 29-April 9, 1865. 95 Ibid. 557-1035. The Richmond Campaign, Jan. 1-April 3, 1865. 95 Ibid. 3-392. 328, 513, 531-535, 540.

After the surrender of the rebel army, the brigade, on the 11th of April, marched to and encamped at Blacks and Whites, a station on the Petersburg and Lynchburg railroad, thirty-seven miles from the former place, where they remained until ordered to participate in the general movement of the army of the Potomac towards Washington. Marching from Blacks and Whites about the middle of May, they took part on the 23d of that month in the grand review¹ of the army at the national capital, near which they afterwards went into camp.

Having been ordered, with a number of other western regiments, which had served in the army of the Potomac, to report to Major General Logan, commanding the army of the Tennessee, the Sixth and Seventh Wisconsin broke camp near Washington on the 17th of June, moved by rail to Parkersburg, Va., and embarking at that place descended the Ohio River to Louisville, Ky., where they arrived on the 22d, and went into camp.²

Here ten regiments from the army of the Potomac were organized as a Provisional division, under command of General Morrow. Of the two brigades constituting the Provisional division thus organized, the Seventh Wisconsin was assigned to the First, and the Sixth Wisconsin to the Second brigade, which was placed under command of Colonel Kellogg.³ Upon the muster out of General Morrow, Colonel Kellogg assumed command of the division.

The Seventh regiment was mustered out of service at Louisville on the 3d of July, and on the same day set out for home, arriving on the 5th at Madison, Wisconsin. On the 14th of July, the Sixth was also mustered out of service, and on the 16th arrived at Madison. On reaching the capital of the state, they became the recipients of an enthusiastic public welcome, in the Capitol park, at the hands of the state officers and citizens.

73] At the conclusion of the ceremonies, "the words of command were given; the bronzed veterans wheeled to the right; drums and fifes struck up their stormy music, and with guns at 'right shoulder shift,' and bayonets gleaming in the slant sunbeams, under the green arches of the summer trees, the last organized fragment of the old IRON BRIGADE of the army of the

¹ 97 *Ibid.* 1186-1187.

² 97 *Ibid.* 1155.

³ 104 *Ibid.* 1037.

Potomac, bearing the rent and shot torn banners, on which are inscribed the names of such historic battles as South Mountain, Antietam, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, The Wilderness, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Weldon Railroad, Hatcher's Run and Five Forks, passed on; to dissolve and disappear from men's eyes forever, but to live immortal in history and in the memory of a grateful people."

* * * * *

The list of the dead is omitted, pp. 73-95, and is published in full in volume 3.

96]

THIRD REGIMENT.

The several companies of the Third regiment had arrived at regimental rendezvous at Camp Hamilton, Fond du Lac, about the 15th of June, 1861. Their organization was soon perfected, and the regiment rapidly acquired proficiency in drill, under the superintendence of Colonel Charles S. Hamilton. They were mustered into the United States service on the 29th of June, and left the state, for active duty in the field, on the 12th of July, under orders to report at Hagerstown, Md.¹ They marched thence on the 18th to Harper's Ferry. After a short stay at this place they moved down the Potomac fifty miles, arriving on the 20th of August at Darnestown, Md., where they went into camp. On the 12th of September they marched to Frederick, Md., thirty miles distant, where they surrounded the city and arrested the Legislature, which convened there on the 17th.² Companies A, C and H were sent from Frederick on the 9th of October, to seize a large quantity of corn which was stored in a mill at Harper's Ferry. They were attacked on the 16th, while engaged in transporting the grain across the river, by a rebel force of infantry, cavalry and artillery, sixteen hundred strong, under Colonel Ashby. Our troops repelled the attack, drove the enemy from the village of Bolivar to Bolivar Heights, where having captured a thirty-two pounder, they held the enemy at bay until the arrival of Colonel Geary with reinforcements. The loss of the detachment was six killed and eight wounded.³

¹ 2 Rebellion Records, 158, 172.

² 114 Ibid. 681.

³ Bolivar Heights, Va., Oct. 17, 1861. Reports of Capt. Henry Bertram, Capt. Geo. J. Whitman and Lieut. Moses O'Brien, 5 Ibid. 244-247 Ibid, 239-248. History Third Wis. Inf., Gen. Edward E. Bryant, 28-35.

On the 22d of October they left Frederick, and marching by way of Conrad's Ferry, encamped on the 16th, at Muddy Branch, on the Potomac. They were employed as guard here until the 1st of December, when they returned to Frederick, where the regiment was detailed as provost guard, Colonel Ruger having been appointed Provost Marshal of the city. On the organization of the army for the spring campaign, the regiment was attached to the Second brigade of General Bank's army corps. On the 25th of February they joined his command at Sandy Hook, where they assisted next day in laying a pontoon bridge across the river, and commenced the march up the valley of the Shenandoah, occupying Charlestown on the 27th. Here company A was detailed as provost guard of the town.

They left Charlestown with the advance on the 7th of March, proceeding by way of Smithfield and Bunker Hill to Winchester, which they entered on the 12th, without opposition. On the 22d, the regiment, except company A, which was detached for service in the provost guard, left Winchester, taking part in the advance of the main force towards Manassas. In an attempt of the rebel "Stonewall" Jackson to regain possession of the place, so handsomely foiled by General Shields, company A suffered the loss of one man wounded. The regiment accompanied General Banks' command as far as Harrisonburg.

97] On the 23d of May, our pickets were attacked and driven in by the enemy under Ewell, at Front Royal. Company G of this regiment, with an Indiana company, Captain Hubbard commanding, was stationed at Buckston Station, on the Strasburg and Manassas railroad, guarding a bridge. Here these two companies were attacked the same day by a regiment of cavalry. They repulsed the rebels, who left two captains and ten men dead on the field, and held the position until the arrival of the regiment late in the evening, having suffered the loss of one man killed and three wounded. Thus commenced their action in the celebrated retreat of Banks to Williamsport. The regiment moved to Strasburg on the 24th, where they joined their brigade, and were assigned to duty as rear guard. Formed in line in the afternoon, they withstood the enemy, and held him in check until midnight, thus securing the retreat of the army through Winchester.¹ Next day they participated in the battle of Win-

¹ Winchester, Va., May 25, 1862; Report of Col. Thomas H. Ruger, 15 *Ibid.* 625.

chester. Of their conduct in this conflict, little need here be said. As the rear guard of a retreating army, they had to contest the advance of an enemy in overwhelming numbers and flushed with victory. Obeying the orders of their officers with the coolness of men on parade, and taking advantage of every spot where a stand could be made, their determined bravery infused new spirit into the broken columns, and secured the escape of the army. Jaded with a long march of thirty-five miles in this contest, night found them on the bank of the Potomac, where they bivouacked, having lost three killed, fifteen wounded and seventy-nine missing, the latter mostly captured on the retreat.

On the 10th of June, participating in the general movement of the army, they left camp at Williamsport, and marching by way of Falling Waters, Bunker Hill and Newtown, encamped near Front Royal on the 18th. They left Front Royal on the 6th of July, and proceeding by way of Flint Hill, Gaines' Cross Roads and Warrenton, at which place they remained five days, encamped on the 17th at Little Washington. They were again in motion on the 5th of August, when they proceeded by Culpepper Court House, about six miles from which place they took part on the 9th, in the battle of Cedar Mountain, losing twenty-five killed, sixty-five wounded, and eighteen prisoners.¹ Five companies of the regiment were deployed as skirmishers, on the right, in advance of General Crawford's command, and took part in the terrible charge made by his troops. Immediately on the repulse which followed, these companies were joined by the balance of the regiment in General Gordon's brigade. In General Gordon's official report of the battle he pays a high compliment to the regiment for their coolness and bravery. They returned on the 12th to Culpepper.

During General Pope's retreat, commencing on the 18th of August, the regiment, still in Banks' corps, was frequently under fire; reaching Alexandria on the 2d of September, with the army, 98] having lost six men taken prisoners. They took part in the general movement of the army under General McClellan. Leaving Alexandria on the 4th, they marched by way of Frederick and

¹ Cedar Mountain, Va., Battle Aug. 9, 1862. Reports of Col. Thomas H. Ruger, 107, Rebellion Records, 123-125; Brig. Gen. George H. Gordon, 16 Ibid. 807-8.

Boonesboro, a distance of seventy-five miles, to Antietam,¹ where they participated in the great battle of the 17th. Of three hundred and thirty-five men engaged, twenty-seven were killed, and one hundred and seventy-one wounded. After the battle they moved to Maryland Heights, where they encamped on the 20th, and remained until the 30th of October, at which date they were transferred to defences of the Upper Potomac, and stationed at Antietam Iron Works, ten miles above Harper's Ferry.

On the 10th of December, the regiment was ordered, with its corps, to join the army of the Potomac, then at Falmouth. Thence they marched eighty miles, to Dumfries, Va., and subsequently twenty miles to Fairfax Station, where they remained until the 3rd of January, 1863, at which date they marched eight miles to Wolf Run Shoals. Again, on the 18th, they marched to Stafford Court House. The efficiency and discipline of the regiment were highly complimented in general orders. On the 27th of April, the Twelfth army corps, to which the regiment was attached, moved from Stafford Court House, taking part in the general movement ordered by General Hooker, and crossing the Rappahannock at Kelly's Ford, took the advance on the road leading thence to Germania Ford on the Rapidan. The regiment was ordered in advance, six companies being deployed as skirmishers. On approaching the river they found the enemy posted on the opposite side, guarding the ford. They immediately forded the river and after a sharp skirmish, in which they captured twenty-three prisoners, encamped on the south bank.

Next day they marched to within a short distance of Chancellorsville, and took position in the woods, in line of battle.² On the 1st of May, moving on the Fredericksburg plank road, they were placed in front of their brigade as picket, and were immediately attacked by the enemy in force, when they took position behind a fence, which was retained during the day. In the afternoon of the next day, they were ordered to advance, leaving their knapsacks and camp equipage inside their works.

¹ Antietam, Md., Battle Sept. 16-17, 1862. Report Col. Thomas H. Ruger, 27 Rebellion Records 503-4. Brig. Gen. Geo. H. Gordon, Ibid. 494-8. The Maryland Campaign, Sept. 3-20, 1862, 27 Ibid. 157-1056.

² Chancellorsville, Va., Battle May 1-3, 1863. Report of Col. William Hawley, 39 Ibid. 719-721. Brig. Gen. Thomas H. Ruger, 39 Ibid. 707-710. The Chancellorsville Campaign, April 27-May 6, 1863, 39 Ibid. 146-1056. 168, 184, 669, 712.

This position being subsequently occupied by the rebels, the regiment lost their blankets, shelter tents and rations. On returning they were ordered into line of battle to resist the advance of the enemy. About ten in the evening, the skirmishers were driven in, but they held the position and lay on their arms. At daybreak on the 3rd, the enemy commenced the attack by heavy fire and musketry, which was vigorously returned. Our troops slowly advanced, gaining about a third of a mile of hotly contested ground, and keeping up a constant fire until the muskets became so foul that the men could with difficulty ram home their cartridges, when their division was relieved by General Whipple's forces, and they moved to the rear, having lost twenty men killed, eighty-one wounded and three missing. During the 99] withdrawal of our army from Chancellorsville, the regiment covered the retreat of the forces on the left of our line, and was the last to cross the river at United States Ford on the 6th, when they marched to Stafford Court House and encamped.

Having been detached from the Twelfth corps, they marched on the 6th of June, under the command of General Ames, to Beverly Ford, where they crossed the Rappahannock on the 9th, and advancing on the road towards Culpepper, took part in the cavalry engagement near Brandy Station.¹ The regiment, under command of Lieutenant Colonel Flood, took position near the right of our line of battle, one company being thrown forward as skirmishers. Soon after, the regiment, except this company, was ordered to the assistance of the left, then severely pressed by the enemy. Forming in front of the line of cavalry, they advanced to drive out a force of dismounted cavalry who were posted in the woods, pouring a deadly fire into our ranks. After a sharp skirmish, in which we lost one killed and twelve wounded, the rebels were driven from their cover, leaving a number of dead and wounded on the field. During the remainder of the fight, the regiment supported a battery on the left.

Meanwhile, the detached company of this regiment, with a Massachusetts company, under the command of Captain Stevenson of the Third, was ordered to dislodge a force of the enemy's dismounted cavalry, which was stationed behind a stone wall

¹ Brandy Station, Va. Battle June 9, 1863. Report Lt. Col. Martin Flood, 43 Rebellion Records 821-823. See, Gettysburg Campaign June 3-August 3, 1863, 43 Ibid. 1-1059.

on our right, in such advantageous position that they had repulsed several charges of our cavalry. By a circuitous movement they gained the same side of the wall with the rebels. Moving immediately upon them under cover of a little rise of ground, they opened a deadly enfilading fire. After replying impetuously for a few moments, the rebel force, several hundred strong, fled in confusion, leaving a number of dead and wounded on the field greater than the small attacking force. Ten prisoners were also captured. About five in the afternoon, the regiment was assembled and ordered to retire, having lost, in all, one killed and sixteen wounded. They recrossed the river in the evening, and bivouacked, near the ford. In connection with this battle, the official report makes honorable mention of Private David Agnew of company H. While skirmishing in front of the cavalry on the left, he "advanced beyond our line, saved the life of a comrade, and captured a rebel who was in the act of firing."

They returned on the following morning to camp near Bealeton Station, which place they left on the 14th of June, marching by way of Brentville to Fairfax Court House, where they joined the Twelfth corps on the 16th, having marched about eighty miles. Next day, taking part in the general movement of the army, they moved to Leesburg, where they were employed ten days in repairing an abandoned rebel fort. Thence they moved on the 27th, crossing the Potomac at Edward's Ferry, and marching seventy miles to Gettysburg,¹ Pa., where they arrived 100] and took supporting position on the right, and to the rear of our general line of battle, late in the evening of the 1st of July. On the morning of the 2d, they took position in line, throwing out a company of skirmishers, who kept up a desultory fire with the enemy for two hours, when the regiment was ordered to the front. Their brigade being assigned to the right of our line, they took position along the east bank of Rock Creek, and threw up breastworks of rails and earth, behind which they rested until six in the evening, when the brigade was ordered to the left of the line, then the scene of action. At dark they marched back to their original position, which, on reconnoitering was found to be enfiladed by the enemy's advance. A corres-

¹ Gettysburg, Pa. July 1-3, 1863, Report Brig. Gen. David A. Russell, 43 *Rebellion Records*, 673-675. The Gettysburg Campaign 43 *Ibid.* 1-1059 44 *Ibid.* 1-775.

ponding change of position was effected, and the men lay on their arms for the night.

At daybreak next morning, the action commenced by a volley from the enemy. The regiment assumed a position, well covered by bushes, rocks, and hastily constructed breastwork of rails, which afforded a protection from the enemy's sharpshooters. Two companies being advanced as skirmishers, and relieved from time to time, constant fire was kept up, and the enemy gradually driven back, until eleven o'clock, when the regiment pushed forward and occupied the defences erected the day previous, where they remained during that day and the succeeding night, constantly engaging the enemy's skirmishers and sharpshooters. Owing to their advantage of position, and the veteran coolness of the men, their loss was only three killed and eleven wounded. Joining in the pursuit of the retreating enemy, they left the battlefield on the 5th, proceeding by way of Crampton's Gap and Williamsport to Sandy Hook, where they arrived on the 15th, after a toilsome march of ninety-five miles.

They crossed the Potomac at this place on the 19th, and marching via White Plains and Warrenton Junction, crossed the Rappahannock and encamped at Kelly's Ford on the 1st of August. On the 16th, they marched four miles to Rappahannock Station, whence they moved by rail on the same day to Alexandria, and embarked under orders for New York, to aid in preserving order and the enforcement of the draft in that city.¹ They arrived on the 22d, and encamped in the City Hall Park, where they remained until the 5th of September, at which date the regiment re-embarked on the return to Alexandria. They arrived at the latter place on the 8th, and remained in camp two days. Marching by way of Manassas Junction and Kelly's Ford, a distance of seventy-six miles, they encamped, on the 17th, at Raccoon Ford.

Here they remained one week, marching on the 24th, via Brandy Station, to Bealeton Station, where they arrived on the 26th. Next day they left Bealeton Station by rail, and arrived at Columbus, Ohio, on the 30th, *en route* for the Army of the Cumberland, to which the regiment had been transferred.

The Third regiment, attached to the Third brigade, First 101] division, Twelfth army corps, left Columbus, Ohio, on the

¹ Draft Riots in New York City, July 13-16, 1863, 44 Rebellion Records 875-940. 49 Ibid. 50, 53, 94, 145, 167.

30th of September, proceeding by rail to Stevenson, Ala., where they arrived on the 3d of October. At this place, orders were received assigning the regiment to the performance of guard duty on the line of the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad, in compliance with which, they left Stevenson on the following morning, returning to Decherd, Tenn., at the junction of the branch railroad to Fayetteville with the main line.¹ From this point they moved during the month from place to place on the railroad, remaining but a short time at each, until the 27th, when they moved by rail to Wartrace, Tenn., and went into camp at that place, at the junction of the Shelbyville branch railroad, and were employed in guard duty.²

On the 21st of December, three-fourths of the regiment re-enlisted as veterans, under General Orders from the War Department, and the veteran Third left Wartrace, on the 25th, *en route* for Madison, Wis., where they arrived on the 28th. From this city the men dispersed to their respective homes, in the enjoyment of their short leave of absence, and the regiment having reassembled at Madison on the 1st of February, 1864, they again took their departure from the state on the 4th, arriving on the 9th at Tullahoma, Tenn. After a short rest of two days, they left Tullahoma on the 12th, and proceeding by way of Mulberry, arrived on the 13th at Fayetteville, where they again went into camp.

While stationed at this place, the principal duty of the regiment consisted in the performance of guard duty and the restoration of law and order in the county. Upwards of sixteen hundred citizens of Lincoln County took the oath of amnesty, and various bands of guerillas were suppressed. Here they were joined by the recruits who had enlisted for the regiment during the winter, increasing their numbers to five hundred and seventy-five. In the latter part of April, upon the re-organization of the army of the Cumberland, the Eleventh and Twelfth corps were consolidated, forming the Twentieth, in which the regiment was assigned to the Second brigade, of the First division, the brigade being placed under command of General Thomas H. Ruger, formerly Colonel of the Third Wisconsin.³

¹ 53 Rebellion Records, 292, 293, 344, 398.

² 58 Ibid. 65, 371.

³ 59 Ibid. 365, 555.

Participating in the general movement for the concentration of the army, previous to the advance upon Atlanta, they left Fayetteville on the 27th of April, under orders to join their brigade, which was already in motion. They arrived at Tullahoma on the 30th of April, and pushing forward next day, joined the brigade on the 8th of May near Buzzard Roost, Ga., having marched a distance of one hundred and twenty-two miles. Participating in the forward movement of the army, they marched on the 10th, sixteen miles to Snake Creek Gap, where they remained until the 13th, at which date the march was resumed, the regiment on the same day taking position in column before the [102] enemy at Resaca.¹ On the following day, they marched with the Twentieth corps, to the left, to support a division of the Fourth corps. In this movement, although brisk skirmishing was kept up and the attempt of the enemy to turn our left, completely foiled, the regiment suffered no loss. On the morning of the 15th, they moved still farther to the left and front, and took position in line of battle. Skirmishers were deployed two hundred yards in front and immediately engaged the enemy. Temporary works of rails and logs were hastily erected in front of the main line, but before these slight preparations were completed, the enemy charged upon the position with an entire division, forcing back the skirmishers, and advancing within one hundred and fifty yards of the main line. Our troops withheld their fire until the enemy was within easy range, when they poured in such a withering volley as to cause the rebels to waver, and finally retire in disorder. At this moment the order to advance was given, and our troops rushed forward with a cheer, the Third capturing forty prisoners. In this brilliant engagement the loss was three killed, twenty-seven wounded and one missing.

The enemy having abandoned his position at Resaca, during the night, our troops pressed forward on the 16th, upon his line to retreat, and crossing the Coosawattee River on the following morning, marched eight miles farther towards Calhoun, and bivouacked for the night. On the 18th, they moved forward by

¹ Resaca, Ga. Battle May 14-15, 1864. Reports of Col. William Hawley, 73 Rebellion Records, 81-84; Brig. Gen. Thomas H. Ruger, *Ibid.* 57-63. The Atlanta Campaign. May 1-Sept. 8, 1864, 72, 73, 74, *Ibid.* The Army of the Cumberland, Vols. 72, 73 1-508, 745-910. The Army of the Ohio, Vol. 73, 509-744; 909-930.

way of Kingston to Cassville, at which place they encamped on the following day, having skirmished slightly with the enemy, but sustained no casualties during the march of forty miles from Resaca. After a rest of four days at Cassville, the forward movement of the army was resumed on the 23rd, when the regiment crossed the Etowah river, and marching in the direction of Marietta, came up with the enemy on the 25th, posted in a strongly entrenched position at the crossing of the Marietta and Ackworth roads, near Dallas. Here the regiment, in the centre of the brigade, formed in line of battle, and advanced, on the right of the Marietta road, directly upon the enemy's works.

In the hard-fought battle which followed, no decided advantage was gained, other than ascertaining the strength of the enemy, who was well entrenched, with superior numbers, in a well chosen position. "The officers and men of the regiment fought with a heroism never excelled by any troops, and I take pleasure in adding that in this engagement, as well as in that near Resaca, not a single instance of bad conduct came under my observation, or has been since reported. Notwithstanding that upwards of one-half the regiment consisted of recruits, who had never before been under fire, the list of casualties showed a loss of fourteen killed and ninety-seven wounded, of whom five were officers."* In the evening the Third was relieved and withdrawn from its [103] exposed position, and the troops remained near the battlefield until the 1st of June, when they took position in line of battle four miles to the left, which they retained three days.

Their division having been ordered to the left, the Third Wisconsin took the advance on the 4th, and proceeding slowly in front of the enemy, and constantly skirmishing as they advanced, took position on the 6th in front of the enemy's entrenchments at Pine Knob, which they retained with slight change and under the incessant fire of the enemy, until the 15th, when the line was advanced two miles to a position in front of the enemy, who had abandoned his entrenchments at Pine Knob during the previous night, in the evening, the Third was placed in line of battle on the right of the brigade and two hundred yards from the rebel works. During the night, temporary earthworks were erected and the regiment retained the position, exposed to the

* Official Report. (73 Rebellion Records S2-83.)

enemy's fire, with a loss of seven men wounded, until the 17th, when a forward movement was ordered, the enemy having again fallen back during the preceding night.

During the next three days, the regiment, constantly in front, advanced from point to point as the enemy's lines were slowly forced back, and on the 21st was ordered to advance on the Powder Springs road. On proceeding one and a half miles towards the position indicated, the rebels were encountered in superior numbers, and after a skirmish, Colonel Hawley deeming it imprudent to advance farther with his small force, the regiment halted, and upon the arrival of reinforcements, again advanced, forcing the enemy back and occupying the position until the advance of the corps next morning.¹ Loss, one killed and seven wounded. In this vicinity they were constantly employed in picket and skirmish duty, with occasional changes of position, until the 3rd of July, when they moved forward three miles. In the operations against Kenesaw Mountain, which resulted in the enemy's abandonment of the works, the troops were almost constantly in line of battle and exposed to the enemy's fire, and sustained a loss of one killed and seventeen wounded, of whom three died shortly after.

On the 17th of July, following the rebel line of retreat, they crossed the Chattahoochee River, and pressing forward, crossed Peach Tree Creek on the 20th, under fire of the enemy's artillery, and took position on the right of the brigade, protected by earthworks, which they completed and strengthened, retaining the position with a loss of two killed and five wounded, until the 22d, when our forces advanced two miles, and the Third took position in front and in sight of Atlanta. Here they were employed in heavy picket and siege duty, and constantly exposed to the enemy's fire, until the 25th of August, when they withdrew to the railroad bridge on the Chattahoochee River, and constructed earthworks, which they occupied until the 28th, when Colonel Hawley, with a small force, consisting of five companies of the Third, with one company of a New York regiment, was ordered [104] to effect a reconnoissance in the direction of Atlanta, which was effected with a loss of one man wounded.

The rebels having evacuated Atlanta on the night of the 1st of September, the regiment entered the city on the following day,

¹ 175 Rebellion Records, 548.

and encamped near the Augusta railroad, the list of casualties during the operations before the place showing a loss of five killed and twenty-one wounded. From the beginning of May the men of the regiment had been almost constantly under arms and exposed to the enemy's fire, with a total loss during the campaign of twenty-three killed, one hundred and sixty-two wounded, and one missing.¹

THIRD REGIMENT.

The Third Wisconsin Veteran Infantry, attached to the Second brigade, First division, of the Twentieth army corps, remained at Atlanta, Ga., encamped on the eastern side of the city, near the Georgia railroad, until the 11th of October, 1864, when they set out on a foraging expedition, with a body of troops, under command of General Geary, in which they were engaged five days and marched fifty miles. On their return, they encamped on the northwest side of the city, near the Western and Atlantic railroad, whence they again moved on the 22d of October, accompanying a forage expedition, with which they marched forty-four miles, returning on the 20th, to camp at Atlanta.

In the preparation of General Sherman's forces for the memorable "March to the Sea," the Third Wisconsin, with other forces, effected a reconnoissance in the direction of the Chattahoochee River, on the 2d of November, and on the 13th assisted in the destruction of the railroad from the Chattahoochee to Atlanta.

They left Atlanta² on the 15th of November, accompanying

Brig. Gen. Alpheus S. Williams, who commanded the 1st Div. of the 20 Army Corps, in which the 3rd Wis. Inf. served in the Atlanta Campaign, in his report has these well-earned commendations to make of the troops under his command.

"Before closing this long, but incomplete, report I desire to bear testimony to the valor, constancy, cheerfulness, and general good conduct of the officers and men of my command through all the hardships, exposures, and vicissitudes of one of the most memorable campaigns in the history of wars. For weeks continuously under the artillery and musketry fire of the enemy: for days and nights in succession drenched by excessive rains, and exposed on hard marches to a midday southern sun; working on breastworks and in trenches by night, they have borne all with a cheerfulness and patience that creates a profound admiration. In the longest marches there have been but few stragglers, and in the severest battles no skulkers. Surely such soldiers deserve well of the republic." 73 Rebellion Records, 36.

²Report Col. William Hawley, 92 Rebellion Records, 248-252. 73 Rebellion Records; 77 Ibid. 658-659. Col. Ezra Carman, 92. Ibid. 233-237. 77 Ibid. 655-656. The Savannah, Ga., Campaign, Nov. 15, Dec. 21, 1864, 92 Ibid. 1-448.

the movement of the army to the eastward, and passing through Decatur, bivouacked on the Georgia railroad near Stone Mountain, about fourteen miles from Atlanta. The march was resumed on the following morning and daily urged forward, following the general direction of the Georgia railroad to Madison, sixty-seven miles from Atlanta, which place they passed through on the 19th of November, encamping a short distance to the eastward. In the evening, an expedition under command of Colonel Hawley, left camp for the purpose of procuring provisions, returning late at night, after a march of eight miles.

Next morning, they were again in motion to the southward, in the direction of Eatonton, the northern terminus of the Milledgeville and Eatonton railroad, and having passed through this place on the 21st, they arrived on the following day before Milledgeville, the capital of Georgia. On approaching the city, the corps was halted, and by direction of Major General Slocum, the Third Wisconsin and a New York regiment entered the place, in charge of Colonel Hawley, who assumed command of the post.* During 105] their short stay in the city they were occupied in "patrolling the streets, ascertaining the amount of public and other property captured, and guarding the same, and maintaining, so far as possible, good order in the city." A considerable amount of military property was burned or rendered unserviceable to the enemy, and having been relieved on the 24th of November, the regiment rejoined the brigade, and resumed the forward movement on the same day. Following the direction of the Central railroad, by way of Tennille Station and Davisboro, they reached Bostwick, one hundred and three miles from Savannah, on the 29th. At this place, the railroad track and a large amount of property was destroyed.

The direction of the march was changed, and crossing the Ogeechee River on the 30th of November, they moved to the eastward, and crossed the Augusta and Savannah railroad on the 3d of December. Eleven miles beyond Springfield, on the 9th, the direction of the march was again changed, and taking the direct road to Savannah, they had proceeded about four miles when the "enemy was discovered, strongly entrenched and occupying two small forts directly in front, entirely covering the

* The regimental flag was hoisted on the capital.

road over which they would be compelled to pass. At this point the First division, having the advance, was halted and formed for the attack, the Second brigade taking position on the right. This brigade, to which the Third Wisconsin was attached, in order, if possible, to gain the rear of the enemy, made a detour to the right, moving by the flank a distance of a mile and gaining a position in a rice swamp, through which the rear of the forts could be reached. The Third was formed in line of battle in the swamp, with a Massachusetts regiment on the right and the balance of the brigade on the left. In this order they advanced nearly a mile, when the skirmish line became engaged, and the brigade halted. They remained in this position awaiting orders to advance, until the enemy, who had meanwhile been hard pressed by the balance of the division, began to retreat. The regiment then moved rapidly forward, but the swamp being deep, they were unable to overtake the retreating rebels, and having marched in pursuit two miles, were ordered to return, and encamped near the enemy's deserted works.'*'

During the action three of the enemy were captured by the skirmish line, and one officer of the regiment wounded.

The forward movement was resumed on the 10th of December, when they marched to the Charleston and Savannah railroad, and having destroyed a portion of the track, moved forward, taking position in the evening about three-quarters of a mile from the enemy's outer line of works at Savannah. On the following day, Colonel Hawley was directed to move with his command to 106] Argyle Island, in the Savannah River, with orders to secure the rice and other public property on the island, and to effect a reconnoissance of the South Carolina shore.

In accordance with this order, two companies were transferred to the island during the night, and were followed on the morning of the 12th, by the balance of the regiment. "While crossing, three rebel steamers were discovered coming down the river. Two of them proved to be gunboats, by almost immediately becoming engaged with our batteries on shore. Two companies were immediately deployed by Colonel Hawley, to intercept them if possible, and pick off their gunners; but before the skirmishers could reach a position where their fire could be effective, the gunboats had retreated, making their escape up the river. While changing their position, they had both run into the third vessel,

*Official report. (92 Rebellion Records 248-252.)

(which subsequently proved to be the armed tender *Resolute*), thus disabling her so that her wheels could not revolve. When our troops reached the vessel, the officers and crew had burned the small boats, and were busily engaged in getting off their baggage. After one volley, resulting in the wounding of the executive officer of the boat, the vessel was surrounded, immediately boarded by our troops and brought to the Georgia shore. The prisoners numbered five officers and nineteen men. The two following days were occupied in collecting boats, reconnoitering the island and securing such property as could be found."

"On the 15th of December, in compliance with the orders of the corps commander, five companies of the Third Wisconsin crossed to the South Carolina shore, driving the enemy from Izzard's plantation, and effecting a reconnoissance in the vicinity for about two miles, during which much valuable information was obtained, respecting the country and roads. After a stay of about one hour, the enemy made his appearance, in their front; in strong force, and being entirely isolated from the army, with limited means of transportation, Colonel Hawley deemed it prudent to withdraw his small force and return to Argyle Island. Although vigorously pressed by the enemy, this was successfully accomplished. In response to Colonel Hawley's application to the corps commander for additional troops to enable him to recross and hold the plantation, his command was reinforced by the Second Massachusetts; but before a recrossing could be effected, the boats were withdrawn, for the purpose of transporting to the island and South Carolina shore, the entire brigade, upon the arrival of which, Colonel Hawley was relieved from the command of the expedition."*

On the 19th of December they recrossed, with the brigade to the South Carolina shore, where they occupied position and were engaged during the next day in some skirmishing with the enemy. During the operation of returning to Argyle Island, on the 21st, the Third Wisconsin acted as rear guard, and though severely pressed at times, the movement was effected, late at 107] night, without loss. On the following day, they crossed to the main Georgia shore, and having marched a distance of seven miles, encamped near the city of Savannah, where they remained, with slight changes of position, until called upon to participate in the great movement of the army to the northward, their list

*Condensed from official report. (92 Rebellion Records 248-252.)

of casualties during the campaign from Atlanta, showing a loss of one man killed and four wounded.

On the morning of the 17th of January, 1865, they crossed the river at Savannah with the Second brigade, and following the direction of the Charleston and Savannah railroad, arrived on the 19th at Purysburg, about eighteen miles from Savannah. From this place the march was resumed on the 26th, and daily pressed forward until the 29th of January, when they reached Robertsville. The Third Wisconsin leading the division, "encountered the enemy about a mile from the village, when two companies were ordered to deploy as skirmishers and engage the enemy. The firing soon became sharp, but after a short resistance the rebels fled through the town, leaving the regiment in full possession. One prisoner was captured. The casualties in the regiment amounted to three wounded."*

They remained in camp at this place until the 2d of February, when the line of march to the northward was again taken up. Proceeding almost directly northward by way of Lawtonville, the regiment acting as train guard during a portion of the time, they struck the Charleston and Augusta railroad on the 8th, at Craham's Station, nineteen miles west of Branchville. During the next two days, they were occupied in destroying the railroad towards Augusta, some distance beyond Blackville, and on the 11th of February, the direction of the march was again changed to the northward. They crossed the Edisto River during the night, and proceeding via Lexington, crossed the Saluda on the 7th, west of Columbia. Thenceforward the movement was steadily urged day by day, by way of Winnsboro and Cheraw to Fayetteville, N. C., at which place they arrived on the 12th of March, and crossing the Cape Fear River on the following day, reached Averysboro on the 15th. They participated next day in the action near this place, with a loss of twenty-eight of their number killed and wounded. They left Averysboro on the 17th of March, and having participated, with great credit, in a skirmish on the 19th near Bentonville, arrived on the 24th at Goldsboro, where they remained in camp until the 26th, at which date the

* Official Report.

Report Lt. Col. George W. Stevenson 98 Rebellion Records 655-658.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. William Hawley, Ibid. 635-639.

The Campaign of the Carolinas, Jan. 1-April 26, 1865, 98 Ibid. 1-1135, 53, 63, 596, 602.

100 Ibid. 620.

regiment was detailed to guard trains to Kinston, whence they returned on the 30th to Goldsboro, and went into camp.

On the 10th of April, they were again put in motion. They reached Raleigh, the capital of the state, on the 13th, and lay in camp at that place until the 25th, when they marched twelve miles to Jones' Cross Roads. They returned on the 28th to 108] Raleigh, whence on the 30th, they set out for home, and marching by way of Richmond, Va., (May 7th,) arrived on the 16th of May at Alexandria, and on the 19th, moved to Washington, at which place, on the 24th, they took part in the grand review at the national capital.

They remained encamped in the vicinity until the 10th of June, when they left Washington, proceeding by rail to Parkersburg, Va., at which place they embarked on the 13th, and descending the Ohio River, landed on the 15th at Louisville, Ky., where camp was established.

While at Washington, a number of the regiment, whose term of service was about to expire, were mustered out on the 9th of June, and arrived on the 13th at Madison, Wisconsin.

The main body of the regiment remained at Louisville, Ky., until the 18th of July, when they were mustered out of service and set out for home. They arrived at Madison, Wisconsin, on the 23d of July, and were shortly afterwards paid and formally disbanded.¹

* * * * *

The list of dead, pp. 108-114, is omitted and is published in full in volume 3.

115]

FIFTH REGIMENT.

The several companies of the Fifth regiment were ordered to rendezvous at Camp Randall during the latter part of June, 1861. The regimental organization was perfected under the direction of Colonel Amasa Cobb, of Mineral Point, and the regiment mustered into the United States service on the 13th of July. They left the state, for active service, on the 24th, and, on arriving in Washington, were assigned to General King's brigade², then in camp on Meridian Hill, in the suburbs of the city, where they remained until the 3d of September, at which date the brigade marched to, and occupied a position near, the Chain Bridge. On the following day, they were detached from

¹ 104 Rebellion Records 1047-8.

² 107 Rebellion Records 443, 489.

King's brigade, and crossing the Potomac, with other troops, took possession of a commanding position, covering the approaches to the bridge, where they commenced the erection of the fortification now known as Fort Marcy. Shortly afterwards, they were permanently attached to Hancock's brigade, in General Smith's division, and were quartered at Camp Griffin, near Washington, where they went into winter quarters, remaining until the 10th of March, 1862; when, accompanying the general movement of the army, they left Camp Griffin at four in the morning, marching through Lewinsville² and Vienna to Flint Hill, two miles north of Fairfax Court House. Remaining here four days, they marched through Fairfax on the 15th, going into camp five miles from Alexandria.

Taking part in the movement of the army of the Potomac, under General McClellan, they moved to Alexandria, embarking at that place on the evening of the 23d. On the following day, they moved down the Potomac, and arrived at Fortress Monroe at one in the morning of the 25th. Disembarking at Hampton, they went into camp six miles from Fortress Monroe and two miles from Newport News. On the 27th, their division was sent on a reconnoissance along the bank of the James River; Hancock's brigade taking the advance, marched to within a short distance of Warwick Court House. Five companies of the Fifth, deployed as skirmishers, drove in the enemy's pickets, encamping for the night within the rebel lines. The expedition returned to camp the following day. Taking the advance toward Yorktown, they left Newport News on the 4th of April, and, skirmishing from time to time with the enemy, arrived on the banks of Warwick River, in front of the enemy's fortifications, on the following day. Here the rebels had occupied a strong position, having constructed a chain of forts on the bank of Warwick River, extending from Yorktown to the James River. From this time until the occupation of Yorktown by our forces, the Fifth was constantly engaged in the performance of picket and [116] outpost duty. The enemy having evacuated his fortifications, they marched in pursuit on the 4th of May, coming up with the enemy and taking part in the battle of Williamsburg on the following day.

Arriving on the field about ten o'clock, skirmishers were

² Lewinsville, Va., skirmish Sept. 10, 1861. Report Capt. Elisha C. Hibbard, 5 Ibid. 166-7. Ibid 165-184.

thrown out to the front and left, the regiment crossing Queen's Creek and taking possession of one of the enemy's earthworks on the right. Here they again formed in line, companies A, E and G, deployed as skirmishers, facing the second work, of which the regiment also took possession, suffering severely from a galling fire which the enemy opened from three larger works on the front and left. The regiment again advanced about four hundred yards, companies D and K, under command of Lieutenant Colonel Emery, being sent forward supporting the line of skirmishers; the remaining five companies supporting a battery which had taken position near some low farm houses and were engaged in shelling the enemy's works. This position was maintained until nearly five in the afternoon, when a sharp fire of musketry on the line of skirmishers announced the approach of the enemy in force. After maintaining this position for some time against vastly superior numbers, they were ordered to retire.¹

"In falling back to the point indicated, the regiment was immediately unmasked by the buildings, and found themselves in front of the enemy's centre; a heavy regiment, afterwards ascertained to be the Fifth North Carolina, which was supported on either flank by other troops, all of whom advanced rapidly, concentrating upon them a rapid and heavy fire. They fell back in good order, every man loading as he retreated, wheeling and returning the fire of the enemy with rapidity and coolness worthy of veterans. In this manner, they fell back slowly to the line of battle of the brigade, which had already formed, taking position in the centre, a space having been left for that purpose. A charge being then ordered, the whole line moved forward with a shout and a well directed fire, driving the enemy before them like chaff, they fleeing in wild confusion, leaving the field, over which they had just pursued the retiring line of the Fifth, literally strewn with their dead and wounded, and leaving their battle flag behind them, which was captured by a member of the regiment."*

Two days afterward, when on dress parade, the regiment was highly complimented by General McCellan, who addressed them as follows: "My lads, I have come to thank you for your gal-

¹ Williamsburg, Va., Battle May 5, 1862. Report of Col. Amasa Cobb. 12 Rebellion Records 554; Brig. Gen. W. S. Hancock Ibid. 533-543. The Peninsular Campaign March 17—Sept. 2, 1862, 13 Ibid. 3-994; 35, 88, 469, 471, 475, 476, 478, 991.

* Official report of Colonel Cobb.

lant conduct the other day. You have gained honor for your country, your state, and the army to which you belong. Through you we won the day, and Williamsburg shall be inscribed on your banner. I cannot thank you enough for what you have done. I trust in you for the future and know that you will sustain the reputation you have won for yourselves. By your actions and superior discipline you have gained a reputation which 117] shall be known through the Army of the Potomac. Your country owes you its grateful thanks." Leaving Williamsburg on the 9th, they moved forward slowly, encamping on the 13th at Plymouth Landing, on the Pamunky River, thirty-three miles from Richmond.

From this time forward, they were constantly engaged in the various duties that fell to the right of our army, in the celebrated campaign before Richmond. Advancing gradually, and occupied principally in the performance of picket and skirmish duty, in the extreme advance of the army, we find them on the 12th of June, encamped at the distance of six miles from Richmond, on the south bank of the Chickahominy River. On the 26th of June the enemy attacked General Porter's division on the north side of the Chickahominy, which was the commencement of the celebrated Seven Days' Conflict. On the following day, a large part of Smith's division was moved out on the picket lines and batteries, and placed in position, the Fifth acting as support and repulsing the enemy's attempts to capture the guns, and holding the position during the day, with slight loss¹. Before daylight on the morning of the 28th, they were withdrawn to camp, commencing preparations to retreat. At nine, tents had been struck, knapsacks packed, and while awaiting the order to march, the enemy opened furiously with shot and shell at long range. Marching a mile to the left, they were formed in line of battle near Fair Oaks, retaining the position until three o'clock on the following morning, when the division moved in the rear of the wagon train, which had been engaged during the night in removing the baggage. The forenoon was spent in reconnoitring and skirmishing as the troops marched slowly down the Chickahominy, between that stream and the railroad. The weather was intolerably hot, and after a short rest in the shade, they moved at two in the afternoon, to Savage Station,

¹ Goldings Farm, Va., Action, June 28, 1862. Reports Col. Amasa Cobb, 13 Rebellion Records 475. Brig. Gen. Winfield S. Hancock, 11 Ibid. 466-470.

where they were again formed in line and assisted in repulsing the night attack of the enemy at that place.

At nine in the evening, the whole force moved out of the woods, taking the road to White Oak Swamp, which they crossed safely before daylight on the morning of the 30th. The trains were kept in motion, Smith's division, at this time the rear guard, being stationed in line, covering the retreat of the rest of the army, and holding the position under a heavy fire, until ten in the evening, when the march was resumed, the men suffering greatly from exhaustion; many of them having been on duty night and day for five days. Arriving at the James River at daylight on the 1st of July, a short rest was allowed, the Fifth marching at noon a mile up the river, where they lay in line of battle until midnight. Marching thence to the main road, they arrived at Harrison's Landing at four in the afternoon of the 2d.

On the 5th they went into camp, resuming guard and picket duty, and remaining until the 16th of August, when they left Harrison's Landing on the march for Fortress Monroe, where 118] they arrived on the 22d and embarked for Alexandria. Landing at the latter place on the 24th, they remained in camp near the city until the 29th, when Franklin's troops were ordered to Centreville for the support of General Pope. Marching at six in the morning, they bivouacked six miles from Alexandria, and resuming the march on the following morning, arrived in the evening at Centreville, too late to render any assistance.

On the 1st of September, commenced the return to Alexandria, where they arrived on the following day, and remained in camp until called upon to take part in the general movement of our army to meet and turn back the rebel invasion under General Lee. Leaving Alexandria on the 6th of September, nothing of importance occurred during their passage through Maryland, until the 14th, when General Slocum's division, to which they were attached, charged the enemy at Crampton's Gap, taking three pieces of artillery and one thousand prisoners. During this action the Fifth was in position with the reserve, and afterwards bivouacked near Sharpsburg. Marching early in the morning of the 17th to the field of Antietam,¹ their corps reinforced Generals Hooker and Sumner, then hard pressed by the enemy,

¹ Antietam, Md., Battle Sept. 16-17, 1862. Reports Brig. Gen. W. S. Hancock 27 *Rebellion Records* 406-7. The Maryland Campaign 27 *Ibid.* 157-1055.

and took position in line supporting our artillery. During the following day they retained position in line, and after the retreat of the rebels across the Potomac, moved on the 19th to Williamsport, Md., and encamped, remaining until the 23d, when camp was removed to Bakersville. At this place General Pratt took command of the brigade, which had been under command of Colonel Cobb from the 17th, when General Hancock took command of a division, taking the place of General Richardson, who was mortally wounded on the field.

On the 11th of October, they commenced their march northward under orders to intercept Stuart's Cavalry, which was making a "raid" around McClellan's army, arriving at Hagerstown Md., where they encamped on the 13th and lay until the 31st, when they moved to Boonesboro. They arrived at Berlin on the morning of November 3d, and immediately crossed the Potomac into Virginia. The march was continued down the valley by way of Ashby's Gap, White Plains and Chester Gap, to Acquia Creek, which place they reached on the 18th, the whole army lying between the Potomac and Rappahannock, near Fredericksburg. On the 4th of December, their camp was moved to White Oak Church, near Belle Plaine. Here they remained until the 12th, when they crossed the river in the advance of Burnside's army, and took an active part in the actions of the next three days.¹ The regiment was in Franklin's grand division, Second (Howe's) division of the Sixth army corps, and although thrown to the front, the loss was trifling, only one man being killed and four wounded. On the 15th, the whole army recrossed the river and reoccupied its old camps.

A forward movement of the army was again attempted on the 119] 20th of January, 1863. The weather was horrible, a heavy rain having set in, and the snow being melted, rendered the roads almost impassable. After having made fifteen miles, it was found impossible to proceed, and the army was ordered back to its quarters². Notwithstanding the fatigue and heavy roads, the regiment marched into camp with every man in line. During the remainder of the month the regiment was engaged principally in picket duty. Colonel Amasa Cobb having been elected member of congress, his place in the regiment was supplied by the pro-

¹ Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 11-15, 1862, report, Brig. Gen. Albion P. Howe 31 Ibid. 529-531.

² Operations in Northern Virginia, Dec. 11-15, 1862, 31 Rebellion Records, 39-688, 60, 141, 531, 934. Report of Col. Hiram Burnham 107 Ibid. 180-184.

motion of Lieutenant Colonel Thomas S. Allen, of the Second Wisconsin, who assumed the command on the 26th of January.

The regiment was assigned to the "Light Division," organized under General Pratt, on the 2d of February. This organization comprised five regiments and one battery of picked troops, and was intended to act independently in making reconnoissances and forced marches, without the encumbrance of baggage trains. Ammunition and rations were to be carried exclusively on pack mules, of which two hundred and fifty were furnished the division. After its organization, the troops lay in camp during the month of February, March and the greater part of April and were reviewed at various times, by the President, General Hooker, and others.

The whole army having been put in motion by order of General Hooker, the "Light Division" moved to the Rappahannock on the 28th of April, and assisted in laying pontoons for the passage of troops. On the 1st of May, the regiment crossed the river and threw out pickets. The next day, a series of lively skirmishes took place along the picket line, and Lieutenant John McMurtry, in command of outposts, was mortally wounded by rebel sharpshooters. In the evening, the several regiments of the "Light Division," advanced their line of skirmishers and drove the rebels back rapidly into their entrenchments. Soon after dark the whole Sixth corps, under General Sedgwick, moved quietly up to the city of Fredericksburg, some six miles above, arriving there at daylight of the 3d. An unfortunate attempt was immediately made by a brigade of the Third division, to storm and capture the celebrated Marye's Heights¹, which resulted in a disastrous repulse. The "Light Division" was then ordered to renew the assault.

In the celebrated charge which followed, Colonel Allen commanded the right wing of his regiment, deployed as skirmishers about fifty yards in advance of, and covering two other regiments of the division, the left wing being farther to the rear, forming part of the third line of battle. His men were ordered to depend entirely on the bayonet, and thus allow the enemy no time to reload their discharged peices. At the signal, the skirmishers darted forward on the run, and before reaching a stone

¹ Marye's Heights, Va., Battle May 3, 1863, report of Maj. Gen. John Sedgwick, 39 *Ibid.* 557-559, 561, 562. The Chancellorsville Campaign April 27-May 6, 1863, 39 *Ibid.* 146-1056.

fence, which formed part of the enemy's line of defence, distant about four hundred yards, twenty-six of their number were killed and seventy-three wounded; but our Wisconsin troops did 120] not falter. Clearing the stone fence under a heavy fire of artillery and musketry, they bayoneted such of the enemy as still resisted their advance, rushed forward and captured the heights, taking possession of the rifle pits and batteries. Lieutenant Brown, who commanded the famous Washington Battery, surrendered with his men to Colonel Allen in person.

After storming the heights, the regiment, with the division, pushed forward in pursuit of the enemy, until they overtook him, strongly posted in the woods near Salem Church. On the morning of the 4th, General Sedgwick found it impossible to advance farther with his corps alone. During the night, General Lee had sent a large force around to our rear, and taken possession of the heights which had been won the day before at such a cost of human life. Banks' Ford was now the only avenue of escape, surrounded as they were, on three sides, by a vastly superior force. After a severe fight during the whole day, the corps extricated itself, crossed the river at Banks' Ford and joined the main body.

By order of General Sedgwick, the Light Division was disbanded on the 11th, and the regiments distributed among older organizations, the Fifth Wisconsin being assigned to General Russell's brigade, First division, Sixth army corps.

On the 9th of June, the regiment again crossed the Rappahannock at Franklin's Crossing, where they were engaged in picket duty and building entrenchments, while the army, with the exception of the Sixth corps, was farther up the river, watching the movements of General Lee. It having been discovered that the rebels were moving towards Pennsylvania, the corps was put in motion in the same direction on the 13th; crossed the Potomac on the 27th, and reached Gettysburg, Pa., on the 2d of July, averaging twenty miles a day while on the march, and making thirty-seven miles within the last twenty-four hours. Next day they took position on the left of the line, and remained protecting the left flank of the army until after the battle was over. Although the artillery fire was heavy, the Fifth Wisconsin sustained no loss.¹

¹The Gettysburg Campaign, June 3—Aug 3, 1863, 43 Rebellion Records 1-775.

The Sixth corps started on the 5th in pursuit of the enemy, who had left during the storm of the previous day. They came up and had a skirmish with his rear guard in the evening, but he escaped during the night. From this time the regiment followed the general movement of the army back into Virginia, as far as Warrenton, at which place they encamped on the 25th, losing only one man in a skirmish at Funkstown, Maryland.

About the last of July, the Fifth was ordered to New York City,¹ and arrived at Governor's Island, in New York harbor, on the 2d of August. On the 19th they went on duty in the city, and after remaining there four days, returned to Governor's Island, where the regiment was daily exercised in heavy artillery drill.² They left for Albany, N. Y., on the 12th of September, and arrived on the next morning, having detached companies E, and G, at Kingston, and Poughkeepsie.

On the 1st of October, the Fifth regiment was on duty in the state of New York, seven companies at Albany, and three companies, E, G and H, at Kingston, Poughkeepsie and Troy, respectively. The draft having passed off quietly at these places, the main body of the regiment, under command of Colonel Allen, moved, on the 8th, to Goshen, in Orange County, where they "were treated in a princely manner by the inhabitants, and a pleasant intercourse kept up," until the 13th, when six companies of the regiment, including those stationed at Troy, Poughkeepsie and Kingston, moved to Governor's Island, at which place they were joined, on the 17th, by the balance of the regiment. Next morning the whole regiment left Governor's Island and arrived, on the 20th, at Fairfax Station, Va., on the Orange and Alexandria railroad, from which place they marched on the following day, rejoining the Third brigade, First division, Sixth corps, while *en route* to Warrenton, where they went into camp.

Accompanying the movement of the Sixth corps, they marched on the 7th of November, fifteen miles to Rappahannock Station,³ and in the afternoon acted a prominent part in the brilliant charge made by the Sixth Maine and Fifth Wisconsin, supported at same distance by portions of two brigades. When the order

¹ New York City. riots July 13-16, 1863, 45 Rebellion Records; 49 Ibid. 787; 44 Ibid. 875-940.

² 49 Ibid. 146, 164, 329, 604.

³ Rappahannock Station, Va., Nov. 7, 1863. 48 Rebellion Records 553-557. Reports Lt. Col. Theodore B. Catlin 48 ibid. 597-598, Col. Peter C. Ellinger ibid 595-597.

to charge was given, these two regiments, carrying their knapsacks, with eight day's rations, moved gallantly forward on the double quick, across an open space half a mile wide, under a withering fire of grape, canister and musketry, stormed and carried the main fort and redoubts at the point of the bayonet, capturing seven pieces of artillery, and flanking the enemy's position in such a manner as to prevent his escape. The results of this charge were the capture of eight regiments, with their colors, and the withdrawal of the rebel forces from our front. The Fifth sustained a loss of ten killed and fourteen wounded. They immediately pressed forward in pursuit of the retreating enemy as far as Brandy Station, where they went into camp.

On the 24th of November, they were again in motion, accompanying the general movement of our army in the direction of Mine Run, and crossing the Rapidan on the 26th, took part in the engagement at Locust Grove,¹ where they lost two men wounded. After a difficult march of upwards of fifty miles in very unfavorable weather, during which they suffered greatly from fatigue and exposure, they returned on the 2nd of December to Brandy Station, where they went into winter quarters. On the 27th of February, 1864, they left camp on a reconnoissance, and marched to Robinson's Run, at which point they remained, acting as support to a cavalry force at that place, until the 3rd of March, when they returned to camp at Brandy Station. From this time they were occupied in the performance of camp and drill duty, with occasional short expeditions to various points 122] in the vicinity, until the opening of the spring campaign, under General Meade.

On the 4th of May, the Fifth regiment, under command of Lieutenant Colonel Catlin, left Brandy Station, carrying six days' rations and fifty rounds of ammunition. Crossing the Rapidan at Germania Ford, they bivouacked for the night eighteen miles from Brandy Station, and on the following morning took part in the famous battle of the Wilderness.² The right wing of the regiment, under Major Totten, was deployed as skirmishers on the right of our line, and the engagement soon

¹ Mine Run, Virginia Campaign, November 26—December 2, 1863, 48 *Ibid.* 663-908, 674, 684.

² Wilderness, Va., battle May 5, 1864. Report Col. Oliver Edwards, Comdg. Brig., 67 *Rebellion Records* 672-675, 719, 659-653. The Rapidan to the James, Campaign of, May 5—June 12, 1864, 67 *Ibid.* 96—1099.

became general. Shortly afterwards, a rebel force which had advanced through the heavy undergrowth, succeeded in forcing back a portion of our line on the left of the regiment. At this juncture, companies D and G, commanded by Captains White and Hilton, attacked the flank of the advancing rebels, and captured the entire Twenty-fifth Virginia and its colors. The right wing was heavily engaged on the skirmish line during the day, the left wing, at the same time, engaging the enemy in line with the brigade. The loss of the regiment was one hundred and four, killed and wounded. The battle was continued on the 6th; the regiment being heavily engaged, and losing thirty-eight in killed and wounded. During the night, the enemy succeeded in turning the right flank of the Sixth corps, forcing back in confusion a portion of the Third division. The Fifth regiment, under Major Totten, was ordered to stay the tide. This was done in the most gallant manner; and they held the position until the remainder of the division came up, when the advancing rebels were checked and routed.

Early next morning, they accompanied the movement of the corps six miles to the left, and took position near Chancellorsville, repulsing the enemy's attacks during the day, with slight loss. On the 8th they moved to Spotsylvania, where they were engaged two days in the rifle pits, and on the evening of the 10th were ordered forward in the second line, in a charge upon a rebel battery and line of rifle pits. The front line having given way, they charged through them, and took possession of the works, but owing to lack of proper support, were compelled to abandon them, having sustained a loss of seventy men in killed and wounded. Among the latter, Sergeant-Major James R. Strong, who was mortally wounded, "deserves particular mention for gallantry." On the 12th they were again engaged and under heavy fire for upwards of eight hours, and having expended their ammunition, held the position with the bayonet, until darkness closed the battle. A field piece, which had been deserted, was manned by a squad of men from the regiment, and in their hands performed effective service. Loss during the day, fifty-one men killed and wounded.

The general movement to the left was resumed next day. The regiment was employed in destroying the track of the Virginia Central railroad, with occasional skirmishing, as they advanced,

until the 1st of June, when they arrived, "barefooted, ragged and 123] almost exhausted with fatigue and lack of sleep," at Cold Harbor, and immediately moved forward in a charge against the enemy's works at that place, capturing the entrenchments, with a number of prisoners. During the night, slight works were thrown up with bayonets and tin plates, and the regiment remained in this vicinity, constantly exposed to the enemy's fire, until the evening of the 12th, when they were again put in motion and marched twenty-five miles during the night. They were occupied a short time in building a bridge across the James River, and on the 16th, moved by transport to Bermuda Hundred from which place they marched on the 19th and took position in the trenches before Petersburg.¹ They participated in the charge of the 22d, capturing a portion of the enemy's works, with a few prisoners, and on the 29th, moved to Ream's Station on the Weldon railroad, ten miles south of Petersburg. Here they were occupied in fatigue and picket duty, until the 11th of July, when they moved to James River, and embarked under orders to proceed to Washington, to assist in the defence of that city, then menaced by the rebel forces under Breckinridge.

They arrived next day at Washington, and moved at once to the front, taking position in the fortifications near Fort Stephenson. On this day, the three years' term of service having expired, they volunteered to remain so long as their services were necessary for the defence of the national capital. The enemy having retreated, they left Washington on the 16th *en route* for Wisconsin, to be formally mustered out of service. They arrived at Madison on the 22nd, where they received a cordial welcome at the hands of the state authorities, and after a delay of some days, while awaiting the reception of the necessary papers from Washington, their muster out of service was finally completed on the 3rd of August.

INDEPENDENT BATTALION—FIFTH REGIMENT.

On the 13th of July, 1864, the re-enlistment of veterans of the Fifth regiment, together with those recruits who had joined by enlistment since its primary organization, were organized into an independent battalion of three companies, under command of

¹The Richmond Campaign June 13—July 31, 1864, 80 Rebellion Records 226, 257.

Captain Charles W. Kempf, of company C, and left Washington on the same day, accompanying the movement of the Sixth corps to the Shenandoah Valley. During this march they participated in the engagement at Snicker's Gap,¹ on the 18th, and two days afterwards set out on the return to Washington, where they were allowed a short rest.

They again left Washington on the 26th, arriving at Harper's Ferry on the 29th. Marching thence, shortly afterwards, they took part in the movements of our troops in Maryland and the Shenandoah Valley, during which they participated in the action at Charlestown, Va., where they lost one man wounded. They were subsequently stationed at Bolivar Heights, from which they moved on the 30th and went into camp at Charlestown, where they were occupied in the performance of picket and guard duty, [124] with frequent reconnoissances and skirmishing with the enemy, until the 19th of September, when they moved forward to the Opequan and took part in the celebrated battle of Cedar Creek,² with a loss of four killed and eleven wounded. The brigade was highly complimented by the commanding general for their behavior on this occasion, after which they were ordered to garrison Winchester, where they were joined by the seven companies necessary to complete the organization of the regiment.

FIFTH REGIMENT—REORGANIZED.

Immediately upon the muster-out of the Old Fifth, the necessary steps were taken for its reorganization. Under the supervision of Colonel Allen, who was recommissioned colonel of the regiment, seven companies were rapidly recruited and organized, the last of which was mustered into the United States' service on the 1st of October, 1864. They left Camp Randall on the following day, to join their future comrades in the field, and arrived on the 7th at Washington, remaining at the Soldiers' Home in that city until the 14th, when they moved to Alexandria, Va., where they were employed in provost duty.³ They returned to

¹ Snicker's Gap, Va., Oct. 28-29, 1864. 90 Rebellion Records 8-615.

² Cedar Creek, Va., battle Oct. 19, 1864, Ibid. 184. Winchester, Va., (or the Opequan) battle Sept. 19, 1864. Report Capt. John B. Doughty 90 Ibid. 191. Ibid. 107, 112, 125. The Shenandoah Valley Campaign, August 7—November 28, 1864. 90 Ibid. 8-615.

³ 91 Ibid. 366, 379, 398, 412.

Washington on the 20th of October, and proceeding thence on the same day by rail, arrived late in the evening at Martinsburg, W. Va., on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. They remained in camp at this place until the 25th, when they moved forward as escort to a supply train, and arrived on the following day at Winchester, where they joined the veteran companies of the regiment, which for some time previous had been stationed at that place as part of the garrison.

Marching with the Third brigade as escort to a supply train, the Fifth Wisconsin, numbering in the aggregate nine hundred and twenty-seven officers and men, left Winchester on the 29th of October, arriving on the following day at Middletown, where they took position with the brigade in the First division, Sixth army corps. They broke camp at Middletown on the 9th of November, and moving with the army under command of Major General Sheridan, marched nine miles on the Winchester road to Camp Russell, where they remained in camp until the 22nd, at which date the regiment left camp as guard to a supply train, and passing through Winchester, where they bivouacked for the night, reached Martinsburg next day. On the return, they left Martinsburg as train escort on the 29th of November, rejoining the division, at Camp Russell next day.

In the transfer of troops to the army of the Potomac, the regiment, accompanying the movement of the Sixth corps, left Camp Russell on the 1st of December, and proceeding by rail from Stephenson's Station, on the Winchester and Potomac railroad, reached Washington on the following day, when they were placed on transports, and arrived on the 4th at City Point, Va. 125] Here they joined the army of the Potomac on the 5th, going into camp at Warren's Station,¹ whence they set out on the 9th, accompanying Warren's raid, from which they returned on the 13th, and remained in camp, employed in various duties, until the 5th of February, 1865, when they marched from camp, accompanying the movement of the forces in the demonstration on the left of our lines. They participated in the engagements of the 6th and two following days, near Hatcher's Run,² with a loss of one killed and three wounded, and returned on the evening of the 8th to camp at Warren's Station.

¹ 89 Rebellion Records 882.

² Hatcher's Run, Va., Feb. 5-7, 1865, 95 Ibid. 67.

On the 25th of March, they took part in the movement for the relief of Fort Steadman, marching subsequently to the left of Fort Fisher, where they participated in a severe engagement, during which they lost one killed and five wounded.¹ They returned on the 26th to camp.

Participating in the movements of General Sheridan's command during the celebrated final campaign of the army of the Potomac, which resulted in the defeat and surrender of the rebel forces under General Lee, the Fifth Wisconsin left Warren's Station on the 2d of April, and took part in the assault at Petersburg, sustaining a loss of ten killed and seventy-three wounded. The brigade to which they were attached was formed in three lines, two regiments in each, the Fifth Wisconsin, with the Thirty-seventh Massachusetts, taking position in the extreme front. The signal for the charge was sounded at four in the morning, and the colors of the Fifth were first planted on the enemy's works. After storming the entrenchments, the regiment, under the lead of Colonel Allen, pressed forward with great rapidity, two miles through the lines of the retreating rebels, to the South Side railroad. The troops, who had become somewhat scattered in the darkness of the early morning, were reassembled at eight o'clock, and marched six miles to the left, inside of the works so lately in possession of the rebels, capturing a large number of prisoners. They then marched back to the right, and bivouacked near Petersburg, late in the evening having been under fire and engaged with the enemy during the whole day.

On the afternoon of the next day [April 3rd] they pushed forward in pursuit of General Lee's forces, and marching rapidly day and night, the Sixth corps encountered the rebel General Ewell's forces on the 6th, at Sailor's Creek.² Line of battle was immediately formed, and the Fifth Wisconsin rushed forward at a double quick. With unbroken line the regiment advanced through a swamp waist deep, under the fire of the

¹ Hatcher's Run, Va., or Dabney's Mill, Feb. 5-7, 1865. Report Bvt. Maj. Gen. Frank Wheaton, 95 Ibid. 297-300. Report of Col. Oliver Edwards, 95 Ibid. 301-302. The Richmond Campaign, Jan. 1-April 3, 1865. 95 Ibid. 3-392, 67, 301.

² Sailor's Creek, Va., April 6, 1865. Report of Col. Thomas S. Allen 95 Rebellion Records 952-3. The Appomattox Campaign. March 29-April 9, 1865; 95 Ibid. 557-1304, 571, 587, 910, 915. Report of Col. Oliver Edwards, 95 Ibid. 941-945. Col. Thomas S. Allen 95 Ibid. 952-953.

enemy's musketry to the brow of a hill, upon which the rebels were encountered, admirably posted, and fighting with the energy of despair. In the sanguinary conflict which followed, during which the regiment lost ten killed and seventy-seven wounded, the regiment was for some time exposed to a severe flank and cross fire, and acted with such distinguished gallantry [26] as to elicit the warmest encomiums from the brigade, division and corps commanders. Lieutenant General Ewell, with his staff, surrendered to six men of the skirmish line, commanded by Sergeant Angus Cameron, of company A, who was promoted a lieutenant on the field for gallantry.¹

In obedience to General Grant's celebrated order to General Sheridan to "press things," the pursuit was vigorously urged during the next two days, and on the 9th of April, General Lee surrendered near Appomattox Court House. The Fifth remained in bivouac until the 10th, and on the following day were again put in motion, arriving on the 13th, at Burkeville, fifty-three miles from Richmond, at the junction of the Richmond and Danville, and Petersburg and Lynchburg railroads. They remained in camp at this point until the 23d of April, when they left Burkeville, and proceeding by rapid marches, arrived on the 27th at Danville, the terminus of the Richmond and Danville railroad, accomplishing the march of upwards of one hundred miles in four and a half days.

They broke camp at Danville, on the morning of the 3rd of May, and proceeding thence by rail, encamped next day at Wilson's Station, twenty-seven miles from Petersburg on the Petersburg and Lynchburg railroad. Here Colonel Allen assumed command of the brigade, and the Fifth Wisconsin remained in camp until the 18th of May, when they set out for Washington, D. C. They reached Richmond on the 20th, and resuming the march on the 24th, arrived on the 2nd of June at Hall's Hill, two miles southwest of Washington, where camp was established. At this place the non-veterans of the regiment, whose term of service expired previous to the 1st of October, 1865, were mustered out in obedience to General Orders from the War Department,²

¹ Mentioned for distinguished services: Corp. August Franz, Co. A.; Sergt. Frank T. Smith, Co. B.; Sergt. Angus Cameron, Co. C.; Drummer George Deverney, Co. C.; Sergt. James Young, Co. D.; Color Sergt. Robert H. Langston, Co. F.; Corp. Archibald D. Day, Co. G.; Sergt. Roderick Elwell, Co. K., 95 Rebellion Records 926.

² 104 Ibid. 1066.

and started for home on the 20th, arriving on the 24th of June, at Madison, Wisconsin, where they were paid off and disbanded.

The veteran Fifth accompanied the Sixth corps to Louisville, Ky., where the regiment was mustered out on the 11th of July, and arrived on the 13th at Madison, Wisconsin, where they received their pay and final discharge on the 20th of July, 1865.

* * * * *

The list of dead, pp. 127-133, is omitted and is published in full in volume 3.

134]

EIGHTH REGIMENT.

The regimental organization of the "Eagle regiment" was effected on the 4th of September, 1861, under the superintendence of Colonel Robert C. Murphy, and the muster into United States' service completed on the 13th. But a short time was allowed them in camp, and on the 12th of October, the regiment, completely equipped by the state, and with an aggregate strength of nine hundred and eighty-five men, left Camp Randall for active service in the field. They arrived at St. Louis, Mo., on the 14th,¹ and marched through the city to Benton Barracks. The march through the city, of the first Wisconsin regiment that had been ordered to that department, with their "American Live Eagle conspicuously carried beside the colors," created immense enthusiasm.

Next day (15th), the right wing, under Lieutenant Colonel Robbins, set out for Victoria, thirty-five miles distant, on the Iron Mountain railroad, and pushed on ten miles farther, to De Soto, arriving late at night. Here they lay on their arms in the rain, and were joined the next morning by the left wing. The regiment, on the 7th, proceeded to Big River Bridge, where the enemy, a few days previous, had taken prisoners our little guard of thirty-five men, and burned the bridge. Owing to the lack of transportation, the men were obliged to carry the regimental baggage across the river on their backs, a distance of half a mile on the other side, wading the stream waist deep, and accomplishing the feat in four hours. This having been effected, the regiment proceeded to Pilot Knob, with the exception of company G, which was left to guard the baggage.

On the 20th, the regiment with other forces, under the com-

¹ 4 Rebellion Records 314.

mand of Colonel Carlin, of Illinois, marched towards Fredericktown, twenty-two miles distant, where "Jeff." Thompson was reported to be encamped with 4,000 men. The troops marched all night, and on arriving next morning, found the enemy had retreated towards Greenville. Our exhausted men lay down in the streets, and at three in the afternoon again took up the line of march. After proceeding a mile and a half they discovered the enemy in the woods, drawn up in line of battle. A desperate fight, lasting two hours, ensued, resulting in the enemy's being totally routed and driven from the field, with a loss of three hundred killed and wounded.¹ Following up the enemy, they marched towards Greenville on the 22nd, but finding no trace of him, returned to Fredericktown, and finally, on the 24th, to Pilot Knob, where they went into camp. During the whole of this expedition the regiment subsisted on short rations, and bivouacked without blankets or tents. Loss, one man killed. The regiment remained at Pilot Knob, doing general guard duty, and took part in an expedition up the St. Francis River, which 135] returned to Pilot Knob on the 15th of November, having marched one hundred and fifty miles.

On the 25th of November, the Eighth marched to Sulphur Springs, joining at that place, the Eleventh Wisconsin, which had arrived a few days previously. Colonel Murphy took command of the post, and the men rapidly acquired proficiency in drill and camp duties. While here, five companies under command of Major Jefferson, were detached at various places on Iron Mountain railroad, guarding bridges and other important points. Here they remained until the 17th of January, 1862, when the regiment was ordered to Cairo; went into barracks near Fort Defiance, at that place, and were employed in guard duty, company K being detached, meanwhile, at Mound City, as guard for that post. This company rejoined the regiment on the 14th of April.

The remainder of the regiment furnished detachments several times, as guards for rebel prisoners, and on the 4th of March left Cairo, under order to join General Pope's command at New Madrid. The bridges on the Cairo and Fulton railroad having been burned some time before, detachments of the regiment

¹ Fredericktown, Mo., Oct. 21, 1861. Report Col. William P. Carlin, 3 Rebellion Records 218-220.

were employed in rebuilding two large bridges and repairing the railroad, until the 10th, when they arrived at New Madrid. Here they bivouacked for the night and next morning were ordered to join General Plummer's command, about twenty-three miles distant, near Point Pleasant, Mo. Although having no cavalry, they reached that camp in safety on the morning of the 12th. Here they were on duty every alternate night, in the rifle pits on the river bank, to prevent the landing of troops from the rebel gunboats.

On the 7th of April, the regiment, with General Plummer's command, marched to New Madrid, and crossed the river at midnight, to assist in preventing the retreat of the rebel garrison from Island No. 10.¹ For the gallantry displayed by the Eighth Wisconsin in this campaign, General Pope ordered "New Madrid" and "Island 10" inscribed on their banner. They returned with prisoners to New Madrid on the 9th, and remained there until the 14th, when they accompanied General Pope's command up the Tennessee River to Pittsburg Landing, arriving on the 22nd, and going into camp about four miles above, near Hamburg, Tenn. On the 1st of May they marched to camp near Farmington, Miss., where they remained until the 9th, at which date they took part in the battle of Farmington.² The outposts, under command of Major Jefferson, were attacked at seven in the morning, and for three hours, held the enemy's skirmishers in check, when, the enemy bringing up his artillery and approaching in force, they retired in good order to the main body of the regiment, which under severe fire from the enemy's artillery, held him in check for an hour without support. For the courage displayed on this field, the general commanding complimented the regiment in general orders, adding that "The 136] Badger State may feel proud to have the honor of being represented by so gallant a regiment as the Eighth Wisconsin."

They occupied Farmington on the 17th of May, dug trenches, and otherwise assisted in fortifying the town. On the 28th, they marched one and a half miles to the front, and took part in the

¹ New Madrid, Mo., and Island No. 10, Feb. 28, 1862, 8 Rebellion Records 76-186, 92, 114.

² Farmington, Miss., May 9, 1862. Report to Col. John M. Loomis, 10 Ibid. 805-807. Brig. Gen. David S. Stanley, 10 Ibid. 720-723. Advance upon and Siege of Corinth, Miss., April 29-June 10, 1862, 10 Ibid. 660-874.

engagement of that day, the rebels' last desperate struggle to drive back the besiegers of Corinth. The contest opened with artillery, and about noon the hand to hand fighting commenced. The Eighth is now brought into action with the brigade. The rebels, flushed with the hope of capturing a battery of which our boys are the support, are approaching on the double quick; they arrive within forty yards of their coveted prize, when the whole brigade rises and opens a withering fire of musketry upon their solid ranks, which at once checks their advance, and hurls them from the field in wild disorder, leaving 200 killed and wounded in our hands. Generals Tyler and Plummer compliment the Eighth Wisconsin on the field, and the rebels' last hope of retaining Corinth is gone. The regiment in this action lost two killed and five wounded. They were employed during the night after the battle, in throwing up earthworks. Next day, they were under fire, but, occupying the rifle pits sustained no loss.

Corinth having been evacuated on the night of the 29th, they joined next day in pursuit of the retreating enemy, and, on the 2nd of June, encamped at Booneville,¹ twenty-five miles south of Corinth, having captured a large quantity of stores. Here the regiment remained until the 12th, when they left Booneville, and after a short stay at Rienzi, went into summer quarters at Camp Clear Creek, nine miles south of Danville. Here Colonel Murphy was placed in command of the brigade, and the troops, in addition to guard and fatigue duty, became proficient in brigade and battalion drill. On the 18th of August, the brigade marched for Tusculumbia, Ala., arriving on the 22nd, a distance of sixty miles. The colonel was put in command of the post, and the Eighth detailed as provost guard, Major Jefferson acting as Assistant Provost Marshal. On being relieved from this duty, they took part in two expeditions to Decatur and Courtland, against the guerillas which infested the country.

In the evening of September 8th, they left Tusculumbia, marching all night on the Iuka road, and encamped next day at Buzzard Roost, near a fine spring. After several short marches against guerillas, they arrived on the 12th, at Iuka, which had been evacuated by our forces some days previously. Next morning they had a severe skirmish with Price's advance cavalry.

¹ Booneville, Miss., expedition May 30, 1862, 10 Rebellion Records 861-865.

The enemy made three vigorous assaults upon our lines, and was repulsed each time, with a loss to the regiment of fifteen wounded and twenty-four prisoners. But it was found that our small force was insufficient to maintain the position against the advancing enemy, and at four o'clock on the morning of the 14th, they marched for Farmington, thirty miles distant, at which [137] place they arrived in the afternoon, followed by 2,000 negroes. Their march was continually harassed by irregular assaults of the enemy's cavalry. Exhausted as they were with the hot and dusty march, but little rest was allowed them, and at one o'clock next morning they were again on the march towards Iuka, camping at Burnsville for the night. On the 16th, the march was continued towards Iuka, skirmishing constantly with the enemy. They advanced three different times to within one and a half miles of Iuka, and finally encamped for the night at Burnsville, without tents or blankets, and on scant rations, having marched during the day about thirty miles. Next day, with a large force, they moved south to Jacinto, and on the 19th, the whole force moved at daylight towards Iuka.¹ They encountered the enemy near that place, and a severe battle ensued, lasting three hours, until terminated by the darkness. During its continuance, this was one of the severest engagements of the war. The Eighth was held in reserve, and five men were wounded by the enemy's artillery. They lay on the field in line of battle, expecting to renew the engagement next day, but the enemy decamped during the night, leaving his dead and wounded on the field. Next day, they took part in the pursuit of the enemy, following him to Aberdeen, where the pursuit was abandoned, and the column put in motion towards Corinth, which place Price was preparing to attack.

Marching by way of Jacinto, Rienzi and Kossuth, they remained several days at Rienzi, watching the enemy's movements, and arrived at Corinth in the afternoon of the 3rd of October. Their brigade was at once ordered into action, which lasted the remainder of the day, the Eighth being under a severe fire and constantly engaged for three hours, losing seventeen killed, eighty wounded, and eighteen missing, an average of one in every four engaged. They lay on their arms during the night,

¹ Iuka, Miss., Sept. 19, 1862. Report of Lt. Col. George W. Robbins, 24 Rebellion Records 89. 24 Ibid. 62-137.

in position about the centre of our lines. Next morning, the enemy, having changed his position, attacked our flank, and the regiment, occupying a sheltered position in the centre, had only one man wounded. The enemy being beaten at all points, and in full retreat, the Eighth participated in the pursuit which was immediately ordered. Next day the rebels, being simultaneously attacked in front and rear, abandoned their entire train, which, with a large number of prisoners, fell into our hands. On the 20th, having pursued the enemy forty miles, and utterly dispersed his forces, they were ordered back to Corinth, where they went into camp, and were employed in guard duty and building fortifications.

On the 2nd of November, they set out for Grand Junction, Tenn., arriving on the night of the 4th, after a heavy march of fifty miles. Here they bivouacked in a cotton field near the town and remained for some time. They marched to Davis' Mills on the 17th, where they remained until the 28th, performing guard duty, when they marched south, passing through Holly Springs, to Lumpkin's Mills, near Waterford. In this vicinity [38] they remained until the 5th of December, when they marched to, and encamped at, Waterford, Miss., near the Tallahatchie River. While here they were engaged in building bridges on the Mississippi Central railroad. On the 10th, they crossed the river, and marched ten miles to Abbeville. Here company E was detached to assist in building bridges, and rejoined the regiment on the 20th. Next day [11th,] their march was continued to Oxford, where the regiment was detailed as provost guard. On this duty they remained until the 20th, when they were ordered to Tallahatchie by rail, and had a skirmish with the enemy. Next day they marched for Holly Springs, and, on arrival, were at once assigned to provost guard duty, the rebels having sacked the town and escaped previously. Here they remained two days, and marched thence with the Seventeenth and Thirty-second Wisconsin, and an Indiana regiment, for Grand Junction, arriving on the 23rd. Next day they moved three miles, to La Grange, Tenn., and encamped in a fort constructed of cotton bales. Here they celebrated Christmas, and the New Year found them working on the fortifications.

On the 8th of January, 1863, they marched by way of Bolivar, Tenn., for Corinth, arriving on the 13th, after a weary

march of eighty miles, without tents. They were encamped at Germantown, Tenn., on the 20th. Here they were employed in building fortifications and in picket duty, until the 11th of March, when they left Germantown for Memphis, arriving on the 13th. They immediately embarked and moved down the river to Yazoo Pass, encamping on the Arkansas shore, eight miles south of Helena. Thence, on the 28th, they again embarked, proceeding down the river, landed on the 1st of April, and went into camp at Young's Point, La., near Vicksburg. During the month they were employed on fatigue duty, digging canal and building roads.

On the 2nd of May, the regiment, with Tuttle's division, left Young's Point, marching southwest, for Hard Times Landing, below Vicksburg, arriving on the 7th, when they immediately crossed the Mississippi to Grand Gulf. The march towards Raymond was resumed next morning, which place they passed through on the 13th, and, skirmishing with the enemy, drove him to Mississippi Springs,¹ where they encamped. Next morning, after a march of fourteen miles, they engaged the enemy and drove him to Jackson. At noon, line of battle was formed, and the enemy's works being carried by assault, the capital of Mississippi fell into our hands. The Eighth was one of the first regiments to enter the city, when the enemy was driven through the streets, losing many prisoners, with several pieces of artillery and a quantity of ammunition and stores. The headquarters of the regiment were established in the State House. Lieutenant Colonel Jefferson was appointed provost marshal. The regiment, in addition to provost guard duty, was detailed to destroy Con-139] federate stores, cotton factories and railroads.

Leaving Jackson on the 16th, they arrived in the rear of Vicksburg, and formed in line of battle under the enemy's guns. They maintained the same position for two days, and, on the 22nd, took part in the grand assault on the rebel fortifications. They succeeded in reaching the outer slope of the works, having lost five killed and twenty wounded. At dark, by order of General Sherman, they withdrew and reoccupied their former position.²

¹ Mississippi Springs, skirmish May 13, 1863. Jackson, Miss., battle May 14, 1863. Reports Brig. Gen. James M. Tuttle, 36 Rebellion Records 758-760. Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman, *Ibid.* 751-758. *Ibid.* 749-787.

² Siege of Vicksburg, May 19—July 4, 1863, 37 Rebellion Records 146-424.

For gallantry displayed in this action, the brigade was highly complimented by the commanding general. On the 25th, they marched towards Mechanicsburg,² with an expedition to ascertain as to the reported advance of the rebel General J. E. Johnston, and, having captured 1,000 head of cattle and the same number of mules, and destroyed a large quantity of corn and cotton, arrived at Haines' Bluff on the 31st.

Here they remained two days, and embarked on the 3rd of June, proceeding up the Yazoo River a distance of eighty miles to Satartia. Disembarking on the 4th, they immediately proceeded towards Mechanicsburg, the Eighth Wisconsin having the advance. They soon met a force of the rebel cavalry and infantry about 1,000 strong, with four guns. An engagement ensued, lasting two hours, when the enemy fled, leaving his dead and wounded, with about forty prisoners, in our hands. He was closely pursued by the Eighth on the double quick, driving him through Mechanicsburg.¹ During this skirmish, ours was the only regiment engaged, and officers and men conducted themselves with great gallantry. Captain Green is mentioned as having shown great bravery in leading the skirmishers. Loss, two men severely wounded. They remained in Mechanicsburg until the 6th, when they again resumed the march and arrived at Haines' Bluff on the 7th. Two days afterward, they again proceeded down the Yazoo River to Young's Point, La., where they went into camp on the bank of the Mississippi. On the 14th, they marched eighteen miles towards Richmond, La. Next day, after a severe engagement of two hours, they routed the enemy, capturing thirty prisoners, and took possession of the town. They returned on the 16th to Young's Point.

The regiment, for the preceding forty-six days, had been without tents, much of the time marching and bivouacking in stormy weather, many of the men without shoes. For sixteen days, commencing with the 6th of May, the regiment drew but four days' rations. During the remainder of the month of June, and until the 12th of July, they were stationed at Young's Point, in a very unhealthy locality. A large portion of the regiment fell sick, but owing to the skilful treatment and close attention of the surgeons, comparatively few died. Their duties, while

¹ Mechanicsburg, Miss., expedition May 26—June 4, 1863. Report Brig. Gen. James M. Tuttle, 37 *Ibid.* 620-1.

140] here were severe and dangerous, being detailed as sharpshooters in front of Vicksburg, exposed to heavy fire from the enemy's shore batteries.

On the 12th of July, they proceeded to Vicksburg, whence they moved on the following day, and after various marches to Black River Bridge, Champion's Hill and Messenger's Ferry, went into Camp Sherman, on Bear Creek, on the 27th. While here, they were employed in guard and fatigue duty. On the 26th of September, their brigade marched for Black River Bridge, where they went into camp next morning.

The Eighth Wisconsin, attached to the Second brigade, Third division, Fifteenth army corps, remained in position at Big Black River Bridge, Miss., in the performance of guard and picket duty on the Vicksburg and Jackson railroad, until the 13th of October. At this date they marched, accompanying the movement of a force of 10,000 men, under command of Major General McPherson, which was ordered upon a reconnoissance in the direction of Canton, Miss.,¹ to ascertain the position and numbers of the enemy, who was reported in force, east of the Big Black River. At Brownsville, on the following day, they encountered a small body of rebel cavalry, which was dispersed after a sharp skirmish, lasting an hour and a half. The advance was resumed on the 15th, and the enemy again routed and pursued some distance, when, finding the rebel force too small to warrant farther advance, the general commanding ordered a return, and proceeding by way of Clinton and Champion's Hill, the Eighth arrived in camp at Black River on the 19th; having marched a distance of eighty-five miles.

On the 7th of November, the regiment moved by rail to Vicksburg, at which place they embarked, proceeding up the river to Memphis, Tenn., where they landed on the 13th, and moved by rail to La Grange, Tenn., on the Memphis and Charleston railroad, and went into camp. From this place, companies A, D, E, G and K, were detached from the main body on the 20th and moved to Saulsbury, nine miles distant. At these stations the regiment was engaged in the performance of guard duty, until the 2d of December, when they marched with an expedition towards Pocahontas, in search of the rebel forces under Forrest.

¹ Canton, Miss., expedition, Oct. 14-20. Reports 51 Rebellion Records 802-818.

Proceeding by way of Saulsbury, where the regiment was joined by the companies stationed at that place, they proceeded towards Pocahontas,¹ and after several skirmishes with detached portions of the enemy, returned on the following day to La Grange, having marched fifty miles over very bad roads. On the 4th, companies A, D, E, G and K were again ordered to Saulsbury, where they were joined on the 14th by the balance of the regiment, Colonel Jefferson being assigned to the command of the post. Here they were constantly employed in guard and fatigue duty, and during the greater part of the time, were under arms to guard against attack from Forrest's forces, which were known to be in the vicinity.

141] On the 27th of January, 1864, they marched to La Grange, from which place they proceeded by rail on the following day to Memphis. Here they bivouacked for two days, awaiting transportation, and embarking on the 30th, proceeded down the river to Vicksburg, where they arrived on the 3d of February, and next day, marched to Black River Bridge and encamped. Participating in General Sherman's expedition through the interior of Mississippi,² they left Big Black on the 27th, and having marched as far as Canton, returned, on the 3d of March to Black River Bridge, and moving thence on the following day, encamped on the 5th at Vicksburg, having marched a distance of one hundred and twenty-five miles.

After the return of this expedition, it was expected that they would return to Wisconsin on furlough, as a veteran regiment, but in accordance with General Sherman's request, they remained to take part with General A. J. Smith's command in the Red River expedition.³ Accordingly, they embarked at Vicksburg on the 9th and proceeding down the Mississippi and up the Red and Atchafalaya rivers, landed on the 13th at Simmsport, La. The Second brigade immediately marched to and assaulted Fort Scurry, four miles from Simmsport, at the confluence of Yellow Bayou and Bayou de Glaise, capturing a number of prisoners and a quantity of army stores. Having pursued the retreating garrison for several miles, they returned to Simms-

¹ Pocahontas, Tenn.

² Meridan Expedition. (Mississippi), Feb. 3—March 6, 1864, 57 Rebellion Records 164-391, 168.

³ Red River Campaign, (Louisanna) March 10—May 22, 1864. 61 Ibid. 162-638, 171, 313, 322. 62 Ibid. 514.

port on the following day, and marched at noon with the army, in pursuit. Following the course of Bayou de Glaise, for a distance of thirty-five miles, they formed in front of Fort de Russy, on the Red River, at four in the afternoon of the 15th. The fort was immediately invested, and carried by assault, the garrison of three hundred men being captured, together with eleven large guns, and a large amount of stores and small arms. At this point they were joined by the fleet and proceeded next morning to Alexandria, which the enemy evacuated on their approach.

While waiting the arrival of General Banks at this place, the Second brigade was detached from the main force, and under command of General Mower, marched on the 21st, along Bayou Rapides, over muddy roads, a distance of twenty miles to Henderson's Hill, where the enemy was discovered in strong position, defended by artillery. Upon arriving at this place, it was found impracticable to attack the enemy in front, and while a small force was left in position in front of the rebels, General Mower, with a force of four regiments, including the Eighth Wisconsin, made a detour of fifteen miles, through cane swamps, and at midnight came upon the enemy, capturing his entire force, three hundred and fifty strong, with four guns, four hundred horses, and a supply of ammunition and stores. This brilliant affair was accomplished, notwithstanding the exhaustion of the men from the previous march, by rapid movement through swamps, where the enemy supposed a passage could not be effected, and by isolating the force at Henderson's Hill from the main body, 142] twelve thousand strong, under General "Dick" Taylor, who was only four miles distant.

The expedition returned on the following day to Alexandria, and on the 26th was again in motion, proceeding thirty-three miles to Point Cotile, on the Red River, where they halted to allow the passage of General Banks' army, and on the morning of the 2d of April, the Eighth, with General Smith's force, embarked on transports, proceeding up Red River for Grand Ecore, eighty miles distant, where the enemy was reported in strong position. They arrived opposite the place on the evening of the following day, when companies A, D and F, were deployed as skirmishers, and the rebels retired with slight show of resistance. At this time, the river was falling rapidly, endangering the communications, and General Banks' army having passed on in ad-

vance towards Pleasant Hill,¹ and Mansfield, for Shreveport, General Smith's forces marched in the same direction on the morning of the 7th, and having toiled upwards of thirty miles through the rain and over horrible roads, arrived on the following day at Pleasant Hill. During the early part of the day, a portion of General Banks' army had been defeated at Sabine Cross Roads, and driven back in the direction of Pleasant Hill, where General Smith's army was at once placed in position to rally our retreating forces and check the advance of the enemy, who attacked our lines vigorously on the 9th, and after a severe contest, lasting four hours, was repulsed at all points, and driven from the field. The Eighth, having been posted to prevent a flank movement of the enemy, was double quickened to the front, and joined in the pursuit. After the battle, a retreat was ordered, and the army returned on the 11th to Grand Ecore.

On the 21st of April, the whole army commenced the retreat from this place upon Alexandria, eighty miles distant. At Natchitoches, the Eighth was thrown to the left and front, where they held a bridge against the enemy, who had attempted to obtain position on the line of retreat, and on the morning of the 24th, assisted in repelling the rebel attack on our rear. In the evening, while General Smith's army halted at Cloutierville, awaiting the farther advance of General Banks' army, in their front, the column was again vigorously assailed in rear by a large body of the enemy, and the brigade was marched rapidly one and a half miles to the rear and right. While executing this movement, as the Eighth Wisconsin had just crossed a large open field, and skirmishers were deploying in the timber in front, they were attacked by the enemy with artillery and musketry, and after a stubborn contest of an hour in length, he was driven back in confusion. The march was continued day and night towards Alexandria, where they arrived on the 26th, after a most difficult march, which was performed under very trying circumstances, and while subsisting on short rations.

143] The evacuation of the river being now determined upon, General Smith's army moved up Bayou Rapides to hold the enemy in check, during the time occupied in the construction of

¹ Pleasant Hill Landing, La., April 12-13, 1864. Report Col. Lucius F. Hubbard. 61 Rebellion Records 321, 322, 973-975. Red River Campaign, March 10-May 22, 1864, 61 Ibid 162-638.

the celebrated dam, by which, through the engineering skill of Colonel Bailey, of the Fourth Wisconsin, our fleet was saved.¹ On the 3d of May, they moved southward ten miles along Bayou Robert, and on the following day, the regiment was deployed as skirmishers, covering the front of the army, and constantly skirmishing with the enemy, they advanced to Bayou La Moore, where they were kept constantly under fire and were frequently engaged with the enemy, until the 13th, when the retreat of the army was resumed. The regiment was sent in the evening to guard a bridge in the rear, over which the army was to pass, and participating next day in the general movement, marched down the river and skirmishing frequently with the enemy, arrived late in evening of the 15th, at Fort De Russy. After a rest of two hours, they were again put in motion, and acting as rear guard marched by daylight, six miles to Marksville, where the advance was engaging the enemy in front. General Smith's army was at once deployed to the right, the Eighth being on the extreme left of the line.

The troops advanced in this manner to Mansura, where the enemy occupied position in force. In the battle which followed, our forces advanced directly upon the enemy across an open prairie three miles wide, and forced him to retire, leaving his killed and wounded upon the field.² Again on the 17th, they took part in the engagements at Calhoun's plantation and Bayou de Glaïse, in which the enemy's movements to interfere with the progress of our forces were handsomely repulsed. On the 19th, they moved to within four miles of Simmsport, where they had debarked in March, and the forces in front having nearly completed the crossing at Atchafalaya, they crossed the river on a pontoon bridge, when it was determined to give battle, for the purpose of checking the enemy's farther pursuit. Accordingly, a portion of General Smith's army was put in motion to the rear, the Eighth Wisconsin taking the advance and covering the movement. A short but hotly contested conflict immediately took place, in which the enemy was repulsed and driven three miles from the field, with a loss of three hundred and twenty-five killed and wounded, and leaving two hundred and fifty prisoners in our hands.

¹ Bayou Rapides, La., Red River Campaign, March 10—May 22, 1864. 61 Rebellion Records 162-638.

² Mansura, Ark., May 14-16, 1864, 61 Ibid. 303-312, 213.

On the following day, they crossed the Atchafalaya, arriving at the mouth of the river on the 21st, where they immediately embarked on transports, and proceeding up the Mississippi River, landed on the 24th at Vicksburg, Miss., where they went into camp. Here the regiment remained one week, and on the 3d of June, they again embarked, and having learned, during their progress up the river, that the rebels under Marmaduke, had established a blockade at Greenville, Miss., their division, commanded by General Mower, landed some distance below that place, and having bivouacked for the night, (June 5th,) on the 144] river bank, they advanced on the following day with the whole force against the enemy. In the battle of Lake Chicot¹ which followed, the enemy was routed and driven from his position in disorder, the loss of the Eighth being three killed and sixteen wounded. After the battle, the march was continued to Columbia, Ark., twenty miles above, where they again embarked on the 7th, and proceeding up the river, landed on the morning of the 10th at Memphis, Tenn., where the troops went into camp. On the 17th the veterans of the Eighth left Memphis on furlough, arriving on the 21st at Madison, Wisconsin, whence on the 24th the men dispersed to their homes throughout the state.

The non-veterans of the regiment, who had been left at Memphis, Tenn., under command of Captain Williams, were shortly afterward removed to La Grange, Tenn., where they were stationed as railroad guard until the 5th of July, at which date they marched, forming part of an expedition into the interior of Mississippi, and having participated in several engagements near Tupelo² on the 13th and 14th, returned on the 22d, after a march of two hundred and sixty miles, to Memphis, Tenn. The veterans left the regimental rendezvous at Camp Randall on the 17th, and proceeding by rail to St. Louis, embarked at that place, and rejoined their comrades in arms on the 31st at Memphis, where they went into camp.

On the 2d of August the whole regiment marched with General A. J. Smith's expedition into Mississippi, from which they returned on the 29th to Memphis.

¹ Old River Lake, Ark., June 6, 1864. Report Col. Lucius F. Hubbard, 61 Rebellion Records 973-975.

² Tupelo, Miss. Expedition to July 5-21, 1864, 77 Ibid. 247-351. Report of Col. John D. McClure, 77 Ibid. 265-266. Col. Lucius F. Hubbard, 77 Ibid. 373-374.

Forming a portion of an expedition under command of General Mower, they embarked at Memphis on the 2d of September, and proceeding down the Mississippi, to the White River, ascended the latter stream to St. Charles, Ark., where they landed on the 5th, and again embarking on the 8th, continued up the river landing at Devall's Bluff. From this point, they marched on the 10th, arriving next day at Brownsville, Ark., twenty-eight miles distant. As a portion of the celebrated expedition in pursuit of the rebel General Price¹ they left Brownsville on the 17th, and after an extremely laborious march of three hundred and forty-seven miles, through Arkansas and Missouri, they arrived on the 5th of October, at Cape Girardeau, Mo.

On the return from the long march with General Mower's expedition in pursuit of the rebel General Price, the Eighth Wisconsin embarked at Cape Girardeau, Mo., on the 5th of October, 1864, and proceeded up the Mississippi to St. Louis. New clothing and equipments having been furnished the regiment at this city they were again placed on transports and sailing up the Missouri River, landed on the 15th at Jefferson City, whence they immediately moved forward by rail fifty miles to Lamine Bridge. From this place, they again set out on the 19th of October, with the expeditionary force in pursuit of rebel forces in southwestern Missouri and Kansas, under General Price.

145] Passing through Sedalia, Lexington, Independence and Kansas City to Little Santa Fe, Kan., the expedition commenced the march in return from the latter place, and moving toward St. Louis, the regiment arrived on the 31st at Pleasant Hill, Mo., having been transported by rail and steamer during the month, six hundred and sixty five miles, and marched two hundred and ninety-six miles. Continuing the march on the 1st of November by way of Georgetown, Eulalie, and Lookout Station, they arrived on the 6th at Jefferson City, and pressing forward by way of Westphalia and Lynn, having crossed on their route the Osage and Gasconade rivers, they arrived on the 15th of November at Benton, Barracks, Mo., near St. Louis, at which place they were re-clothed, paid and "fitted up for another expedition."

Accompanying the command of General A. J. Smith, in the movement of our forces to repel the advance of the rebel army under General Hood, they embarked on the 23d of November at Benton Barracks. On the following day the fleet steamed

¹ Price's Missouri Expedition, Aug. 29—December 2, 1864. 83 Ibid. 303-729.

down the Mississippi, and proceeding up the Ohio and Cumberland rivers, the Eighth arrived, on the morning of the 30th, at Nashville, Tenn., where they at once disembarked, and joining the army under command of Major General Thomas, marched to position in the line of defenses of the city, the aggregate distance traveled during the month amounting to six hundred and sixty miles, of which they had marched two hundred and sixty miles.

On the 15th of December and the following day, eight companies of the regiment participated in the battle of Nashville,¹ sustaining a loss of seven killed and fifty-six wounded, and subsequently took part in the pursuit of the enemy, marching a distance of one hundred and fifty-six miles, by way of Pulaski and Waynesboro to Clifton, Tenn., where they encamped on the 2d of January, 1865. Embarking at this place on the 8th, they proceeded up the Tennessee River on the following day and landed at Eastport, Miss., where they went into camp, and remained until the 6th of February. Embarking at this date, they moved next day down the Tennessee River, and proceeding by Cairo, Ill., arrived on the 14th at Vicksburg, Miss., at which point they landed on the 16th and encamped four miles in rear of the city.

They again embarked on the 19th of February, and on the following day moved down the Mississippi, landing on the 22d at New Orleans, La., five miles below which place they went into camp at Chalmette. They were again put in motion on the 5th of March, and proceeding by transport down the Mississippi to the Gulf of Mexico, landed on the 7th at Dauphin Island, Ala., where they remained in camp until the 20th, at which date they moved across Mobile Bay, and ascending Fish River, ten miles, disembarked and went into camp.

They broke camp at this point on the 25th, and on the following day took position in the lines before Spanish Fort. The line was advanced close to the enemy's works on the 27th of March, from which date they were constantly employed in fortifying and the performance of picket duty, in the trenches, until the 9th of April, when they marched four miles and took position before Fort Blakely, where they lost two men wounded.²

¹ Nashville, Tenn., battle Dec. 15-16, 1864. Reports Lieut. Col. William B. Britton, 93 Rebellion Records 457-8, Col. Lucius F. Hubbard, 93 Ibid. 444-449, 93, 101, 437.

² The Mobile Campaign, March 17-May 4, 1865, 103 Rebellion Records 87-322. Reports of Col. Lucius F. Hubbard, 103 Ibid. 239-240, 127.

After the surrender of this place, they were put in motion to the northward on the 13th, and having marched through the interior of Alabama, a distance of one hundred and eighty miles, they arrived on the 25th at Montgomery, Ala., (the capital of the state), at which point they remained in camp until the 10th of May. Leaving Montgomery at this date, they marched eighty miles in a westerly direction, arriving on the 14th at Selma, Ala., whence they moved on the 19th, thirty miles by rail to Uniontown, the terminus of the Alabama and Mississippi rivers railroad. Here the regiment went into camp and remained until the order was received for their discharge.

They were mustered out at Demopolis, Ala., on the 5th of September, and arrived on the 13th at Madison, Wisconsin, where they soon afterwards received their pay and were finally discharged.

It is, perhaps, not unworthy of note, that the eagle, which they took with them from the state, still lives, apparently in the enjoyment of excellent health and undiminished appetite.

* * * * *

The list of dead, pp. 147-153, is omitted and is published in full in volume 3.

154]

NINTH REGIMENT.

On the 26th of August, 1861, a general order was issued, authorizing the organization of a regiment of infantry, to be recruited exclusively from the German population of the state. Recruits were rapidly enrolled, and sent forward to rendezvous at Camp Sigel, Milwaukee, where the organization of the Ninth regiment was soon effected, under the supervision of Colonel Frederick Salomon, their muster into the United States' service being completed on the 26th of October. Their time was profitably spent in acquiring familiarity with the various parts of their duty as soldiers, until the 22d of January, 1862, when they left the state for service in the field, under orders to report at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. Proceeding by way of Chicago, they arrived late in the evening of the following day at Quincy, Illinois. Crossing the Mississippi River on the ice, they marched on the 25th, to the Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad junction, where they met their baggage, which had been sent by way of

Hannibal, under escort of companies A and H, and proceeding with full numbers and outfit to Weston, Mo., arrived on the 26th. During this dismal ride, the men, cooped up in inferior cattle cars, and lacking hay or straw, suffered severely from the intense cold. Two days after, on the 29th, they marched to Leavenworth City, crossing the Missouri River on the ice, and joined the great "Southwestern Expedition."

On the 26th of February, companies B and E, together with a detachment of the Twelfth, marched for Kansas City, where they encamped next day. The main body of the regiment left Leavenworth on the 2d of March, on the long march of one hundred and sixty miles to Fort Scott, at which place they went into camp on the 8th, having been joined on the route by the detachment from Kansas City. While stationed at Fort Scott, companies C and F were detached, on the 1st of May, marching under command of Lieutenant Colonel Orff, to Carthage, Mo., where they were reinforced, on the 9th, by companies A and K, with two pieces of artillery, commanded by Major Jacobi, who relieved Lieutenant Colonel Orff and took command of the expedition. The whole force was shortly afterwards, (May 17th,) ordered to rejoin the regiment at Fort Scott, on account of the wish of the department commanders to have the troops in their respective commands kept distinct.¹

On the 27th of May, the regiment set out for Humboldt, Kansas, forty-five miles distant, arriving on the 29th. Thence they marched on the 1st of June, in a southeasterly direction, by way of Indian Mission, to Spring River, encamping on the 4th, on the west bank of that stream, at the influx of Shoal Creek. Camp was established at this place for the whole force, consisting of two regiments of infantry, one of cavalry and a battery of artillery, under the command of Colonel Doubleday, who a week [155] afterward, relinquished the command to Colonel Salmon, under whose direction, camp was removed, on the 13th, three miles southwest, to Baxter's Spring. Here, the force was augmented, on the 25th, by the arrival of two regiments of infantry, (Indian's) two regiments of cavalry, with a battery of artillery, the whole composing the so-called "Indian Expedition," under command of Colonel William Weer.²

¹ Correspondence, assignments, etc., 8 Rebellion Records, 558, 573, 615, 654.

² 33 Rebellion Records, 130, 200, 206, 228, 344, 417.

While stationed at Baxter's Spring, forage and reconnoitering parties were frequently sent into Missouri and the Indian Territory, the most important of which resulted in routing two rebel camps, of a few hundred men each, at Cowskin Prairie, under the lead of Coffee and Standwaite, and in capturing a considerable number of horses and cattle. On the 28th of June, the main body marched in a southerly direction, for Cowskin Prairie, forty-five miles distant, in Indian Territory, near the line of Missouri and Arkansas, where the enemy was reported to have returned in force. A few days previous, a detachment had been sent by way of Neosho, Mo., with instructions to attack the enemy from the northwest, coöperating with a projected assault by the main body from the southwest. On the arrival of the expedition at Cowskin Prairie, (June 29th,) the rebels hastily dispersed, without firing a shot, and made good their escape, the Neosho detachment having been detained beyond the appointed hour. The march was resumed, by the whole expedition, on the 2d of July, and steadily urged, across a dry and barren country, in extremely hot weather, until the 9th, when they encamped at Flat Rock Creek, sixty-three miles from Cowskin Prairie, and fifteen miles north of Fort Gibson.

During this march, on the 3d, a large camp of rebel Indians had been routed and dispersed, several killed, and over one hundred taken prisoners. A considerable number of horses and cattle were also captured. Several skirmishes, with various predatory bands, had also taken place, in which the advantage was uniformly with the Union forces. Small as these results appear in detail, they at once assume importance, when it is considered that their effect was to reduce to allegiance the Cherokee and other Indian tribes, and to destroy the influence of the confederate emissaries, who had already succeeded, to a great extent, in gaining the Indian support for their cause. Hundreds of Indians came daily into the Union camps, surrendered their arms, and, in many instances, expressed a desire to join the army. Authority to raise a third Indian regiment was soon obtained, under which upwards of four hundred were enrolled.

For our white troops the climate proved fatal. The heat was intolerable, rising to one hundred and eighteen degrees in the shade, and the sick list increased to an alarming proportion. The long line of supplies from Fort Scott, Kansas, one hundred and

eighty miles, was without protection, and it became necessary to put the command on half rations, owing to the failure of a 156] supply train. At this juncture, a council of war was called on the 18th of July, which resulted in Colonel Weer being placed in arrest, Colonel Salomon assuming command of the expedition. Under his direction, the return march was commenced on the following day. Proceeding northward, the regiment with the exception of three companies, under Major Jacobi, detached at Hudson's Crossing, went into camp, on the 26th, on the Paw Paw Reserve.

The detachment rejoined the regiment on the 4th of August, and after a rest of one day, the march was resumed, on the 6th, proceeding by way of Shawnee Creek, and Drywood to Fort Scott, where they arrived on the 11th.

Information having been received of a rebel raid under Shelby and Rains into the border counties of Missouri, all available troops were despatched on the 14th of August in pursuit, the infantry being transported in wagons. The expedition proved a failure, the enemy making his escape with trifling loss; but lack of vigor or energy of movement was certainly not the cause. During the first six days, the regiment had but one night's rest, traveling about three hundred and fifty miles, to Lone Jack, in Missouri, at which place they arrived on the 17th. The return march was commenced the next day, and proceeding by Johnstown, Osceola and Little Osage, they again encamped on the 22d at Fort Scott, Kansas.

About this time, the reorganization of the army of the Frontier by General Blunt was effected. The Ninth was assigned to position in the First brigade, commanded by General Salomon,¹ the regiment being under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Jacobi. The brigade left Fort Scott on the 13th of September,² and marching in a zigzag line through Vernon, Barton, Dade and Lawrence counties in Missouri, encamped on the 22d at Sarcoxie, in Jasper county. Here Colonel Charles E. Salomon joined and took charge of the regiment.

At Newtonia, Mo., fifteen miles distant, the enemy had collected a force of 7,000 or 8,000 men, commanded by General Cooper,

¹ 33 Rebellion Records 761, 62 Ibid. 201, 63 Ibid. 547, 64 Ibid. 607, 84 Ibid. 741, 978, 86 Ibid. 372, 984, 101 Ibid. 712, 1024.

² Report of Lieut. Col. Arthur Jacobi, 33 Ibid. 544.

and an attack was expected. The artillery was posted on commanding heights, supported by detachments of the regiment, and a more careful reconnoissance was ordered. Companies D and G, with a section of artillery, and a squadron of cavalry, under command of Lieutenant Colonel Jacobi, marched for Newtonia, in the afternoon of the 29th of September, and were reinforced the same evening by companies E and H. A portion of the Ninth Kansas cavalry with a hundred Indians and two mountain howitzers, was also despatched on the following morning. Lieutenant Colonel Jacobi, in obedience to orders, advanced on the fortified position of the enemy, for the purpose of ascertaining his strength, and his number of cannon and exact position. The rebels, numbering about 3,000 men, with four pieces of artillery, were concealed in the vicinity of a large stone barn and behind stone fences, awaiting the advance of Lieutenant Colonel Jacobi's 157] command. When they had arrived within about thirty paces, the enemy rose in his sheltered position and delivered a murderous fire, compelling our men to fall back. This movement they executed with perfect coolness, checking the enemy, who pressed after them, by several volleys, which in each instance was reserved until there was danger of being surrounded. They were nobly seconded by the artillery, which improved every opportunity during the retreat, to unlimber and fire upon the pursuing enemy. Meanwhile a large number of the rebel cavalry, advancing on both flanks, had succeeded in gaining the edge of the woods in their rear; thus surrounding and capturing the remainder of the infantry, while the cavalry and artillery made good their escape, only through the speed of the horses. The loss of the regiment in this expedition was twenty five killed and one hundred and sixty-seven prisoners; fifty-one of whom were wounded.¹

A serious engagement being indicated by the continued cannonade, General Salomon had in the meantime marched his command, consisting of two brigades, in the direction of Newtonia. The regiment arrived on the battle field early in the afternoon, their march having been hastened by the disastrous news from the front. Awaiting the arrival of a portion of the command under Colonel Hall, which had been ordered to advance via Jol-

¹ Newtonia, Mo., Sept. 30, 1862. Report Lt. Col. Arthur Jacobi, 19 *Rebellion Records* 293-4. Col. Frederick Salomon, 19 *Ibid.* 371-372, 286-307, 377, 397, 408, 458, 595, 627.

lification, on the east side of Newtonia; position was taken on the west side of the place, and a few shots, at long range, were exchanged with the enemy. On the arrival of Colonel Hall's command, which had been detained until late at night, the whole force fell back to Sarcxie, the regiment marching nearly all night.

A second attack upon Newtonia having been organized, the regiment left Sarcxie on the 3d of October, accompanying the First division of the army; and marching by way of Granby, arrived on the following day at Newtonia, which, on their approach was evacuated by the rebels without resistance. The wounded men of the regiment, who had been captured on the 30th of September, were found in the vicinity, and transported to Sarcxie during the night. Leaving Newtonia on the 5th of November, they encamped at Indian Creek, at which place they remained until the 11th, when camp was moved to Hazel Bottom, in Barry County, thirty miles from Newtonia. Marching thence on the 17th, they crossed the Arkansas line, encamping on the following day at Pea Ridge; from which place they again moved on the 28th, and proceeding by Harmony Springs and Fort Wayne, encamped at Maysville, Ark., on the 30th, having marched about one hundred and twenty miles during the month. While at this place, the regiment was joined by companies A and E, which had been detached in the beginning of October to occupy Elm Springs, and work the mills at that place for the supply of the command.

On the 27th of November, the First division marched south across the Ozark Mountains; continuing the march on the following day to Cane Hill, Ark., where the advance engaged the enemy, driving him a distance of ten miles. The Ninth, marching in the rear of the column, did not participate in the fight. On the 29th, the First brigade marched back to Rhea's Mills, occupying and working them. The rebels under General Hindman having concentrated in strong force, north of Van Buren, with the apparent intention of crushing our little army by a sudden attack; our troops were constantly held in readiness, tents struck and wagons packed for four successive days, until the 7th of December, when the brigade joined the main body at Cane Hill,¹ where the enemy was expected to give battle. At noon it was

¹ Cane Hill, Ark., Nov. 28, 1862, 32 Rebellion Records 41-66.

discovered that the enemy had effected a flank movement, succeeded in gaining the rear of our forces and was advancing rapidly upon Rhea's Mills. The Ninth was immediately ordered back to that point for the protection of our trains. At this time, the enemy's advance was suddenly arrested by the arrival of General Herron from the north, with the Second and Third divisions of the army. During the afternoon, the bloody battle of Prairie Grove was fought.¹

Although this battle finally resulted in a Union victory, our losses were so heavy that the trains, under the escort of the Ninth regiment, were at night ordered to Fayetteville. At two o'clock on the following morning, the regiment was ordered to the battle field, and took position near General Blunt's headquarters, at one in the afternoon, having marched forty-five miles within thirty-two hours. At the termination of the armistice, it was discovered that the hostile army had retreated. The Ninth returned to Rhea's Mills on the 10th, where they were engaged in the cultivation of the arts of peace, grinding flour and making bread until the 27th of December, when at six in the morning they set out on a raid to Van Buren. Marching upwards of sixty miles in two days, during which they forded Cove Creek thirty-nine times, they entered Van Buren late in the evening of the following day. They returned in four days march to Rhea's Mills, having celebrated New Year in joyous company with the Twentieth on the Prairie Grove battle field.

March was resumed on the 2d of January, 1863, the regiment moving to Elm Springs, where they encamped on the following day, and remained until the 11th. During the remainder of this month, the regiment was almost constantly on the march, with few days allowed for rest; serving during most of the time as a sort of patrol on a large scale, with the object of intercepting Marmaduke's retreat from Springfield. Their progress was very much impeded by the constant rainy weather, making the roads almost impassable, and the crossing of the rivers a difficult problem. The men were constantly called upon to assist in helping the wagons along, and finally, on the 29th, found themselves at a resting place in camp at Crane Creek, thirty-two miles south of Springfield, Mo. Marching on the 20th of February, in a northwesterly direction, they went into

¹ Prairie Grove, Ark., Dec. 7, 1862, 32 Ibid. 67-158, 84.

9—A. G.

159] winter quarters on the following day, at Camp Salomon, on Stahl's Creek, thirty-six miles west of Springfield: companies A and I being detached at Bowers' Mills, ten miles distant. Here they were joined, on the 14th of March, by their comrades who had been taken prisoners at Newtonia.

In consequence of the incursions of guerillas on the Arkansas border, the whole command was ordered into that state. Leaving camp Salomon on the 17th of March, they arrived at Carrollton, in Carroll County, Ark., on the 30th. The march through Stone County, Mo., and Carroll County Ark., was slow and circuitous, owing to the necessity of directing their course through districts where forage was obtainable, and also on account of the difficulty of crossing the White River at high water. After a week's stay at Carrollton, they marched on the 6th of April, arriving on the following day at Forsyth, Mo., where they remained for twelve days, employed by detachments in foraging expeditions, which were frequently compelled to travel fifty or sixty miles in unsuccessful efforts to obtain such quantities of forage as were required. The artillery and trains were consequently sent to Springfield, for which place the regiment marched on the 21st. When within a short distance of Springfield, they were met with orders to proceed to Hartsville, where they arrived on the 28th, after a toilsome march, in bad weather, over muddy roads. On the following day, the march was resumed, by way of Houston, for Salem, where they went in camp on the 1st of May. They left Salem on the 5th of June, arriving next day at Rolla, and remaining encamped until the 8th of July, when they moved by rail to St. Louis,¹ going into Camp Gamble, near that city. During their stay at this city, the regiment was constantly employed on guard duty at the fortifications and military prisons. On the 12th of September, they embarked at St. Louis, and proceeding down the Mississippi River, landed at Helena, Ark.

The Ninth remained at Helena, Ark., until the 10th of October, at which date they were put in motion *en route* for Little Rock, Ark. On the march of fifty-two miles from Helena to Clarendon, where they encamped on the 13th, the regiment was constantly annoyed by attacks from guerillas and irregular troops. Resuming the march on the 18th, they crossed the White River at Clarendon, and proceeding by way of Devall's

¹ 111: Rebellion Records 561, 563

Bluff and Brownsville, arrived on the 22d at Little Rock, where they went into camp.

Shortly afterwards, the regiment was assigned to the First brigade, First division, Seventh army corps, under command of Major General F. Steele. On the 26th, they were sent on a reconnaissance to Benton, twenty-five miles distant, and pushed forward twenty miles farther to Rockford, returning on the 1st of November to camp at Little Rock, where they went into winter quarters, and remained during the winter, occupied in the performance of guard and fatigue duty, with work upon the fortifications, and furnishing occasional details for escort to forage [160] trains through the surrounding country. Early in January, 1864, company F,¹ under command of Captain Voegele, was detailed to serve as an artillery company. During this month, also, two hundred and thirteen members of the regiment re-enlisted as veterans, a part of whom, companies C and K, left Little Rock on veteran furlough on the 3d of February.

In order to coöperate with the Red River expedition, under General Banks and Smith, the Ninth Wisconsin, participating in the movement of General Steele's forces, left Little Rock on the 23d of March, *en route* to Shreveport, La. Crossing the Saline River at Benton and the Washita at Rockport, they proceeded by easy marches to Arkadelphia, where they remained until the 1st of April, awaiting the arrival of General Thayer's force from Fort Smith. The march was resumed at this date, and the troops bivouacked at Spoonville, near which place, at Terre Noire,² the rear of the advancing column was attacked at noon on the following day by Shelby's cavalry. In the action which followed, repulsing the enemy's attack, company F (artillery), rendered efficient service and was highly complimented. The regiment lost ten killed and a number wounded. On the 3d, they marched to Elkins' Ferry on the Little Missouri River, where they remained two days, and crossing the river on the 6th, encamped at a point four miles beyond. Here they were joined on the 9th by General Thayer's command, and resuming the

¹ Report Capt. Martin Voegele, 61 Rebellion Records 704.

² Antoine or Terre Noire Creek, Ark., skirmish April 2, 1864. Report of Col. Charles E. Salomon, 61 Ibid. 703-4. Brig. Gen. Frederick Salomon, Ibid. 684-686. Red River Campaign, (Louisiana), March 10—May 2, 1864, March 29—May 3, 1864, 61 Ibid. 162-638. The Camden (Arkansas) Expedition, 61 Ibid. 653-850.

march on the following morning, soon encountered the enemy, who was driven back after a sharp skirmish. On the 11th, our forces gained possession of the rebel entrenchments, on the Washington road, when the direction of the march was changed, and the army moved as rapidly as possible in the direction of Camden. The roads in the river bottom which they were now traversing, were very bad, owing to late rains, and marching was very difficult and laborious.

The First brigade was urged forward, on the night of the 14th, to occupy position at the intersection of the Washington road, with that upon which our army was advancing, in order to intercept that anticipated movement of the enemy to occupy Camden before the arrival of our forces. Early on the following morning, they met the rebel forces under Marmaduke, at Poison Springs, and an engagement followed, in which the Ninth lost one killed and three wounded. Our troops occupied Camden in the evening, and preparations were made for a farther advance. On the 16th, the regiment was detailed to guard the pontoon bridge across the Washita River at this point, from which duty they were relieved on the 23d and removed to a fort two miles east of the town. At this time, information was received of the abandonment of the Red River expedition, and the rebel forces having crossed the Washita River some distance below, had succeeded in establishing themselves in the rear of General Steele's forces, and interrupting his line of supplies.

161] It was therefore determined to fall back to Little Rock, and at one in the morning of the 26th, the movement commenced. Crossing the Washita River, they proceeded by way of Princeton and encamped two miles west of the Saline River on the 29th. Next morning, as our forces were preparing to cross the river, the rear of the column was assaulted by the enemy in greatly superior numbers, and the battle of Jenkins' Ferry¹ commenced. The First brigade, acting as rear guard, repulsed the first attack, capturing three guns and a number of prisoners. Shortly afterwards, the enemy's main force having arrived, a second attack was made upon the whole line, which was again repulsed, company B, of the Ninth, capturing a flag. During this assault,

¹Jenkins Ferry, Ark., April 30, 1864. The Camden (Arkansas) Expedition March 29—May 3, 1864. 61 Rebellion Records 653-850. Report Brig. Gen. Frederick Salomon, 61 Ibid. 684-692.

while General Rice was in the act of complimenting the regiment for their gallant behavior, he was struck and instantly killed, when Colonel Salomon took command of the brigade, leaving Major Schlueter in charge of the regiment. A third assault was also repulsed by the determined gallantry of our troops, when the enemy abandoned the contest, leaving his killed and wounded on the field. In the afternoon, the regiment, with the army, crossed the Saline and bivouacked about two miles east of the stream, having lost during the day fourteen killed and seventy wounded.

On the 1st of May, they were again in motion, and marching by way of Collegeville, they entered Little Rock on the 3d, and after a short rest, resumed the performance of guard and picket duty with labor on the fortifications. Companies C and K, rejoined the regiment from veteran furlough on the 4th of June, and companies H and I, left the regiment for Wisconsin on the 21st of July.

During the greater part of the past year, the Ninth Wisconsin, was stationed at Little Rock, the capital of Arkansas, and engaged in building and guarding fortifications in the vicinity.

Having sustained very severe loss at the battle of Jenkins' Ferry, on the Saline River, and their numbers having been still further reduced by the muster-out of the non-veterans, upon the expiration of their original term of service, the regiment, on the 17th of November, 1864, was consolidated into four companies of veteran volunteers, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Arthur Jacobi, the colonel, major and other officers, rendered supernumerary by this consolidation, were mustered out of service at that date.

On the 22d of January, 1865, they left Little Rock on an expedition to the Saline River, and passing through Pine Bluff, arrived, after a march of five days, at Mount Elba, about eighty miles from Little Rock. They remained two days at Mount Elba, and returned to winter quarters at Little Rock on the 5th of February, having lost one man during the expedition.

The Ninth was employed in guard and fatigue duty until early in June, when orders were received to proceed to Camden, Ark., one hundred miles south of Little Rock. Embarking on the 4th [1865] of June, they moved down the Arkansas and Mississippi, and ascending the Red, Black and Washita Rivers, landed on

the 13th at Camden. Here they remained until the 3d of August, when they commenced the return march to Little Rock, and reoccupying their old quarters on the 10th, resumed the performance of guard duty in the city. Lieutenant Colonel Jacobi having been appointed Provost Marshal General, and Judge of the Provost Court of the Department of Arkansas, the command of the battalion devolved upon Captain Eckhart, of company A.

The Ninth was mustered out of service on the 30th of January, 1866, at Little Rock, and embarking at that place on the 1st of February, set out for home. They arrived on the 9th at Cairo, Ill., and on the morning of the 12th reached Madison, Wisconsin. On the 14th of February the Ninth was paid and disbanded.

* * * * *

The list of dead, pp. 163-167, is omitted and is published in full in volume 3.

168]

TENTH REGIMENT.

The companies of the Tenth regiment were ordered to rendezvous at Camp Holton, Milwaukee, in the beginning of October, 1861, where the regiment was organized under the superintendence of Colonel Alfred R. Chapin, of Milwaukee, and mustered into United States service on the 14th. Having spent about six weeks in camp, they left the state for field service on the 9th of November, under orders for Louisville, Ky. Proceeding by way of Indianapolis, they arrived on the evening of the 10th, at Jeffersonville, Ind., and crossing the Ohio River to Louisville on the following day, they marched through the city, proceeding twenty miles to Shepardsville, Ky., on the Louisville and Nashville railway, where they were stationed, guarding the railroad bridge across Salt River, until the 5th of December, at which date, they were ordered to join Colonel Stills' brigade at Elizabethtown, twenty miles south of Shepardsville. On the following day, they took their places in the brigade,¹ which was assigned to position on the right of the Third division, then commanded by General Mitchell. Moving on the 11th of December, they went into camp at Bacon Creek, sixty-five miles from Louisville, on the Louisville and Nashville railroad, where the winter was passed in picket and railroad guard duty.

¹ 7 Rebellion Records 460. 11 Ibid. 85, 149.

Participating in the general movement of our forces, camp was moved on the 10th of February, 1862, to the south side of Green River, near Munfordsville, whence they marched on the 13th, in the rear of the division, arriving at Big Barren River, opposite Bowling Green, on the 15th. The enemy evacuated the place on their approach, our forces crossing the river and taking possession of the town on the following day. Three days afterwards, the Tenth took position on the railroad, six miles from Bowling Green. March was resumed on the 22d; crossing the state line next day, they bivouacked for a short time near Nashville, and went into camp four miles south of the city on the 27th, remaining until the 18th of March, when they left Nashville, and proceeding southward, encamped on the following day at Murfreesboro, of which place Colonel Chapin was appointed provost marshal, the regiment acting as provost guard. From the 5th of April, the date of the regiment's departure from Murfreesboro, their history may be told in the words of a congratulatory address by their commanding general, of which the following is a copy:

"HEAD QUARTERS, THIRD DIVISION,
Camp Tyler, Huntsville, April 26, 1862.

"SOLDIERS:—Your march upon Bowling Green won the thanks and confidence of our commanding general. With engines and cars captured from the enemy, our advanced guard precipitated itself upon Nashville. It was now made your duty to seize and destroy the Memphis and Charleston railway, the great military road of the enemy. With a supply train only sufficient to feed you at a distance of two days march from your depot, you undertook the Herculean task of rebuilding twelve hundred feet of heavy bridging, which, by your untiring energy, was accomplished in two days. Thus by a railway of your own construction, your depot of supplies was removed from Nashville to Shelbyville, sixty-three miles, and in the direction of the object of your attack. The blow now became practicable. Marching with a celerity such as to outstrip any messenger who might have attempted to announce your coming, you fell upon Huntsville, faking your enemy completely by surprise, and capturing not only his great military road, but all his machine shops, engines and rolling stock. Thus providing yourself with ample transportation, you struck blow after blow with a rapidity unparalleled. Stevenson fell, sixty miles to the east of Huntsville; Decatur and Tusculumbia have been, in like manner, seized and occupied. In three days you have extended your front of operations more than one hundred and twenty miles, and your morning gun at Tusculumbia may now be heard by your comrades on the battle field, recently made glorious by their victory before Corinth. A communication of these facts to headquarters, has not only won the thanks of our commanding general, but those of the Department of War, which I announce to you with proud satisfaction. Accept the thanks of your commander, and let your future deeds demonstrate that you can surpass yourselves.

By order of

O. M. MITCHELL,
Brigadier General Commanding.

[Signed,]
W. P. PRENTICE, A. A. G."

The Tenth arrived at Huntsville, Ala., on the 11th of April, from which place to Stevenson detached portions of the regiment were stationed at various points on the line of the Memphis and Charleston railroad, in the performance of guard and patrol duty. It was while thus engaged that a detachment of twenty-three men, on the night of the 28th of April, defended and saved Paint Rock bridge from a well planned attack of two hundred and fifty rebel bushwhackers.¹ For the gallantry here displayed, the general commanding thanked the men and complimented the regiment. Thus the summer was passed, constantly engaged in picket and guard duty, and moving from place to place, as the enemy threatened any part of the long line of railroad upon which they were stationed. Appointed to act as rear guard in the general retrograde movement towards the Ohio, they brought the last trains from Huntsville to Stevenson,² fighting the guerillas at almost every step, and arriving on the 31st of August at Stevenson, where they assisted in repulsing the enemy's attack upon the rear guard of our forces, who were then evacuating the place.

Marching northward over the mountains to Decherd, without rations, blankets, medicine or transportation for the sick, and suffering severely from exhaustion, they arrived at Nashville on the 5th of September. Resuming the march on the following day, they proceeded by way of West Point to Louisville, Ky., from which place, after a few days rest, they marched on the 1st of October, taking part in the movement of our forces to meet the rebels under General Bragg.

170] On the 8th of October, they met the enemy near Perryville,¹ Ky., and took part in the battle of Chaplin Hills. Stationed in the left wing, under command of General Rousseau, they were under fire from eleven in the morning until night. At one time, having exhausted all their ammunition, the regiment held its position with empty pieces for twenty minutes, until the battery in front, which they had been ordered to support was

¹ Paint Rock Bridge, Ala., April 28, 1862. Report Col. Joshua Sill, Col. Alfred R. Chapin and Sergt. William Nelson, 10 Rebellion Records, 653-655. Congratulatory order, Maj.-Gen. Ormsby M. Mitchell, 10 Ibid. 655. See Honorable Mention of conduct of detachment, 22 Ibid. 793.

² 23 Ibid. 6, 419, 452, 592.

³ Perryville, Ky., Oct. 8, 1862. Report of Col. Alfred R. Chapin, 22 Rebellion Records 1054. 22 Ibid. 1033-1134.

withdrawn to a safe position, when they retired in good order. A fresh supply of ammunition having been obtained, they were again placed in position, which they retained until night put an end to the conflict. Of two hundred and seventy-six men engaged, the list of casualties numbered thirty-six killed, one hundred and ten wounded and one missing. "Colonel Harris' whole brigade was repeatedly assailed by overwhelming numbers, and after exhausting their ammunition, and that taken from the dead and wounded on the field, still held their position. * * * For this gallant conduct, these brave men are entitled to the gratitude of their country, and I thank them here as I did on the field of battle.'"*

Marching in pursuit of the enemy, they left Chaplin Hills on the 11th, and marching by way of Harrodsburg and Danville, arrived at Crab Orchard on the 17th. At this place the pursuit was abandoned, and after a rest of three days, the march toward Bowling Green was resumed. Passing through Stanford and Lebanon, they encamped on the 22nd at New Market, where they remained a week, marching thence on the 29th, and going into camp on Barren River, five miles from Bowling Green, on the 3d of November.

They left Bowling Green on the 9th, and marching *via* Mitchellville, and Tyree Springs, went into camp on the 17th, at Edgefield Junction, Tenn., ten miles north of Nashville at the junction of the Louisville and Nashville, and Nashville and Clarksville railroads, where they remained performing guard duty, until the beginning of December, when they moved to Edgefield. Crossing the Cumberland River on the 9th of December, they encamped four miles south of Nashville, where they remained until the 26th, at which date they left Nashville, taking part in the general movement of our army, which resulted in the defeat of the rebels at Stone's River, near Murfreesboro. The regiment was engaged on the 31st, with a loss of three killed and seventeen wounded, and remained on the field for four days, moving on the 5th of January, 1863, to Murfreesboro, near which place they went in camp.²

* Official report of General Rousseau. 22 Rebellion Records 1044-1049.

² Stone's River or Murfreesboro, Tenn., Dec. 31, 1863, Jan. 2nd, 1863. Reports of Col. Alfred B. Chapin, 29 Ibid. 389-390, Col. Benjamin F. Scribner, 29 Ibid. 383-385. The Stone's River Campaign, December 26, 1862-January 5, 1863, 29 Ibid. 166-979.

Here they remained, occasionally taking part in forage and reconnoitering expeditions, until the 24th of June, when the army under General Rosecrans commenced its movement towards the south. Marching fifteen miles on the Manchester pike, the advance of General Thomas' corps, to which they were attached, 171] had a brisk skirmish with the enemy on the 25th, at Hoover's Gap.¹ The Tenth was placed on the extreme front, supporting a battery, where, being within range of the enemy's guns, they were exposed to a severe artillery fire, and suffered a loss of three men wounded. At six in the evening, the enemy's guns were silenced and our troops bivouacked on the field. Next morning, the corps, formed in line of battle, advanced, driving the enemy's forces and gaining about four miles, the enemy contesting every step. They drove the enemy through Fairfield on the 27th, and pressing him closely, passed through Manchester at two o'clock on the morning of the following day, advancing four miles on the Tullahoma road.

They entered Tullahoma, with General Thomas' advance on the 1st of July, the enemy having evacuated the place, leaving several siege guns and a small amount of provisions and retreating towards the Tennessee River, at Bridgeport, where he crossed and destroyed the bridge. Our forces followed him closely to Elk River, where they were detained by high water, caused by recent rains. Forging this stream on the 3rd of July, they advanced to within four miles of Decherd, where the regiment remained until the 13th, at which date they marched to Cowan, Tenn., on the Nashville, and Chattanooga railroad. In the beginning of August, camp was moved to Anderson, ten miles from Stevenson, where the Tenth remained until called upon to take part in the advance of our army upon Chattanooga.

On the 18th of September, they marched from the vicinity of Stevens' Gap to within a short distance of Chickamauga. At ten on the following morning they were ordered to advance in the second line of battle of their brigade. Advancing a short distance through the woods they received the fire of the enemy, who was driven back with considerable loss, when the regiment

¹ Hoover's Gap, skirmishes, June 24-26, 1863. Reports Col. Benjamin F. Scribner (Comdg. Brigade), 34 Rebellion Records 436-438, Major General Lovell H. Rousseau, *Ibid.* 434-436. The Middle Tennessee Campaign, June 23-July 7, 1863, 34 *Ibid.* 339-627. The Chattanooga Campaign, Bvt. Col. Michael H. Fitch. Publication of History Commission.

was ordered to the front line on the right of the brigade, where skirmishers were thrown out, and the enemy again engaged. After holding this position for some time, against a well sustained attack in front, the enemy, in greatly superior force, succeeded in turning the right flank of the brigade, forcing them to fall back. In the afternoon, they again occupied a position in front, again retiring in the evening. At daylight on the 20th, the Tenth, forming the line of support to the brigade, was assigned position in the front, which they held until ten o'clock, when the enemy made a fierce charge upon the brigade, and the regiment was at once ordered up. Repulsing the attack, they retained this position but a very short time, before the enemy turned the left of the division and was discovered advancing through the woods on their left flank. The Tenth was now ordered to the left, where, with other troops, they engaged the enemy, driving him back. Heavy firing was kept up nearly all the afternoon, the regiment holding its position until nearly dark, when the line on the right and rear gave way, leaving them exposed to a terrible fire from three directions, and they were forced to retire. The Tenth, being on the left, and not being aware of the enemy's [172] position on that flank, retired to the left and rear, and ran directly into the lines of the enemy, who captured a large number of officers and men. The few remaining were brought off with the balance of the brigade. During this terrible two days conflict, when the heroism of General Thomas' troops saved our army, the Tenth lost eighteen men killed, fifty-six wounded and one hundred and thirty-two missing, of whom the greater number were prisoners.^{1*}

On the morning of the 21st, the regiment numbered three officers and twenty-six men. They were moved to the front at one in the afternoon, where they remained in line, until four on the following morning, when they moved with the brigade to Chattanooga, at which place they went into camp, and remained employed in guard duty and labor on the fortifications, until the movement of our forces, in the latter part of November,

¹ Chickamauga, Ga., September 19-20, 1863. Report of Capt. Jacob W. Roby, 50 Rebellion Records 298-9. Col. Benjamin F. Scribner (Comdg. Brig.), 50 Ibid. 284-289.

* Official report of Captain Roby, commanding the regiment.

against Mission Ridge and Lookout Mountain.¹ The regiment, at this time attached to the First brigade, First division, Fourteenth army corps, acted as support to Loomis's battery, during the assault upon Mission Ridge,² after which they returned to camp at Chattanooga. In the demonstration against Tunnel Hill and Buzzard³ Roost, on the 22d of February, 1864, they led the advance of our line, and subsequently went in camp at Tyner's Station, Tenn., nine miles from Chattanooga, on the East Tennessee and Georgia railroad.

Here they were employed in railroad guard duty, until the 24th of May, about which time they rejoined the division, and took position in the army under General Sherman, then advancing towards Atlanta. With the Fourteenth corps, they accompanied the general advance of the army, participated in the operations at Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain and Peach Tree Creek, and upon the abandonment of the line of the Chattahoochee River by the rebels, the regiment was detached from the brigade and stationed as guard at Marietta, Ga.³

The recruits who had joined the regiment since its organization having been transferred by orders of the War Department to the Twenty-first Wisconsin, the Tenth regiment, which had completed its term of service, left Marietta on the 16th of October, and after a delay of some days at Nashville, arrived on the 25th at Milwaukee, Wis., where they were subsequently mustered out of service.

No report has been received from this regiment, consequently I am unable to present a full record of its services.

* * * * *

The list of dead, pp. 173-178, is omitted and is published in full in volume 3.

179]

ELEVENTH REGIMENT.

The companies composing the Eleventh regiment, assembled during the latter of September, and the beginning of October, 1861, at Camp Randall; where the regimental organization was

¹ Lookout Mountain, battle Nov. 24, 1863. Reports Brig. Gen. William P. Carlin, 55 Rebellion Records 462-465, 19, 462.

² The Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, November 23-27, 1863, 55 Ibid. 1, 779. Demonstration on Dalton, Ga., Feb. 22-27, 1864, 57 Ibid. 417-484, 419.

³ The Chickamauga Campaign, August 16--September 22, 1863, 50 Ibid. 27-1071, 52 Ibid. 267, 826. The Chattanooga Campaign, Bvt. Col. Michael H. Fitch 51-154. The Atlanta Campaign May 1--Sept. 8, 1864, 72 Rebellion Records. Provost Guard, 1st Brig. 1st Div. 14 A. C.; 72 Ibid. 94, Journal of Brigade, 72 Ibid. 530, 534, 537, 556.

perfected under the supervision of Colonel Charles L. Harris, of Madison. The muster into United States service was completed on the 18th of October, and after a few weeks instruction in drill and discipline, they left the state for active service, on the 20th of November, under orders for St. Louis, Mo. Proceeding by way of Chicago, they embarked at Alton, Ill., arriving at St. Louis on the following day. At noon on the 22nd, they steamed down the Mississippi to Sulphur Springs, Mo., twenty-three miles from St. Louis, on the St. Louis and Iron Mountain railroad, where they landed and went in camp. During the winter, detached portions of the regiment were stationed in the performance of railroad guard duty, at various places from Meramec River to Mineral Point, a distance of nearly fifty miles. On the 12th of March, 1862, the regiment was assembled at Sulphur Springs, and proceeded next day to Pilot Knob, the terminus of the Iron Mountain railroad, distant eighty-seven miles from St. Louis.

Remaining here ten days, they marched on the 23d of March, and proceeding across the country, by way of Patterson, encamped on the 27th, at Reeves' Ferry, Mo., on Black River, where the Second brigade, under Colonel Hovey, to which the Eleventh was attached, joined General Steele's forces.¹ Marching on the 19th of April, the whole force moved southward, going into camp on the 24th, at Pitman's Ferry, Ark., on the Current River, near the Missouri line. March was resumed on the 29th, the whole force encamping on the following day at Pocahontas, where they remained two days. Leaving this place on the 2d of May, they crossed Black River on the following day, marching through a dense swamp, and over rough and broken country, to Bird's Point, on Black River, where they arrived on the 5th, and remaining five days, moved on the 10th, to Jacksonport, on the White River. Marching thence on the 16th, they encamped next day, five miles from Batesville, to which place camp was moved on the 25th. Taking the advance of General Curtis' forces,² the Eleventh left Batesville, on the 22d of June, and crossing the Black River at Jacksonport, encamped on the 24th, on White River, seventeen miles south of that place. From this camp, on the 30th, the regiment was sent to guard a large

¹ 8 Rebellion' Records, 636.

² Re-assignment to Div. 19 Ibid. 381. 33 Ibid. 128.

forage train. When about five miles from camp, the enemy's pickets were encountered and dispersed; proceeding five miles farther, they routed a detachment of rebel cavalry, filled the wagons, and returned late at night to camp.

On the 1st of July, the division again advanced. At various points on the line of march, the enemy, as he retreated before our forces, had blockaded the roads, by felling heavy timber 180] across them, behind which skirmishers and sharpshooters were stationed. Skirmishing constantly, and delayed from time to time by these rebel 'blockades,' they arrived at Augusta on the 3d. After a rest of three days, they left Augusta, on the 6th, marching twelve miles to a blockade of timber, on the bank of Bayou Cache, where the tents were pitched on low ground, covered with heavy timber, and undergrowth of brush and cane. During the evening, a number of shots were fired by rebel pickets, who were soon quieted by the discharge of a few shells. On the following morning, a reconnoitering party, consisting of companies D, G, H and I, of the Eleventh, with a small additional force of infantry and cavalry, and one small howitzer, the whole under command of Colonel Harris, was directed to move in advance of the column, and ascertain the position and force of the enemy in front. Moving forward about six miles, they came upon the enemy's pickets, posted at the junction of the Bayou Cache, and Des Arc roads, about twelve miles from the latter place. Company D, deployed as skirmishers in front, first received the enemy's fire. In the fight which ensued, this small force, held their ground against the assault of the vastly superior numbers of the enemy, until the arrival of reinforcements, when the rebels were utterly routed and dispersed, leaving a large number of dead and wounded on the field. In this action, the Eleventh lost four killed and twenty wounded.¹

On the 8th of July, the line of march was resumed. Proceeding by way of Bayou de Vue, they arrived at Clarendon, on White River, early on the morning of the 11th, after an exhausting march of thirty miles in the burning sand, with little water and scanty rations. General Steele's forces had been hurried forward to this point, expecting to find here ample supplies, of which the men were much in need; but it was found on their

¹ Hill's Plantation, Ark., July 7, 1862. 19 *Rebellion Records* 141, 151. Reports Col. Charles E. Hovey, 19 *Ibid.* 143-145. 32 *Ibid.* 890.

arrival that, owing to some misapprehension of orders, the supply train had taken the wrong direction, thus leaving no resource but the continuance of the march to Helena, Ark., a distance of sixty-five miles. Leaving Clarendon on the 11th, they camped at Helena, Ark., on the 13th, completely jaded and exhausted. The regiment had been almost constantly on the move since the 23d of March, the date of their departure from Pilot Knob, through an unhealthy and difficult country, and subsisting, much of the time, on half or quarter rations.

At Helena, the health of the regiment, which had suffered greatly in consequence of fatigue and exposure, during their march through Missouri and Arkansas, rapidly improved; and, on the 26th of July, they were ordered to Oldtown, Ark., twenty-four miles below Helena, where they were stationed for some time, detachments being sent out at various times through the surrounding country, in search of cotton and supplies. On the 30th, the left wing of the Eleventh, under command of Lieutenant Colonel Wood, embarked, for the purpose of seizing a quantity of cotton about eight miles below, on the Mississippi side of the river, where they were reinforced on the following day by two other companies of the regiment, the whole force returning to Oldtown on the 4th of August, bringing four hundred bales of cotton, and having sustained a loss of five men wounded, in a skirmish with the enemy.¹

In consequence of the unhealthy location of the camp at this place, the regiment, on the 20th of September, moved up the Mississippi to Sugar Point, Ark., ten miles below Helena, where they went into camp in a dry and healthy location. In the beginning of October, the division was ordered to proceed by way of Sulphur Springs to Pilot Knob, Mo., where the Eleventh remained until the 2d of November, at which date they moved southward thirty miles, encamping, on the 4th, at Patterson.

During the winter, the regiment remained in Missouri, occupied principally in the performance of patrol and railroad guard duty. Stationed successively on the Black River, at Van Buren, West Plains and Middlebrook, near Pilot Knob, detachments of the regiment were kept continually on the march from point to point, guarding forage trains and accompanying expeditions in

¹ See Title "Trade and Intercourse" 21 and 24 Rebellion Records.

various directions through the country, preventing the organization of any considerable force of the rebels in that state.

On the 11th of March, 1863, they left Middlebrook and marching to St. Genevieve, on the Mississippi, embarked at that place on the 15th, moving down the river to Memphis, where they arrived on the 17th.¹ Again embarking on the 19th, they landed, next morning, at Helena, from which place, after a delay of three days, they proceeded to Milliken's Bend, La., and took position in the Second brigade, Fourteenth division of the Thirteenth army corps; Colonel Harris being placed in command of the brigade. Moving thence across the peninsula, to a point on the Mississippi below Vicksburg, they again embarked, proceeding by steamer to New Carthage, and marching to Perkins' Plantation, where Carr's division, to which the Eleventh was attached, took position in the advance. Early on the 29th of April, they were placed on transports, and remained in the river some time, awaiting the result of an attempt by our gunboats to silence the enemy's batteries at Grand Gulf. The bombardment proving ineffectual, they landed the same evening, and marched across the country to Hard Times Landing, below Grand Gulf.

The transports having succeeded in passing the rebel batteries during the night, they crossed the Mississippi on the 30th, landing at Bruinsburg, Miss. The march for Port Gibson immediately commenced, and continued during the night. The Second brigade took the extreme advance, under orders to reach Port Gibson as soon as possible, and occupy the several bridges across Bayou Pierre at that place. Moving forward through a country broken by ravines and gorges, and thickly covered with timber, underbrush and cane, they had arrived within a short distance of 182] Magnolia Church, when the skirmishers in front were fired upon by the enemy's pickets. Pressing steadily forward in the darkness, and driving back the rebel skirmishers, they soon came upon the main body of the enemy, when an artillery duel commenced, lasting until three o'clock, when the troops lay upon their arms awaiting the arrival of daylight. Soon after sunrise, the battle of Anderson's Hill² was resumed. The brigade, occupying a position in the center of our line of battle, gallantly

¹ 33 Rebellion Records 161. 38 Ibid. 251.

² Port Gibson, Miss., May 1, 1863, 36 Ibid. 581-682. Report Col. William M. Stone 36 Ibid. 628-631, 584.

held their place until the arrival of the main body of our forces, when, led by the Eleventh, they advanced upon the enemy in their front, routing and driving him from the field in confusion. The enemy, collecting his scattered forces, made a stand about two miles from his former position, and was again driven back with considerable loss. During this battle, the Eleventh lost two killed and a number wounded.

The enemy having evacuated Grand Gulf, on the 2d of May, our forces occupied that important post, the Eleventh performing the duty of provost guard, until the 5th, when they marched, accompanying the rear of our forces, in the advance on Jackson, within five miles of which place, they encamped on the 14th. On the following day, the direction of the march was changed towards Vicksburg, their brigade taking the advance. During the battle of Champion's Hill they were held in reserve until four in the afternoon, when they were again sent to the front, and pursued the retreating enemy until late at night. On the 16th they were still in front, leading our forces in advance upon the fortifications at Black River Bridge.¹ At eight o'clock, the skirmishers drove the enemy's pickets, and pressing forward two miles, the brigade took position in line of battle on the extreme right. The Eleventh was placed in the front line, company A being deployed as skirmishers. After a fierce artillery engagement, the infantry advanced, under a terrible fire, stormed the enemy's works, and pressing rapidly forward, intercepted the enemy's retreat to the bridge, capturing a large number of prisoners; the Eleventh taking upwards of one thousand, with a regimental stand of colors.

They took position in the trenches before Vicksburg, on the 19th, and participated in the terrible charge of the 22d on the enemy's fortifications, in which the regiment suffered greatly. Resuming their position in the trenches, they were constantly employed in the active duties of the siege, until the 2d of July, when the regiment marched towards Black River, in the direction of Warrenton, to intercept a rebel raid. On their approach, the rebels recrossed the river, and the regiment returned to camp before Vicksburg, on the following day.²

¹ Black River Bridge, Miss., May 17, 1863, 37 Rebellion Records 128-143, 133. Report Brig. Gen. Michael Lawler, 37 Ibid. 133-142. Lt. Col. Luther H. Whittlesey, 37 Ibid. 616. The Vicksburg Campaign, operations against, Jan. 20-July 4, 1863. 36 Ibid.

² Siege of Vicksburg, 37 Ibid. 146-423, 689, 151.

Immediately after the surrender, they left Vicksburg, joining the expedition to Jackson, before which place they arrived on the 10th of July. The enemy was driven to his works on the 13th and the siege pressed with such vigor that our forces entered the city on the 17th, the enemy having withdrawn during the preceding night.¹ For two days the Eleventh was occupied in the destruction of railroads in the vicinity, and marching on the 21st, went into camp at Vicksburg on the 24th, remaining until the 13th of August, when they embarked, and proceeding down the Mississippi, landed at Carrollton, La., on the 16th. On the 4th of September, they left Carrollton, moving to Brashear City, on Berwick Bay, the terminus of the New Orleans and Great Western railroad.

From the 26th of September, when they moved from Brashear City to Berwick, the Eleventh regiment, attached to the Second brigade, First division, Thirteenth army corps, was employed until the 3d of October, in preparations for the projected expedition into the interior of Louisiana, subsequently known as the 'Second Teche Campaign.'² At this date, they broke camp at Berwick City, and, marching by Pattersonville, Centerville and Franklin, a distance of fifty-two miles, encamped on the 6th at New Iberia, remaining while the Nineteenth corps, which had the advance, reconnoitered the strength and position of the enemy in front.

The column again moved forward on the 9th, and having marched a short distance beyond New Iberia, the First and Second brigades were detached from the main force, taking the road to St. Martinsville, northwest of that leading to Vermillion Bayou, for the purpose of flanking the enemy, who was reported in force at the latter place. As they approached St. Martinsville, after a march of nineteen miles, under a scorching sun, the advance guard, company C, of the Eleventh, encountered a strong rebel picket at the outskirts of the town. The regiment was formed in line, and having advanced a short distance, was deployed as skirmishers, covering the column on both sides of the road, and advancing in this manner, entered the town in the afternoon, capturing five prisoners, of whom two were officers. Companies

¹ The Jackson Campaign, Miss., July 5-25, 1863, 37 Rebellion Records 518-661.

² Operations in the Teche Country, La., Oct. 3-November 30, 1863, 41 Ibid. 332-395, 334.

G and K were ordered to search the town for arms and ammunition, while the main body moved forward. Having completed the search and siezed a quantity of contraband goods, the regiment marched twelve miles farther to Bayou La Tortue, where they bivouacked for the night, moving forward on the following morning, ten miles, to Vermillion Bayou. Owing to the scarcity of supplies they were detained at this point, until the 23d of October, when the movement was resumed, and marching over wretched roads, in a cold and drenching rain, a distance of thirty-two miles, encamped next day at Opelousas. At this point they remained, occasionally skirmishing with the enemy, for three days, when the expedition was abandoned.

The return commenced on the 27th, and moving by way of Carrion Crow Bayou, where they remained one day, our troops encamped on the 30th at New Iberia. During this march of forty-seven miles, on account of the incessant rain, the roads were almost impassable, and the men suffered severly from [a-184] tigue and exposure. Here Lieutenant Colonel Whittlesey joined and took charge of the regiment, which up to this time had been commanded by Major Miller. Early on the morning of the 6th of November, the brigade marched two miles north and was formed in line of battle to repel the expected attack of the enemy, and having remained all day under arms, exposed to a violent rain storm, returned late in the afternoon to camp. This was repeated on the following day, but no enemy was discovered. They were again put in motion on the 8th, and marching by way of Franklin and Pattersonville, they re-entered Berwick City and encamped on the 10th, having performed a toilsome march of upwards of two hundred and fifteen miles, over bad roads through a difficult country, during very cold and stormy weather. On the 17th, they crossed Berwick Bay to Brashear City, whence they proceeded by rail to Algiers. Here they embarked on the 19th, and proceeding down the Mississippi to the Gulf of Mexico, arrived on the 23d at Brazos Santiago, Texas, six hundred miles from New Orleans. Four companies, A, C, E and G, under command of Lieutenant Colonel Whittlesey, landed at Point Isabel, when a violent storm arose, and the transport, with the balance of the regiment, put to sea; and while steaming along the coast, on the following morning, received orders to proceed at once to reinforce General Banks at Aransas Pass. The storm still con-

tinuing, they were compelled to proceed without the companies which had landed on the day previous, and arrived at Aranzas Pass on the 25th. Here they disembarked on Mustang Island, and encamped on the sand hills, until the 27th, when they crossed Aranzas Pass, and bivouacked on St. Joseph's Island, under orders to reinforce General Washburn, who had advanced on Fort Esperanza two days previous. During the night a "norther" sprang up, accompanied with rain and sleet. The men were without shelter, and there being no wood on the island, they suffered greatly from cold and exposure. On the following day, commenced the march through the deep sand, carrying five days' rations and eighty rounds of ammunition.

After a very fatiguing march of upwards of fifty miles, they arrived at Fort Esperanza on the 2d of December, too late to assist in its reduction, the enemy having evacuated the position during the preceding night. Here they remained until the 7th, when they were joined by their comrades who had been left at Brazos Santiago, and the whole regiment moved across to Decrow's Point on Matagorda Peninsula, where they received their camp and garrison equipage, and went into camp. At this place, they were employed on picket duty until the 12th, when they embarked, and proceeding up Matagorda Bay on the following day, took possession of Indianola, and returned to camp.¹

From this time they were employed in the performance of guard and picket duty, with labor on fortifications, until the 3d of January, 1864, when they again moved up the bay, landing 185] next day at Indianola. On the 6th, the Eleventh Wisconsin marched four miles to Old Indianola, to which place they had been ordered on outpost duty. On their arrival, strong picket lines were established, and the men quartered in the town. Small bodies of the enemy's forces were occasionally discovered in the vicinity, but they kept a respectful distance, and were easily driven off. On the 13th, they were joined by the balance of the brigade from the lower town, and on the 28th, the general commanding the United States' forces in Texas, issued an order complimenting the regiment, of which the following is a copy:

¹ The Rio Grande Expedition, October 27—December 2, 1863; 41 Rebellion Records 395-447. Report Maj. Gen. Cadwallader C. Washburn, 41 Ibid. 416-418. 62 Ibid. 193.

"HEADQUARTERS, U. S. FORCES, TEXAS,
"Pass Cavallo, Jan. 28, 1864.

"GENERAL ORDERS,

"No. 12.

"The field officer of the day, for January 23, 1864, has called the attention of the Major General commanding, to the perfection of instruction discovered in the picket line and guards, of the Eleventh Wisconsin Volunteers.

"The Commanding General acknowledges the great pleasure he feels at recognizing in these soldiers the qualities which he has heretofore heard they possessed.

"Such proficiency reflects honor on the officers and proves the existence of an *esprit du corps*, which not only makes their state but the Northwest feel proud.

"By order of Major General N. J. T. Dana.

"(Signed.)

HUGH G. BROWN,

"Captain and Assistant Adjutant General."

Upwards of three-fourths of the regiment having re-enlisted, they were relieved from duty on the 11th of February, and Colonel Harris resumed command; having been relieved from the command of the Second brigade, which had been under his direction since leaving New Orleans; the non-veterans of the regiment were also temporarily transferred to the Twenty-third Wisconsin. The Eleventh was re-mustered into the United States service as a veteran organization, on the 13th, and on the following day, escorted by the Twenty-second Iowa, they marched to Indianola, where they embarked and started for home amid the cheers of their companions in arms. From Decrows' Point, where they bivouacked for the night, the left wing of the regiment, under command of Lieutenant Colonel Whittlesey, embarked at noon on the following day, and after a very rough passage, arrived on the 21st at New Orleans, where they were joined on the 23d by the balance of the regiment.

Here they remained some weeks awaiting transportation to the North, and having participated on the 4th of March in the inauguration of Governor Hahn of Louisiana, left New Orleans on the 10th, and ascending the Mississippi, disembarked at Cairo, on the 19th. Proceeding thence by rail, they arrived late in the evening of the 21st, at Madison, Wisconsin, where a formal reception by the state authorities took place on the following day, and a new stand of colors was presented to the regiment. The men, whose soldierly appearance was highly applauded, received furloughs during the afternoon and dispersed to their homes, under orders to rendezvous at Camp Washburn, Milwaukee, where the regiment re-assembled on the 23d of April. They

again left the state on the 25th, and proceeding by way of Chicago, to Cairo, where they embarked on the 27th, landed on the 29th, at Memphis, Tenn., at which place they were detained by Major General Washburn, and went into camp two miles west of the city.

Participating in General Sturgis' expedition through western Tennessee and northern Mississippi, they left Memphis on the 2d of May, carrying five days rations without tents or baggage, and marching by way of Moscow and Bolivar, where they took part in a skirmish with Forrest's cavalry on the 4th, advanced to within a short distance of Salem, where a farther advance was abandoned, and the troops re-entered camp near Memphis on the 9th, having marched upwards of one hundred miles. The journey southward was resumed on the 11th, and proceeding by steamer down the Mississippi, they encamped on the 15th, at Carrollton, La., six miles from New Orleans. Here they remained until the 19th, when they crossed the river to Algiers, proceeding thence by rail to Brashear City, the terminus of the New Orleans and Great Western railroad. Colonel Harris was placed in command of this important post and the regiment was employed in the performance of guard and outpost duty.

From this point, company D was detached on the 26th, to Bayou Louis, and company E, on the 31st, to Tigerville, where they were reinforced on the 6th of June, by company K, and were stationed as guard on the line of the railroad. On the 10th of June, the regiment, with the exception of companies D, E and K, left Brashear City, taking part in an expedition against a body of the enemy's cavalry which had been annoying our pickets for some time previously. Having proceeded about four miles up Bayou Teche, the expedition landed, and shortly afterwards encountered a body of cavalry, which they soon put to flight, and having pursued them to Pattersonville, returned the same evening to camp.

Subsequently, detachments from the regiment were frequently dispatched on the reconnoitring expeditions, through the surrounding country. On the 16th of June, companies E and K, under command of Captain Lewis, left Tigerville, on a scouting expedition, during which they captured a small party of rebel cavalry, which had been dispatched to destroy the railroads and telegraph communications. Captain Lewis brought his command, with the prisoners, into camp at Tigerville late in the evening,

having marched upwards of thirty miles through the swamps, and acquired thorough information as to the designs of the rebel force in his vicinity.¹ On the 19th. company B was placed in garrison at Fort Brashear, where they were daily drilled as an ar-187] tillery company. Company K rejoined the regiment on the 23d, and on the 30th, companies A and G, with a part of company I, the whole under command of Major Miller, were sent to Bayou Long with orders to seize and destroy every description of craft which could be made available by the enemy for the transportation of troops; which having been effected, they returned to camp.

On the 20th of July, companies D and E were relieved from duty at Bayou Louis and Tigerville, and rejoined the regiment at Brashear City, and on the 25th, company F, commanded by Lieutenant McConnell, embarked on a gunboat, and proceeding to the head of Grand Lake, dispersed a party of rebels who were engaged in constructing flat boats at that point, and having destroyed the partially completed boats, returned to camp in the evening.

Again on the 27th companies E and K, with a detachment of company D, the whole under the command of Captain Lewis, embarked at three in the morning, and having reconnoitered the country around Grand Lake, without finding an enemy, returned on the following day to camp. On the 8th of September, companies B and G, under command of Captain Wyman, were ordered to effect a reconnoissance on the Grand River, and having proceeded upwards of forty-five miles, returned next day to camp, bringing two prisoners, twenty horses, with a quantity of equipment and stores.² A similar expedition, consisting of companies A, C and H, with a detachment from company I, was sent out and returned on the 13th, without finding the enemy.

On the 26th, two detachments, under command of Major Miller and Captain Wyman, embarked on the gunboats, and operating in connection with a force of cavalry, moved to Grand River, and having effected a thorough reconnoissance of the country and seized a barge laden with two hundred and twenty bales of cotton, returned on the 28th to Brashear City.³

¹ Report of Capt. H. De LaPaturelle, 64 Rebellion Records 427-465. Recruits 61 Ibid. 295.

² Report of Capt. Dudley C. Wyman, 83 Ibid. 749-750.

³ Reports of Major Jesse S. Miller and Capt. Dudley C. Wyman, 83 Ibid. 822-824. Report of Col. Charles L. Harris, 85 Ibid. 470.

While stationed at this place they were employed in digging rifle pits, performing guard and provost duty, and were frequently required to take part in reconnoitring expeditions up the Teche, and the many other bayous which connect with Berwick Bay, by which the aggregation of any considerable force of the rebels in their vicinity was prevented. The line picketed by the regiment extended in a circuitous direction four miles north and five miles south of the city. After the 10th of August, at which date Lieutenant Colonel Whittlesey was detached to New Orleans as assistant provost marshal general of the department, the regiment was under command of Major Miller.¹

The Eleventh Wisconsin remained at Brashear City, La., employed in building fortifications, together with guard and picket duty, until the 26th of February, 1865.² During this time detachments of the regiment took part in several important expeditions up the numerous bayous connecting with Berwick Bay, the object of which was to prevent the massing of any considerable force of rebels, and to break up an extensive smuggling trade, which was being carried on in the vicinity.

On the evening of the 10th of October, 1864, a detachment of seventy-five men of the regiment, under command of Captain Park, was placed on a gunboat, and next morning proceeded up Berwick Bay to Flat Lake, and thence into Bayou Long and Grand or Belle River. They ascended the latter stream as far as Natchez Bay, about twenty-eight miles from Brashear City, and having effected a thorough reconnoissance and made several arrests the expedition returned on the 13th to camp. On the 22d of October, Captain Park, with a detachment of thirty-five men of the Eleventh, and a small additional number of colored troops, embarked on a gunboat for a similar expedition to the head of Belle River, and having captured a number of prisoners and destroyed several boats, returned on the evening of the 26th to camp.

Major Miller, with one hundred and fifty men of the regiment

¹ Report of Capt. Luther T. Park, Oct. 25, 1864, 83 Rebellion Records 892. Expedition to Bayou Portage, Nov. 17-18, 1864. Report of Maj. Jesse S. Miller, 83 Ibid. 926-927. Expedition to Whiskey Bayou, La., Jan. 16-18, 1865. Report of Capt. Luther T. Park, 101 Ibid. 48-49. Expedition to Bayou Sorrell, La., Jan. 21-22, 1865. Report of Lieut. Richard Caddell, 101 Ibid. 58-59. Expedition to Lake Verret, La., Feb. 10-11, 1865. Report of Capt. John Lynes, 101 Ibid. 108-109.

² 84 Ibid. 468; 101 Ibid. 927, 943, 991, 1421.

and fifty colored troops, set out, on the 19th of November, on an expedition to Bayou Portage. Having participated in a sharp skirmish with a body of rebel guerillas, with a loss of one killed and one slightly wounded, the expedition returned on the following day.

On the 20th of November, Captain Park, with forty men of company A, and one piece of artillery, left Brashear City and having destroyed a number of small vessels and effected several arrests in the vicinity of Bayou Long, Magazine Bayou and Lake Verret, returned on the 27th to Brashear. Captain Park again left camp on the 6th of December, in command of a similar expedition, consisting of four companies of the Eleventh with a small additional force of colored troops, capturing a number of prisoners with several horses and accoutrements, on the bank of Lake Natchez, and returned on the 10th to Brashear City. Captain Park also commanded two similar expeditions during the month of January, 1865.

On the 26th of February, 1865, the Eleventh regiment left Brashear City, under orders to report to the general commanding the Sixteenth army corps, at Camp Chalmette, three miles below New Orleans. On arriving at Algiers, they bivouacked for the night near the railroad depot, and embarking next morning proceeded down the river to Chalmette, four miles below which place they went into camp, and remained until the 6th of March, when they marched for Chalmette. Here the regiment was assigned to the Third brigade, Second division of the Sixteenth army corps, Colonel Harris taking command of the brigade, and Major Miller of the regiment.

They embarked at Chalmette on the 9th of March, and landed on the 11th at Dauphin Island, near Mobile, Ala., going into camp with the brigade. Re-embarking on the 19th, they crossed Mobile Bay to Navy Cove, where they remained at anchor during the night, and next morning were put in motion with the 189] Sixteenth corps, for the mouth of Fish River, which they ascended, disembarking on the 21st at Donnelly's Landing, one mile from which place they went into camp. The whole column was put in motion on the 25th of March, when they moved forward, encamping near Sibley's mills, on the following day. At this point the Second division was detached from the main body, and marched two miles to the rear, under orders to guard the

wagon train of the army, then occupied in the investment of Spanish Fort. They were employed in this duty until the 3d of April, when the Second division broke camp near Sibley's Mills, and marched to the support of Major General Steele, commanding the forces in front of Blakely, the troops under his command not being sufficient to properly invest the place.

"The division arrived at four in the afternoon, [April 3d], after a march of six miles, and took position on the left of Veatch's division of the Thirteenth army corps, our (Third) brigade on the extreme left of the line. Here we rested until sundown, when I was ordered with the Eleventh to support a line of skirmishers, thrown out for the purpose of ascertaining the enemy's position, and with a view of establishing a line nearer his works. The line advanced through the timber about a quarter of a mile. The Eleventh Wisconsin following close up to the skirmish line, came to an opening in front of the enemy's fortifications, about one thousand yards distant, where we encountered his pickets in strong force, and after some skirmishing, succeeded in driving them back. Our skirmishers took possession of the line and entrenched themselves. I was ordered to halt about fifty yards in rear of the line, fortify, and form connection with the brigade on my right.

"About eleven P. M., the skirmish line being hotly engaged, I sent company D, Captain Toms, to reinforce it; at the same time I received information that the enemy had come out of his works, and was flanking our skirmishers on the left. I immediately sent companies E and G to protect the flank. They were successful in frustrating the designs of the enemy, who had contemplated turning our flank, our line not extending to his right. The enemy's forces kept up a constant fire of musketry and artillery during the night, but owing to the darkness, were unable to fire with any degree of accuracy, and at daylight, having worked incessantly the whole night, we were sufficiently fortified for our protection. The regiment sustained no loss in getting into position.

"At noon on the 4th of April, the regiment was relieved from the front by the Fifty-second Indiana and Fifty-eighth Illinois of our brigade, except company I, which was sent to the extreme left of the skirmish line as sharpshooters, and remained there until five in the afternoon of the 5th, when they were relieved by

company E, Lieutenant McDonald commanding, who during the night advanced across a ravine filled with fallen timber, laid in every conceivable shape, so that it was almost impossible for men to penetrate, and fortifying themselves on the other side, about seventy-five yards in advance of the line of skirmishers. During the night, repeated attempts were made by the enemy to dislodge them, but they stubbornly resisted each attempt and held the position.

“On the 6th of April, at half past five in the afternoon, the regiment was again sent to the front, and relieved the Thirty-fourth New Jersey, when company E was relieved by company F, Lieutenant McConnell commanding. Up to this time the line had not been advanced from the position first taken on the 3d by the skirmish line. At ten in the evening, I received orders to advance the line two hundred yards nearer the enemy's works.

“Companies A, C, and H, under command of Captain Lang, 190] were selected as skirmishers to make the advance, each officer and man being provided with a spade. At a signal agreed upon by myself and the officer commanding the skirmishers of brigade on my right, the line moved forward in concert two hundred and fifty yards, the enemy's pickets retreating without offering any resistance. Here they fortified themselves, and after a few hours hard digging, succeeded in connecting their rifle pits with those of the brigade, on the right.

“During this time, Lieutenant McConnell, who was on the opposite side of the ravine, isolated from the balance of the regiment, advanced still nearer the enemy's fortifications, but was unable on account of the distance to connect with the companies on his right, and fearing the enemy might cut him off, I sent company H to his support, also sending company G to fill the gap between his and the other companies. The balance of the regiment was held in reserve, and occupied the line vacated by the skirmish line.

“An hour before daylight next morning, April 7th, the enemy made a sortie in force upon our line established during the night. Our skirmishers reserved their fire and allowed them to come within thirty yards, when they gave them a volley, causing their instant retreat in the wildest confusion. At six in the afternoon of the 7th, company F was relieved by company E.

“On the 9th of April, at five in the afternoon, I received or-

ders to move the regiment to the front, and in the advance rifle-pits form line of battle on the left of the Hundred and Seventy-eighth New York, and Fifty-eighth Illinois, which composed the first line of our brigade, to throw out a strong line of skirmishers connecting with the skirmishers of the brigade on my left, preparatory to assaulting the enemy's works, and at a signal to be given by the bugle to advance. Companies A, B and D were immediately deployed in front, close to the ditch, and lay down behind the fallen timber awaiting the approach of the skirmishers on the left, who were some distance in the rear and not deployed.

"The hour agreed upon to charge having arrived, (half past five), the bugle sounded the signal for the skirmishers to advance, when they sprang from their concealment, and rushed forward about one hundred yards, where they encountered a strong force of the enemy, who were posted in small redoubts. Having received no orders, but fearing a check of the skirmishers, I immediately gave the command, 'forward Eleventh.'

"The regiment leaped from the ditch, and with yells of defiance, moved rapidly on the enemy's outer line of works, carried them, and followed the retreating foe so closely that his reserve in the main line of works was unable to fire upon us, until we were close upon them, when they poured into our ranks a murderous fire of musketry, grape and canister, cutting down many brave men in our midst; yet the survivors faltered not, but increased their speed, and gained the top of the parapet, upon which our colors were the first planted.

"Here hand to hand encounters ensued, the enemy showing no disposition to surrender or retreat, but fighting bravely, and with desperation. But they were soon overpowered by our men, who were the first to break their line, when they fled in confusion towards the river; many hoping to escape in their gunboats, but finding that impossible, surrendered without further resistance.

"We remained inside the works until a late hour of the night, securing prisoners, artillery, arms, etc., burying our dead, collecting and caring for our wounded, when the regiment returned to the camp previously occupied.

"The regiment sustained a loss in this engagement of fifteen killed and forty-four wounded; the names of the wounded and the nature of wound is appended.

* * *

191] "I cannot speak in too much praise of the zeal, energy and faithfulness of both officers and men in the late glorious campaign, and of the gallantry displayed in that memorable charge on the enemy's works at Blakely, Ala.,¹ on the 9th of April. To name all those who have distinguished themselves it would be necessary to furnish the names of every man in the regiment.

"Accompanying this is the list of the brave and heroic men who fell on the field, and who have since died of wounds received there. I deem it just to their memory, as it would no doubt be gratifying to their friends, that I should notice them. They were good and brave men, beloved by all their comrades, and fought with courage unsurpassed.

"To particularize, when officers and men displayed unusual gallantry, may seem invidious, yet I cannot neglect to mention First Lieutenant Angus R. MacDonald, who commanded company E, for his gallant and heroic conduct; who, on mounting the parapet of the enemy's works was attacked by six men. He knocked down two men with his sabre, and in return received a shot through the thigh, and two bayonet wounds in the breast. Also Sergeant Daniel B. Moore, of company E, whose timely aid saved the life of Lieutenant MacDonald, when attacked by the enemy. Sergeant Moore shot one, bayoneted another, and when his own gun was shattered, seized another, and compelled the remainder of the party to surrender."*

On the 13th of April, the Eleventh marched from their camp in front of Blakely, and carrying five days rations, set out in the direction of Montgomery. During the march, the Third brigade, for a considerable distance, acted as guard to the division train, and the troops suffered greatly from fatigue, in assisting to move the trains over horrible roads, on which progress was rendered almost impossible by the frequent heavy rains. They crossed the Escambia River on the 17th, and marching by way of Greenville, through which place they passed on the 22d, arrived on the 27th at Montgomery, and went into camp one mile northeast of the city.

On the 29th of April camp, for sanitary reasons, was moved one mile farther east, where the regiment remained, engaged in

¹ Fort Blakely, Ala., siege and capture. April 2-9, 1865. Report of Col. Charles L. Harris 103 Rebellion Records 260-262, Major Jesse S. Miller, 103 Ibid. 266. Mobile Campaign, March 17-May 4, 1865 103 Ibid. 87-322, 108.

* Official Report of Major J. S. Miller, commanding regiment.

the performance of light duty, until the 23d of July, at which date they embarked on transports, and descending the Alabama River, arrived on the 26th at Mobile. Here they were assigned to duty within the city as provost guard, in which they were engaged until relieved on the 3d of September by the Fourteenth Wisconsin.

The Eleventh Wisconsin was mustered out of service at Mobile, on the 4th of September, and next day was placed on transports, *en route* for home. They arrived at New Orleans, La., on the 8th, and re-embarking next day, arrived on the 14th, at Cairo, Ill. There being no transportation provided at this place, they continued up the Mississippi to St. Louis, Mo., arriving on the following day. They left St. Louis on the 16th, and proceeding thence by rail, arrived on the 18th of September at Madison, Wisconsin.

The men were permitted to go to their homes, and remain until the 27th, when they returned, and on the 28th of September, 1865, they received their pay and final discharge, four years and two days from the date of their original muster into the service of the United States.

* * * * *

The list of dead, pp. 192-199, is omitted and is published in full in volume 3.

200]

TWELFTH REGIMENT.

The several companies composing the Twelfth regiment had arrived at rendezvous, Camp Randall, in October, 1861, and regimental organization was completed during the same month, under the supervision of Colonel George E. Bryant, of Madison, who had commanded a company in the First regiment, three months' volunteers. Here they remained, acquiring proficiency in drill and the duties of camp life, until the 11th of January, 1862, when they left the state, under orders to report at Weston, Mo., and arrived at Quincy, Ill., at midnight, on the 12th.

It was found impossible to cross the river at this point, and, on the 13th, the regiment, in heavy marching order, moved down the river bank twenty-two miles, and encamped for the night opposite Hannibal, Mo., having accomplished the distance in five hours and a half. Here they found the ferry boat frozen up on the opposite side of the river. The men lay on the bank,

without shelter, in the intense cold, twenty degrees below zero, and finally succeeded in crossing the river the next day at eleven in the evening. Early in the morning of the 15th, they left Hannibal in open cars, and reached Weston next day, almost famished, having been compelled to leave forty-one men at various places on the route, disabled by the intense cold and exposure. Their rations were all frozen up, and no means were at hand to warm them.

On the 15th of February, they marched to Leavenworth City, Kansas, and went into camp near the fort at that place. Here they remained in camp until the 1st of March, when their long march of one hundred and sixty miles, to Fort Scott, commenced.¹ The distance was accomplished in six days, and they encamped at the fort on the 7th. Here they remained twenty days, taking up the line of march for Lawrence, one hundred and fifteen miles distant, on the 27th. They went into camp Halleck, near the city, on the 2d of April. But short rest was allowed them. On the 20th, they set out for Fort Riley, to take part in the projected expedition to New Mexico. Marching by way of Tecumseh, Topeka, St. Mary's Mission and Manhattan, a distance of one hundred and five miles, they arrived on the 25th. While here, the command was joined by the Thirteenth infantry and Eighth battery, Wisconsin Volunteers, and a general inspection and review was held.² On the 1st of May, company K was detached, as provost guard at Junction City, three miles distant, between the Smoky Hill and Republican forks of the Kansas river.

This company, soon after, returned to the regiment, and on the 18th of May, the 'New Mexico Expedition' having been abandoned, the whole force was ordered to return to Leavenworth. After a toilsome march of one hundred and twenty-five miles they again encamped, on the 24th, in the vicinity of the 201st fort, taking part, next day, in a grand review, in which Wisconsin was nobly represented by the Twelfth and Thirteenth infantry, Third cavalry, and Eighth battery. The Twelfth embarked, next day, for St. Louis, and after a short stay at Bloody Island, opposite the city, for the shipment of commissary stores,

¹ Kansas Department, Feb. 28, 1862, 8 Rebellion Records 573, 615.

² Kansas Department, May 10, 1862, 19 Ibid. 377. Report of Brig. Gen. J. W. Demer, 8 Ibid. 653-655.

arrived at Columbus, Ky., on the 2d of June. They at once commenced the work of repairing the Mobile and Ohio railroad, which had been destroyed, as far as possible, by the rebels on their retreat. Three large bridges were built, and the road put in running order as far as Humbolt, Tenn., to which place they moved on the 8th of July, effecting there a junction with our forces which had been operating at Corinth.

While they held this post, the regiment, being partly mounted, was continually engaged in scouring the country, within a radius of sixty miles, to prevent the ravages of guerillas and bridge burners, who infested the vicinity.¹ In the performance of this duty, detached portions of the regiment, under various officers, were engaged in a number of brilliant expeditions, through the surrounding country, to which only an allusion can be made in this sketch.

On the 1st of October, the regiment was moved to Bolivar, Tenn., and attached to the Third brigade, Fourth division, Seventeenth army corps.² They formed the reserve at the battle of the Hatchie, near Pocahontas, Tenn., on the 5th of this month, having marched thirty miles in ten hours, to reinforce General Hulburt. They returned with his command to Bolivar on the 7th. Here they remained until the 3d of November, when they commenced the march southward, with the army of the Mississippi, under General Grant. Next day they arrived at La Grange, Tenn., and went into camp on the bank of Wolf River, near the town.

A large force, under command of Major General McPherson, was ordered to effect a reconnoissance in the direction of the Coldwater River, and, on the 8th, the Twelfth Wisconsin having the advance of the expedition, marched to within eleven miles of Holly Springs and six miles of Coldwater, where a heavy rebel force was known to be encamped. Companies A and B were at once deployed as skirmishers, and rapidly advanced reconnoitring, but the enemy had retreated, and the regiment bivouacked on the site of the rebel camp, while our cavalry scoured the country around. Next morning the expedition returned to camp at La Grange, having thoroughly reconnoitred the country and captured about one hundred and fifty prisoners.³

¹ 24 Rebellion Records 24, 27, 54, 55.

² 25 Rebellion Records 515. 38 Ibid. 25, 254.

³ Expedition, April 18-26, 1863, Hernando, Miss. Report of Col. George E. Bryant, 36 Ibid. 556-559. 36 Ibid. 554-578.

On the 28th of November, they again left La Grange, taking part in the general movement of the army to the southward. Crossing the Coldwater, they marched through Holly Springs and encamped on the 30th at Lumpkin's Mill, Miss., near Waterford, ten miles south of Holly Springs and seven miles north of the Tallahatchie. Here they remained until about the 10th of 202] December, when they again accompanied the general movement farther south, encamping at Yocona Creek, near the Mississippi Central railroad, on the 12th. Thence they moved on the 21st three miles further south to Springdale Station, on the railroad. The untimely surrender of Holly Springs, with its stores, rendered an immediate retrograde movement imperative, and next day the army commenced the march to the north, the regiment camping that night at Spring Valley, six miles north of Oxford. March was resumed next morning, and on the 27th, they went into their old camp at Lumpkin's Mill. Here they were stationed for some time as railroad guard.

On the 8th of January, 1863, they again marched towards Holly Springs, camping at that place. Next morning march was resumed by way of Coldwater, to Moscow, Tenn., ten miles west of La Grange, on the Memphis and Charleston railroad, at which place they arrived on the 11th. Thence they were ordered to La Fayette, where they arrived on the 16th, marching over horrible roads in the midst of a violent storm of rain and snow. On the 19th they were ordered to Collierville, which they entered on the 20th and encamped near the depot. They left Collierville on the 6th of February, and went into Camp Butler, near Neville Station, Tenn., on the Memphis and Charleston railroad, at which place they remained as railroad guard until the 14th of March, when they moved to Memphis, and encamped in the suburbs of the city.

On the 18th of April, an expedition, consisting of infantry, cavalry and artillery, the whole under command of Colonel Bryant,¹ marched from Memphis towards Coldwater River to attack the rear of the rebel forces under General Chalmers, and coöperate with another force under General Smith, which had been ordered from La Grange to attack them in front. They captured several of the enemy's pickets on the first day, and at

¹ 38 Rebellion Records 199.

Hernando, Miss.,¹ met the enemy's infantry, in force. A sharp skirmish ensued, resulting in the complete rout of the rebels, leaving seven officers and sixty men, prisoners, in our hands. Their loss in killed and wounded could not be ascertained, as they fired upon the ambulances, and compelled them to leave the field. The Twelfth lost one man, taken prisoner. Next day they marched to Coldwater River, eight miles south of Hernando, their advance skirmishing with the enemy's cavalry all the way. Here they found the main body of the enemy, strongly posted behind breastworks of logs, and holding the ferry. Companies C, E and H were advanced with other forces to the front, the balance of the regiment being held as reserve and guard for prisoners. The firing of sharpshooters was briskly kept up, anticipating the arrival of the coöperating force from the south Under General Smith. Colonel Bryant's force being too small to dislodge the enemy alone; at four in the afternoon, he withdrew to near Hernando, the regiment having suffered a loss of three men wounded. After manœuvring in the face of the enemy 203] until the 24th, they returned to camp at Memphis. These expeditions were the *decoy* that enabled the gallant Colonel Grierson to reach the heart of Mississippi in his famous raid through that state.

On the 11th of May they embarked at Memphis, and proceeding down the Mississippi, disembarked at Sherman's Landing, Madison Parish, La., on the 13th. Marching across the peninsula, they again embarked on the 18th and landed the same day at Grand Gulf. Colonel Bryant was placed in command of this important post, and the regiment was employed in guard and fatigue duty, and building fortifications. The vast stores of Grant's army having been removed, they left Grand Gulf on the 9th of June, and proceeded up the river to Warrenton, where they rejoined the Fourth division, under General Lauman, and immediately took their position in the trenches on the left of the army investing Vicksburg. While here they lost one man killed and five wounded at various times during the siege.

Vicksburg surrendered on the 4th of July.² The regiment left their camp in the trenches, and next day joined the expedition-

¹ Hernando, Miss., April 18, 1863, report of Col. George E. Bryant, 36 *Rebellion Records* 556-559.

² The Vicksburg Campaign, May 1-19, 1863, 36 *Ibid.* 581-787; The siege of Vicksburg, May 19-July 4, 1863, 37 *Ibid.* 1-424.

ary army under General Sherman, which immediately took up the line of march for Jackson,¹ then occupied by the rebel General Johnston. They arrived at Jackson and took position in the trenches before that city on the 10th, Colonel Bryant commanding the brigade. In the assault of the 12th, three companies were deployed as skirmishers, to protect the flank of the assaulting column, but suffered no loss. On the night of the 16th, the rebels evacuated the works, and decamped with such celerity that but few prisoners were taken. Owing to the scarcity of food and water, it was not deemed advisable to attempt pursuit with infantry, and the bridge across the Pearl River was destroyed to prevent the enemy's return.

After the evacuation, our army destroyed machine shops, culverts, bridges and railroads for several miles in all directions, and left Jackson, on their return on the 20th, arriving at Vicksburg three days after. While at Jackson, Brigadier General Lauman was relieved from command of the division, by order of Major General Ord, commanding Thirteenth army corps, to which corps their division was then temporarily attached. They had lost in the two sieges upwards of one hundred men. On the 15th of August, they embarked for Natchez, at which place they arrived next day, and went into camp. They had the advance in the expedition to Harrisonburg, La., under General Crocker, which left Natchez on the 1st of September, and returned on the 7th.

The disciples of Faust were largely represented in this regiment. On their arrival at Humboldt, Tenn., in July, 1862, they took possession of a printing office, which the rebel owner had deserted on their approach, and issued the first number of the "Soldiers' Budget" on the 24th of that month. This paper was published regularly during their stay at that post, by the "Printers of the Twelfth regiment Wisconsin Volunteers."

204] The Twelfth, has marched [October 1st, 1863], on foot sixteen hundred miles, been transported by steamers fifteen hundred miles, and by railroad six hundred and seventy miles. They have marched south of Fort Scott, in Missouri, and west of Fort Riley, in Kansas. They have marched south to Water Valley, in Mississippi, and west to Harrisonburg, in Louisiana. They

¹ The Jackson, Miss., Campaign, July 5-25, 1863, 37 Rebellion Records, 518-659. Report Col. George E. Bryant, *Ibid*, 607-608.

have marched one hundred and sixty miles in six days, and thirty-six miles in one day. Have they not a right to the title given them by their comrades in arms of the Marching Twelfth?

The Twelfth remained at Natchez, Miss., until the 22d of November, 1863, when they proceeded by steamer up the Mississippi, and landing at Vicksburg, marched thence ten miles northeast of Bovina Station, where they went into camp on the 26th, as guard to the railroad near the Black River. Under orders to join an expeditionary force under General Gresham, they broke camp at Bovina on the 4th of December, and proceeding down the river from Vicksburg, landed early in the morning of the 6th, at Natchez.¹ Here they joined the other forces assigned to the expedition, and immediately marched in pursuit of Wirt Adams' rebel command. Failing to discover any considerable force of the enemy, they returned on the 8th to Natchez, remaining in camp at that place until the 21st, when they again marched on a scouting expedition to Fayette, Miss., from which they returned on the 23d, and went into camp on the pine ridge road, near the fortifications. Embarking at Natchez on the 23d of January, 1864, they landed at Vicksburg, on the following day, and marching thence ten miles in a northeasterly direction, encamped on the 25th, at Hebron, where the Twelfth was re-organized as a veteran regiment.

Of six hundred and sixty-seven present with the regiment, six hundred and two had been in service upwards of two years, the remaining sixty-five having joined by enlistment since its organization. Five hundred and twenty-one of those whose term of service permitted re-enlisted, and were again mustered into the service for three years. Of the others, forty-eight promised to re-enlist on the expiration of two years from their respective dates of enrollment.

On the 3d of February, they left camp at Hebron, accompanying the celebrated Meridian Expedition,² under command of General Sherman. On the following day, they took part in the action at Bolton, Miss., with a loss of three killed and four wounded. The enemy was forced back a distance of two miles across Baker's Creek, where the regiment repaired and held the bridge,

¹ Report of Brig. Gen. Walter Q. Gresham, 41 Rebellion Records 276-7. 56 Ibid. 465, 570.

² Meridian, Miss., Expedition, Feb. 3—March 6, 1864, 57 Ibid. 173-391. Report Brig. Gen. Walter Q. Gresham, 57 Ibid. 247-248.

until relieved on the morning of the 5th by the arrival of the Third division. With the advance of the expedition, they marched through Jackson, Hillsboro and Decatur, to Meridian, and thence to Enterprise and Quitman, destroying the railroad track, bridges, storehouses, and other rebel property on their route. 205] Returning by way of Decatur, Canton and Black River Bridge, they re-entered camp at Hebron on the 4th of March, having marched in thirty-one days about four hundred and sixteen miles.

The veterans of the regiment left Hebron on the 13th of March, and embarking at Vicksburg, proceeded up the Mississippi to Cairo, Ill., and thence by rail to Madison, Wis., where they arrived on the 21st. After a public reception at the capital by the state authorities and members of the Legislature, they remained at Camp Randall until the 31st, when the men received their pay and dispersed to their homes, in the enjoyment of a veteran furlough.¹

The veteran Twelfth left the regimental rendezvous at Camp Randall on the 30th of April, and arrived on the 3d of May at Cairo, Ill., where they were joined by the non-veteran portion of the regiment, which had been left in Hebron, Miss. Accompanying the forces of General Gresham, they embarked at Cairo on the 10th, with the First brigade, to which they had been transferred, and proceeding up the Tennessee River, landed on the 14th at Clifton, Tenn. They left Clifton next day, marching via Huntsville and Decatur, Ala., and Rome, Ga., a distance of nearly three hundred miles, they joined the army of the Tennessee, with General Sherman's forces,² at Ackworth, Ga., on the 8th of June. They moved forward to Big Shanty on the 10th, and next day formed line of battle, and charged two miles through the timber, capturing the first skirmish line of the enemy in front of Kenesaw Mountain, before which the regiment was constantly employed in picket and fatigue duty, with frequent engagements with the enemy, during the remainder of the month.

¹ Letter Maj. Gen. James B. McPherson to Gov. James T. Lewis, 59 Rebellion Records 66, 569.

² The Atlanta Campaign. May 1—Sept. 8, 1864. Vols. 72, 73, 74 Ibid. The Army of the Tennessee 74 Ibid. 1-611, 72 Ibid. 109, 110, 75 Ibid. 293, 533. Reports of Col. George E. Bryant, 74 Ibid. 569-572. Col. William L. Sanders, 74 Ibid. 586-7. Medal of Honor, awarded Private Edwin M. Truell, Co. E. 12 Wis., 74 Ibid. 612.

sustaining a loss of thirty-four men in killed, wounded and missing.

Participating in General McPherson's celebrated movement to the right of the army, they moved from position before Kennesaw Mountain on the evening of the 2d of July, and marching during the night by a circuitous route, took position near the Chattahoochee River, at the mouth of Nickajack Creek. On the 5th, forming a part of our line, they advanced towards the creek, driving the enemy from a strong line of rifle pits, and forcing him across the stream to his main works. They fortified the point thus gained and advanced the picket line to the bank of the creek, occupying the position until the night of the 8th, when bridges were built and the skirmish line thrown across the stream, and established in rifle pits on the opposite bank. During the succeeding night, the enemy abandoned his entire works on the right bank of the Chattahoochee and fell back to the south side of the river. At this time the regiment was transferred to the First brigade, Third division, Seventeenth army corps.

On the 17th of July, they were again put in motion towards the left with the army of the Tennessee. Crossing the Chattahoochee at Rosewell's Mills, they passed through Decatur, on the Georgia railroad, six miles northeast of Atlanta, on the 19th, and 20th crossing the railroad which they destroyed at this point, advanced on the following day towards Atlanta. Forcing back the enemy's skirmishers as they advanced, they bivouacked in line during the night, and on the 21st, as part of a storming party, carried a high fortified ridge in front, about four miles from Atlanta, which they held, although suffering severely from an enfilading fire on the right, repulsing the enemy's repeated attempts to recover the position. In this action the Twelfth captured forty-eight prisoners and five hundred stand of arms, sustaining a loss during the day of one hundred and fifty-four in killed, wounded and missing.

During the night, the rebels evacuated their works on the right, which were next morning occupied by our troops. About noon, the enemy in great force fell upon the left of the line, outflanking and forcing back the Fourth division, which held the extreme flank of our army, and pushing rapidly forward to position in rear and within three hundred yards of the works occupied by the Twelfth Wisconsin. While pressing forward to

the assault, the Sixteenth corps, which arrived at this juncture on the field of battle, fell in turn upon the rebel rear, and, with the Seventeenth corps, succeeded in capturing nearly the whole attacking force. The general commanding the brigade having been wounded early in the action, Colonel Bryant took charge of the brigade, Lieutenant Colonel Proudfit assuming command of the regiment. "During this battle the Twelfth fought some time in two wings, back to back, with the enemy on both fronts and one flank, one wing of the regiment being unprotected by works. The regiment held all its ground, but the rebels continued the engagement outside of the works on the left and point of the ridge during the night, fighting companies B and G over the works at a distance of eight or ten feet until nearly daylight, when they finally retired. In this engagement the loss of the regiment was thirty-four in killed and wounded. On the morning of the 23d, the ground in their front was almost literally covered with the rebel dead and badly wounded, so fierce and desperate were the repeated attempts of their generals, Cleburne and Walker, to dislodge our troops from the hill so gallantly captured on the preceding day.' '*

In the general movements of the army, as it closed upon Atlanta, they marched on the evening of the 26th, with the army of the Tennessee around the rear of the army of the Cumberland, which they joined on its right next day, advancing by the left towards the city. Having taken part in several slight skirmishes as they advanced, the regiment bivouacked in line for the night. The movement was continued on the morning of the 28th until ten o'clock, when their corps halted, the Fifteenth corps on their right still moving forward. At noon, a large force of the enemy attacked the latter, which was then nearly two miles [207] in advance. The Twelfth, which was immediately ordered to the extreme right advanced on the double quick, outstripping all other reinforcements, and arriving just in time to meet and check the rebel force, which had succeeded in outflanking our troops. The regiment at once took position on the right, where they were soon joined by other troops. The battle continued with great fury, until sunset, when the rebels withdrew from

* Official report. Bald (or Leggett's Hill). Ga., action, July 21, 1864. Report of Maj. Gen. William T. Sherman, 72 *Ibid.* 72. Brig. Gen. Giles A. Smith, 74 *Ibid.* 580-586. Atlanta, Battle of, July 21-22, 1864. *Ibid.*

the field, their successive charges on various points of our line having been repulsed with great slaughter. During the day, the Twelfth lost nineteen killed and wounded. Next morning they were relieved and took position in the brigade line, in the trenches before Atlanta, where they were employed in picket and fatigue duty, and constantly exposed to the rebel fire, until the 26th of August, when they left the trenches, marching with the army of the Tennessee towards Sandtown on the right. Next day the direction of the march was changed to the southeast, the army arriving on the 28th at Fairburn, on the Atlanta and West Point railroad.

Having destroyed the railroad at this point, they again advanced on the 30th, arriving next day in the vicinity of Jonesboro, twenty-two miles from Atlanta, on the Macon and Western railroad. Having been engaged in heavy skirmishing as they moved to position, the regiment formed in line on the left of the Fifteenth, and right of the Seventeenth corps. Shortly after noon, the enemy attacked in heavy force, and after a severe battle,¹ the assault was repulsed, our troops occupying the ground during the night. During the battle at this point on the 1st of September, the regiment occupied position on the extreme right of the Seventeenth corps and sustained but slight loss. Next day, they marched in pursuit of the enemy, who had retreated during the night, leaving his wounded, with many stragglers, upon the field. Having advanced six miles to Lovejoy, where the rebels had occupied a new position, strongly fortified, the regiment was ordered forward and drove the enemy's skirmishers from a wooded hill, upon which they had been posted, to the main force, when line of battle was formed, in which the regiment retained position until the 5th. At this date, they marched on the return to Atlanta, near which, on the 8th, they went into camp.

The Twelfth Wisconsin, at that time attached to the First brigade, Third division, Seventeenth army corps, left Atlanta, Ga., on the 4th of October, 1864, under command of Lieutenant Colonel Proudfit, and accompanying the northward movement of the corps, kept almost constantly in motion during the month, proceeding via Marietta to Resaca, and thence through Snake Creek Gap, LaFayette, Summerville and Cedar Bluffs, and en-

¹ Jonesboro, Ga., battle, Aug. 31—Sept. 1, 1864. 74 Rebellion Records.

camped on the 30th at Cave Springs, Ga., having marched during the month about two hundred and twenty-five miles.

The movements of the army under General Sherman having produced the desired effect of changing the line of march of the rebel forces to the west and northward, the regiment accompanied the movement of the army of the Tennessee, left Cave Springs on the 1st of November, and arrived on the 5th at Smyrna, fifteen miles north of Atlanta. Here they remained in camp until the 13th, when they marched to Atlanta, from which place, on the 13th, they sent out, participating in the celebrated march of General Sherman's army to the sea.¹

They moved forward daily during the month, assisted in the destruction of many miles of the Georgia Central railway, and on the morning of the 30th, were encamped on the railway near the east bank of the Ogeechee River, having marched a distance, estimated at three hundred and five miles. Leaving the Ogeechee River on the last of November, and following the general direction of the Georgia Central railroad, they arrived before Savannah on the 10th of December. With one change of position they remained in the trenches before the enemy's works at this place, until the evacuation of the city on the 21st, when they encamped in the suburbs, having lost during the siege Major Price killed and one private wounded.

In the preliminary movements, preparatory to the grand march of the army northward, the Twelfth Wisconsin embarked at Thunderbolt Battery, a short distance below Savannah, on the 5th of January, 1865, and landed on the evening of the same day at Beaufort, on Port Royal Island, S. C., about fifty miles from Savannah. Here the final preparations for advance were perfected, and on the 13th, they moved with the division against Pocotaligo, on the Charleston and Savannah railroad. Having participated on the 14th in a severe skirmish with the enemy during which Captain Chandler, who commanded the brigade line of skirmishers, was killed, and a number of men belonging to the regiment wounded; they, next day, occupied Pocotaligo, which the enemy had evacuated during the previous night.

The regiment was subsequently engaged during the month of

¹ The Savannah Campaign. November 14–December 31, 1864. 92 Rebellion Records 1–418, 21. Report Brig. Gen. Mortimer D. Leggett, 92 *ibid.* 152–3.

January, singly and with other regiments, in various reconnoissances and demonstrations against the rebel forces on the line of the Combahee River, and, on the 30th, accompanied the march of the army from Pocotaligo, encamping on the night of the 31st, near Whippy Swamp, S. C.¹ During the month of February, they were kept constantly in motion, "tore up railroads, waded swamps, made roads, built bridges, skirmished, without loss, with the enemy at Orangeburg, drove him out, and occupied the town, assisted in the capture of Columbia, Winnsboro and other places, and camped for the night of the 28th of February, in Chesterfield District, near Cheraw, S. C., having marched during the month about three hundred and thirty miles."

In March, the movement of the army was continued to the northward, the regiment taking part in several skirmishes, and arriving in the latter part of the month of Goldsboro, N. C., where they lay encamped until the 10th of April, when they 209] were again put in motion, arriving on the 14th at Raleigh, the capital of North Carolina, and subsequently encamped eleven miles north of the city, on the Raleigh and Gaston railroad.

On the 1st of May, commenced the joyous march homeward, and moving by way of Petersburg, Richmond, Fredericksburg and Alexandria, Va., they passed through Washington participating in the grand review at the capital of the United States, on the 24th of May, in the afternoon of which day, they went into camp near Fort De Russey, about six miles north of the city.

They left this camp on the 7th of June, and proceeding thence by the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, arrived on the 10th at Parkersburg, Va.; embarked at the latter place on the 11th, and descending the Ohio River, landed, on the 12th, at Louisville, Ky., where the army of the Tennessee went into camp.

On the 16th of July, they were mustered out, left Louisville on the 18th, and arrived at Madison, Wisconsin, on the 21st. On the 9th of August, 1865, the regiment was finally paid off, and formally disbanded.

* * * * *

The list of dead, pp. 210-216, is omitted and is published in full in volume 3.

¹ Whippy Swamp, S. C., skirmish, Feb. 2, 1865. Reports of Brig. Gen. Manning F. Force, 98 Rebellion Records 405-411, 99 Ibid. 322.

217] THIRTEENTH REGIMENT.

The Thirteenth was organized at Camp Tredway, near Janesville, under the superintendence of Colonel Maurice Maloney, a captain in the regular army, and was mustered in the United States' service on the 17th of October, 1861. They remained in camp until the 18th of January, 1862, when they left the state under orders to report to Major General Hunter, at Leavenworth, Kansas. On the 20th, they crossed the Mississippi on the ice at Quincy, Ill., marched to Palmyra, Mo., and took the railroad for Weston, Mo., where they arrived next day. Two days afterwards, they crossed the Missouri on the ice, and marched to Leavenworth City, Kan.¹ On the 7th of February, they began the long march to Fort Scott, *en route* for Fort Smith, to form part of General Lane's 'Grand Southwestern Expedition,' halting on the way from the 12th to the 17th, at a point on the Marais des Cygnes River, two and a half miles from Ossawatomie Village, Kan. Crossing the river on the 17th, and marching by way of Fort Lincoln, they reached Fort Scott on the 21st, and encamped, having marched one hundred and sixty miles from Leavenworth City.

They remained at Fort Scott until the 26th, of March, when they were ordered to Lawrence, Kan., *en route* for New Mexico.² Here they arrived on the 31st, having marched one hundred and fifteen miles. On the 21st of April, they took up the line of march for New Mexico, and having accomplished the distance of one hundred and five miles in seven days, arrived on the 28th at Fort Riley.

At this point, the expedition was abandoned, and on the 19th of May, they were ordered to return to Leavenworth, *en route* for Corinth, Miss. Another march of one hundred and twenty-five miles, and they again arrived at Leavenworth, on the 28th. Here they took part in a grand review, to which Wisconsin contributed the Eighth battery, Twelfth and Thirteenth infantry and Third cavalry. Next day, they embarked on steamer, at Leavenworth, and proceeding down the Missouri River, arrived at Columbus, Ky., on the 3d of June. Three days after, they

¹ Report of Maj. Charles J. Halpine, 8 Rebellion Records 615-617. Brig. Gen. J. W. Demer, 8 Ibid. 653-655.

² 8 Ibid. 664, 19 Ibid. 377.

marched to Moscow, Ky., distant eighteen miles, and were stationed along the Mobile and Ohio railroad, from Columbus, Ky., to Corinth, Miss. They were thus engaged, guarding the railroad at different points, until the 30th, when the regiment returned to Columbus. While stationed at this post, company D, Captain Blake commanding, was, on the 20th of August, detached to Hickman, Ky., and after an absence of twelve months, rejoined the regiment at Fort Donelson, on the 21st of August, 1863. On the 19th, company G, under command of Major Bigney, was detached to Smithland, Ky., and rejoined the regiment at Fort Henry, Tenn., on the 12th of November.

218] On the 25th of August, a part of the regiment left Columbus by steamer, and disembarked at Fort Henry, Tenn., they were followed by the remainder, except companies D and G, on the 31st. The regiment marched to Fort Donelson, distant twelve miles, on the 2d of September, where they assumed the duties of garrison of that important post. On the 5th, they marched with an expedition, under command of Colonel W. W. Lowe, of Iowa, against Clarksville, Tenn.,¹ at which place a force of rebels was stationed. They discovered the enemy in ambush, on the 7th, about nine hundred strong, near Rickets' Hill. After a short skirmish, the rebels were utterly routed, leaving their killed and wounded in our hands. A large number of small arms, horses and mules were captured, together with about forty thousand dollars worth of army stores. The expedition, having marched about seventy miles, returned on the 8th to Fort Donelson.

During the remainder of this and the succeeding months, the regiment was engaged principally in scouting expeditions through the surrounding country, watching the movement of guerillas and irregular troops, and preventing the aggregation of any considerable body of the rebel force. On the last of October, they embarked on steamers, and proceeded to Shoditz Landing on the Tennessee, where they joined the other troops, under command of General T. E. G. Ransom. They marched to and forded the Cumberland River, and thence proceeded to Hopkinsville, to attack the rebel General Morgan. They arrived at this place on the 4th of November, but no enemy could be found. On the evening of the 6th, they came up with the rebels, commanded

¹ Report of Col. William W. Lowe, 22 Rebellion Records 955-6. 25 Ibid. 146, 203, 309, 517.

by Woodward, near Garrettsburg.¹ After a short but severe and decisive skirmish, the enemy escaped under cover of the darkness, leaving forty-six killed and wounded on the field. Our forces captured fourteen prisoners, and a large number of horses, saddles, shotguns and equipments. Our loss was trifling. On the 7th, they returned to Hopkinsville. On the 11th, they had arrived at Fort Donelson, and next day returned to Fort Henry, where they again assumed garrison duty, having marched a distance of one hundred and sixty miles.

From the 21st of December to the end of the year, they were engaged in the pursuit of the rebel commander Forrest, whose force they followed through Western Tennessee, driving him towards Corinth, near which place his command was defeated and dispersed by General Sullivan, with the loss of a number of prisoners and most of his artillery. In this expedition they marched one hundred and twenty miles, and returned to Fort Henry on the 1st of January, 1863. During the month, they were employed on the river between Fort Henry and Hamburg Landing, Tenn., in guarding steamers laden with stores and supplies.

On the 3d of February, at four in the afternoon, information was received that Fort Donelson was attacked, and that a severe fight was going on. In half an hour the regiment was on the 219] road, marching to reinforce the Eighty-third Illinois, at that important point. After driving the enemy's skirmishers five miles, they arrived in the vicinity of the fort, at ten in the evening, with a loss of one man wounded on the march. Meanwhile the garrison, assisted by the gunboats, had repulsed the enemy with a severe loss, and gained a glorious victory. They were stationed at Fort Donelson on the 3d of March, thus holding the extreme right and front of the army of the Cumberland. During the spring and summer, companies and detachments from the regiment, were constantly engaged in scouting the surrounding country, taking many prisoners, and preventing the formation of any considerable force of guerillas, or other irregular troops. This duty, perhaps the most difficult and irksome, the soldier is called upon to discharge, was performed to the entire satisfaction of their superior officers.

¹ Garrettsburg, Ky., skirmish, Nov. 6, 1862. Report of Maj. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, 29 Rebellion Records 9.

Participating in the forward movement of the Army of the Cumberland, they left Fort Donelson¹ on the 27th of August, and marching by way of Columbia, Tenn., arrived at Stevenson, Ala., a distance of two hundred and sixty miles, on the 14th of September. Colonel William P. Lyon was placed in command of the post, and the whole body of troops there stationed.

On the 30th of September, 1863, the Thirteenth was on duty at Stevenson, Ala., thirty-eight miles from Chattanooga, at the intersection of the Nashville and Chattanooga, and Memphis and Charleston railroads. Colonel Lyon was then in command of the post of Stevenson, which at that time was the depot of supplies for the army of the Cumberland, whence supplies were transported in wagons across the mountains to our army at Chattanooga, Ga. This fact rendered it a position of great importance, as its capture by the enemy would have inevitably resulted in compelling our army to fall back from Chattanooga to Tullahoma or Murfreesboro.

After the battle of Chickamauga, when the army of the Cumberland was besieged in Chattanooga, the Tennessee River was at a very low stage, and easily fordable at many points. The garrison of Stevenson² was very small, provided with but little artillery and the place was easily accessible to the cavalry of General Bragg. Its capture was of such vast importance to the rebels that the garrison was in daily expectation of an attack, until relieved in the beginning of October by the arrival of the Eleventh and Twelfth corps, under the command of Major General Hooker, from the army of the Potomac.

It has since been ascertained that the rebel General Bragg was strongly urged by all his corps commanders, immediately after the battle of Chickamauga, to send a large cavalry force upon Stevenson, and that he promised to do so; but delayed issuing the necessary orders, until the arrival of reinforcements rendered such a movement impracticable. He, however, sent a force under 220] General Wheeler, to destroy the railroad between Stevenson and Tullahoma, and this force, before being driven back, succeeded in cutting off the communication with Nashville, until the supplies at Stevenson had been thoroughly exhausted, and our army was in imminent danger of being starved out of Chattanooga.

¹ 52 Rebellion Records 168, 192, 550.

² 53 Ibid. 462.

The country never fully understood how nearly we lost the fruits of the victories of the gallant Rosecrans from Murfreesboro to Chattanooga, during this dark period in the history of the war; but the Thirteenth Wisconsin, occupying the post of peril and of honor, and charged with the duty of defending and holding the key of the entire position, was fully conscious of the imminence of the danger.

On the evening of the 26th of October, 1863, the regiment left Stevenson, Ala., to join the brigade to which it was attached, at Nashville, Tenn., and on the 27th, went into winter quarters at Edgefield, on the Cumberland River, opposite Nashville.¹ Here they were employed in the performance of picket and guard duty, and more than three-fourths of their number having re-enlisted as veterans, they left Nashville for Wisconsin on veteran furlough, arriving on the 18th of February, 1864, at Janesville, Wisconsin, where they were cordially welcomed and hospitably entertained by the citizens of that place, and a large concourse of people from the surrounding country. It was a source of great regret that owing to the pressing nature of their duties at that particular time, no state officer was present, to welcome the regiment home on behalf of the state. At the expiration of its veteran furlough, the regiment rendezvoused, on the 25th of March, at Camp Utley, Racine, whence it proceeded again to Nashville, arriving at its old camp on the 25th of March.²

As the regiment passed through Chicago, both going and returning, it was elegantly entertained at the "Soldiers' Home;" and the kindness of the managers of that institution, particularly of those patriotic ladies who devoted their time and energies to the promotion of the comfort and welfare of our brave soldiers, will never be forgotten by the veterans of the Thirteenth.

The regiment remained at Edgefield, engaged in garrison duty, until the last of April, when it was ordered to Stevenson, Ala. Colonel Lyon was again placed in command of that post, and of the railroad defences contiguous thereto, and the regiment constituted a part of the garrison of Stevenson and of several stations upon the railroad.³

In the re-organization of the army in the winter of 1863-4, the

¹ 54 Rebellion Records 755, 810. 56 Ibid. 557.

² 58 Ibid. 11, 267, 270, 376, 378; 76 Ibid. 476.

³ 59 Ibid. 492, 560.

Thirteenth was assigned to the First brigade (Brigadier General R. S. Granger), Fourth division, (Major General L. H. Rousseau), of the Twentieth army corps, (Major General Joseph Hooker).

In April, 1864, the First brigade was ordered by General Sherman to join the army, which was then about to move upon Atlanta, but before the campaign opened, the order was countermanded and the brigade assigned to the duty of guarding the Tennessee 221] River, from a point near Stevenson to Decatur, Ala., to prevent the enemy from crossing that river and destroying the railroads, upon which General Sherman depended for his supplies, and without which his army could not advance. Pursuant to this order, the Thirteenth Wisconsin on the 6th of June left Stevenson, and on the 9th took position on the river at the various fords and crossings from Law's Landing to near Trianna, a distance of forty miles, with headquarters at Claysville, Ala., where it remained for three months.

Here the position was at times perilous, and the duties very laborious. The whole country, both in front and rear, was infested with some of the most desperate and murderous bands of guerillas that the rebellion had produced. Large parties from the flank of Johnston's and Hood's armies approached in the direction of the river, with artillery at different times, with the avowed intention of forcing a passage, and destroying the railroads in the rear. Exposed points were strongly fortified, and the river was constantly patrolled day and night. Frequent expeditions, commanded by different officers of the regiment, penetrated the country south of the river, skirmishing with, routing and pursuing the enemy wherever found. Isolated from any support or assistance in case of attack, and constantly menaced by superior numbers, nothing but the most untiring vigilance, with the most prompt and energetic offensive operations, whenever and wherever the foe appeared, saved the command from being destroyed or captured in detail.

In the latter part of August, the rebel General Wheeler, with a large cavalry force, having crossed from Georgia into East Tennessee, moved westward and cut the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad, doing immense damage. He then moved in the direction of Huntsville and Decatur. General Rousseau, who had been left in command of the District of Tennessee, and Gen-

eral Granger,¹ adopted energetic measures to arrest his progress, and preserve the railroad running by way of Pulaski, Decatur and Huntsville to Stevenson, then the only remaining road to Nashville.

The Thirteenth was ordered to Huntsville, and leaving company C strongly entrenched at Gunter's [or Claysville] Landing on the Tennessee River, the balance of the regiment left Stevenson on the 1st of September, arriving on the 3d at Huntsville,² where Colonel Lyon was placed in command of the forces at that place, and of the defences and troops on the railroad and river from Huntsville to Stevenson, a distance of sixty miles. His command comprised one regiment and several detachments of infantry, three large regiments of cavalry, a portion of which were dismounted and used as infantry, and a battery of artillery. He was vested with power to move troops and locate them as his judgment might dictate, and was responsible for the preservation of the posts and lines of communication under his command. 222] The headquarters of Colonel Lyon were established at Huntsville, and from this time until about the 1st of April, 1865, he was not in immediate command of the regiment, which was under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Chapman, until his discharge from service, when it was placed under Captain Blake. During the whole time, however, the regiment constituted a part of Colonel Lyon's command.

The rebel General Wheeler was driven across the Tennessee, without having been able to accomplish his design of destroying this railroad, and on the 14th of September, the Thirteenth, which up to this date had been employed in scouting and on guard and picket duty, was again posted along the line of railroad, with regimental headquarters at Brownsboro, Ala., thirty five miles east of Decatur, on the Memphis and Charleston railroad. Companies B, G and K, under command of Captain Norcross, were stationed at Paint Rock Bridge; company E, at Paint Rock Station; company I at Hurricane Creek; company H at Gurley's Tank, and companies A, D and F at Brownsboro. The regiment was employed in strengthening the railroad defences, building

¹ Report of Brig. Gen. Robert S. Granger, 73 Rebellion Records 497-501; 76 Ibid. 740, 771. 78 Ibid. 507.

² 79 Ibid. 81. Report of Col. William P. Lyon, 79 Ibid. 154-5, 171, 432, 561.

stockades to command the bridges, constantly patrolling the road, and taking every precaution for its safety.

Leaving the sick to guard the stations along the railroad, the remainder of the regiment, on the 25th of September, marched thirty-five miles to Decatur, in anticipation of an attack upon that place, and returned on the 30th, dispersing on the return march a detachment of Forrest's cavalry, engaged in destroying the track. During this month, the men had suffered severely from the sickness.

A month later, General Forrest with a large force, crossed the Tennessee at Muscle Shoals, surprised and captured Athens, and destroyed the Nashville and Decatur railroad from that place north beyond Elk River.¹ Leaving the sick to garrison the blockhouses along the railroads, the effective force of the regiment, on the 1st of October, proceeded to Larkinsville, to keep open the line of communications for General Stedman's reinforcements for Huntsville, which had been attacked by Forrest, and summoned to surrender. Returning in the night, during a severe rain storm, to Brownsboro, they proceeded thence to Huntsville, removing the obstructions from the railroad track as they advanced. The enemy having withdrawn from Huntsville, they returned on the following day to the stations previously occupied on the railroad.

In the month of October, it was ascertained that the rebel General Hood with his army, was approaching the Tennessee River, in the direction of Gunter's [or Claysville] Landing. Accurate and prompt information of his movements was obtained by Captain Fish, of company C, who commanded that 223] post, and forwarded to headquarters.² General Hood crossed Sand Mountain, and then turned westward. Fearing lest he might attempt to cross the Tennessee at Whitesburg, the garrison at that point, then commanded by Lieutenant Couch, of Company D, was strongly reinforced with cavalry and artillery, to resist the passage of the river. The enemy, however, continued to move westward, and finally attacked Decatur. That post was immediately reinforced with all the available troops at Huntsville, including the Thirteenth, under com-

¹ Report of Brig. Gen. Robert S. Granger, 77 Rebellion Records 512-518, 77 Ibid. 694-700, 701, 703.

² Report of Lieut. John T. Fish, 77 Ibid. 356-357.

mand of Captain Blake, which, with the exception of the sick men left to guard the block houses, moved to that point on the 24th of October. The regiment defended the south side of the fort at Decatur,¹ with the loss of three men wounded. General Hood remained several days before Decatur, with his whole army, making repeated attempts to capture the place, failing in which, he raised the siege and moved to Florence, whereupon the regiment returned to its former position.

On the 8th of November, the non-veterans of the regiment, including the lieutenant colonel and major, with many of the line officers, were mustered out, their term of service having expired. The effective force of the regiment, under the command of Lieutenant Cobb, on the 23 of November, proceeded with a force of cavalry to Newmarket, where they routed and dispersed the Fourth Alabama cavalry, and having, in two days, marched thirty-six miles, over miry roads, and exposed to a drenching rain, they returned, without loss, to camp on the railroad.

When General Hood was at Florence, and while his future movements were yet uncertain, Colonel Lyon received an order, direct from Major General Thomas, that in case Hood crossed and moved up the river when he reached Athens, Huntsville should be evacuated, and the garrison should fall back across Flint River at Brownsburg, where they were directed to make a stand and resist the passage of that stream. In the event of being driven from that position, the troops, with the railroad garrison, were to fall back slowly towards Stevenson, fighting and retarding, in every possible way, the advance of the enemy; thus making of a brigade a forlorn hope to contest and retard the movement of a large army, until an adequate force could be collected to stop its farther advance. But the rebel forces, having crossed the river moved directly upon Nashville, whereupon General Thomas ordered General Granger to concentrate all the troops then occupying northern Alabama at Stevenson, which place he was directed to fortify.

The Thirteenth Wisconsin was therefore concentrated and on the 27th of November, set out for Stevenson, Ala., fifty-four miles distant, and reached that place on the 1st of December. The regiment at once commenced the erection of strong fortifi-

¹ Report of Col. Charles C. Doolittle, 77 Rebellion Records 700-704.

cations, and remained at Stevenson until after the defeat of 224] General Hood's forces in front of Nashville. They left Stevenson on the 18th of December, and arrived on the 21st at Huntsville, from which point detachments of the regiment were sent to various posts on the railroad; companies A and B, under command of Captain Cobb, being stationed at Brownsboro, and company G, together with a detachment of cavalry, at Paint Rock Bridge, the remainder of the regiment performing picket, interior and provost duty in and around Huntsville.

Early in the morning of the 1st of December, company G, stationed at Paint Rock Bridge,¹ and commanded by Lieutenant Waggoner, was suddenly attacked by a large force of the enemy, and the lieutenant, with forty-five of his men, taken prisoners. No farther change in the position of the regiment took place until the 20th of March, 1865, when by order of Major General Thomas, it was assigned to the Fourth army corps, in which the Thirteenth, commanded by Colonel Lyon, was attached to the Third brigade of the Third division. The brigade was commanded by Brigadier General Sam. Beatty; the division by Major General T. J. Wood, and the corps by Major General D. S. Stanley. During the whole period, while the Thirteenth was located on the railroad, the regiment was kept actively employed in erecting railroad defences, and in pursuing the guerillas, who were persistent and untiring in their attempts to destroy the road.

The summer and autumn of 1864 were very unhealthy seasons on the Tennessee River. The men were much exposed to the malarious influences of the climate, another result was that during the autumn and the following winter, nearly all the officers and men in the regiment became seriously ill. Many died, and many others were discharged from the service with impaired constitutions and broken in health. The regiment was doubtless as greatly reduced in strength from these causes, as it would have been from the casualties of service, had it been allowed to accompany General Sherman on the Atlanta campaign.

After the re-occupation of Huntsville, companies C and G, Captain Fish commanding, were, on the 20th of February,

¹ Report of Col. William P. Lyon, operations, Dec. 19-21, 31, 1864, 93 *Rebellion Records* 639-640.

1865, sent back to Claysville Landing. While stationed at that place, Lieutenant Loucks, of company C, then in command of company G, crossed the river with a party of men, attacked and routed a band of guerrillas, led by Pete Whitecotton, a noted and most desperate partisan leader; and a personal encounter with revolvers, in which several shots were fired by each, Lieutenant Loucks mortally wounded Whitecotton, thus ridding that country of one of the most dangerous men that ever infested it.

The detachment having been called in from the different points at which they had been stationed, the Thirteenth, on the 23d of March, 1865,¹ left Huntsville with the Fourth corps by [225] rail, and proceeding by way of Chattanooga, Tenn., arrived on the 25th at Knoxville, East Tennessee, *en route* for Virginia. Marching thence by way of Newmarket, they arrived on the 30th at Bull's Gap, where they remained four days, and resuming the march on the 4th of April, they reached Jonesboro, East Tennessee, on the 7th, having marched ninety-eight miles from Knoxville. At this place news was received of the surrender of General Lee, when the movement was countermanded.

The regiment left Jonesboro on the 20th of April, and arrived on the 22d at Bull's Gap, whence they proceeded by rail to Knoxville, Tenn., seven miles from which place they went into quarters at Camp Harker. At this place a number of men from the Twenty-fourth Wisconsin, were transferred to the Thirteenth, and on the 16th of June, the regiment, accompanying the movement of the corps, left Camp Harker by rail for Johnsonville, the terminus of the military railroad from Nashville to the Tennessee River. They embarked at Johnsonville, and proceeding down the Tennessee, Ohio and Mississippi rivers, arrived on the 24th of June at New Orleans.

Here the regiment encamped at Chalmette on General Jackson's battle ground, until the 5th of July, when they marched to the Mississippi River. On the 7th, they embarked for Texas. On reaching the Gulf of Mexico, the engine of the steamer became disabled, in consequence of which they were compelled to return to New Orleans, where they again embarked on the 10th of July, and on the 14th landed at Indianola, Texas. During the night of the 15th, they marched in intensely hot weather

¹ 103 Ibid. 860. 104 Ibid. 37 966.

a distance of twenty-four miles, to Green Lake, where they went into camp. During their stay in this place, the men suffered greatly from the heat and lack of water and supplies.

They left Green Lake on the 11th of September, and passing through Victoria next day, arrived on the 24th at San Antonio, after a most exhausting march of one hundred and forty-five miles, during which the troops suffered greatly from excessive heat and thirst. They went into camp, nearly seven miles from San Antonio, in a good locality, where wood and water were abundant, and where the health of the men rapidly improved.

At length came the order directing the Thirteenth to prepare for muster-out, which was effected on the 24th of November, and on the 27th, the regiment, under command of Captain Cobb, left San Antonio, *en route* for home. Having accomplished the march of one hundred and sixty miles in six and a half days, they arrived on the 3d of December, at Indianola, at which place, after a delay of two days, they embarked, arriving on the 13th at New Orleans, La. Re-embarking before daylight, on the 14th of December, they proceeded up the Mississippi, and arrived on the morning of the 21st, at Cairo, Ill., whence they continued by rail, arriving on the 23d at Madison, Wis., 226] at which place, on the 26th of December, 1865, the Thirteenth Wisconsin was paid and formally disbanded.

"It has been the duty of the regiment rather to preserve what had been gained, than to wrest from the enemy; to hold positions upon the safety of which great movements depended. It has performed the laborious garrison, guard, patrol and picket duty, requiring ceaseless vigilance and stern fidelity. For over two years, until the assignment of the regiment to the Fourth corps, each man able to do duty has been on actual duty about one half of the time."*

* * * * *

The list of dead, pp. 227-231, is omitted and is published in full in volume 3.

* For the above report of the operations of the Thirteenth Wisconsin, during the past two years, I am indebted to Judge William P. Lyon, formerly colonel of the regiment, who was mustered out of service in September, of the present year; and also, to Rev. Joseph I. Foote chaplain of the regiment.

232]

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT.

The companies composing the Fourteenth Wisconsin had arrived at rendezvous, Camp Wood, Fond du Lac, and the regimental organization was completed, under the superintendence of Colonel David E. Wood, during the month of January, 1862, the regiment being mustered into the United States service on the 30th. The month of February was devoted to preparatory lessons in drill and discipline, and, on the 8th of March, they left camp, proceeding by rail to St. Louis, Mo., where they were placed in Benton Barracks on the 10th. On the 23d, they embarked at St. Louis, under orders to report to Major General Grant at Savannah, Tenn., at which place they arrived on the 28th, and went into camp.

On the 6th of April, the battle of Shiloh¹ opened in the morning at Pittsburg Landing, seven miles above Savannah, on the opposite side of the river. At four in the afternoon they were ordered to proceed to the scene of action, arriving about midnight. Until morning, they stood in the mud, exposed to a pitiless storm of rain, without shelter of any kind. At daylight, they marched to the battle field, and took position in line, being temporarily attached to General Smith's division. After lying about twenty minutes concealed in a ravine, they were ordered to charge a rebel battery in front. This was handsomely done, the enemy being driven from his guns, and pursued some distance, but owing to the lack of support, the Fourteenth was compelled to fall back. Three times, during the day, this was repeated, and with the same result. Finally, at the fourth charge, they held the battery, and the rebels were driven from the field. As a trophy of this battle, Wisconsin retains one of these guns, which, in the first charge, was spiked and rendered unserviceable by Lieutenant Staley, of this regiment. For their determined bravery on this, their first field, their comrades in arms gave them the soubriquet of the "Wisconsin Regulars." The total loss of the regiment was fourteen killed and seventy-nine wounded and missing.

¹ Pittsburg Landing or Shiloh, Tenn., April 6-7, 1862, 10 Rebellion Records 93-627. 105, 110 Ibid. 228. Reports of Col. David E. Wood, 10 Ibid. 37-373. Col. William S. Smith, 10 Ibid. 365-367. See Report of Shiloh Monument Commission (1909).

Having endured the fatigues and perils of the day without food, they were called upon at night to perform guard duty at Pittsburg Landing. During the siege of Corinth,¹ which followed, the regiment was stationed at this place as provost guard, Colonel Wood having been appointed provost marshal. They were relieved from duty at the 'Landing' on the 23d of July, and marching to Hamburg, Tenn., four miles distant, were again assigned to duty as provost guard. Here they remained until the 23d of August, when they were ordered to Corinth, arriving at that place next day, when they were assigned to the Sixth division, commanded by General McArthur.² On the 27th, they 233] were ordered to proceed against the guerrillas, who were reported to be tearing up the track on the Mobile and Ohio railroad. Having marched to Bethel, without finding the rebels, they returned on the 29th to camp.

On the 8th of September, they were ordered on a reconnoitring expedition, meeting but few of the enemy. They returned on the 10th, having marched as far as Chewalla, and accomplished the object designed. They took part in the movement of the 17th, when the whole force stationed at Corinth, marched to reinforce General Rosecrans, who was then advancing on the rebel General Price, at Iuka, Miss. The Second brigade, to which they were attached, camped for the night near Burnsville. Next day, this brigade countermarched, and taking a different route, bivouacked that night about ten miles from Iuka. On the 19th, the brigade was ordered to proceed, by a circuitous route, to the east side of the town. The Fourteenth marched in advance, companies B and D, being thrown out as skirmishers. At four in the afternoon, they came upon and engaged the enemy's pickets, driving them in and capturing six prisoners, after a sharp skirmish. At this time, the battle of Iuka³ was in progress on the other side of the town. Soon after, they were ordered to rejoin the division, and they encamped late in the evening. Next day, they marched to within two miles of Iuka, where orders were received for the whole division, under General Ord, to proceed immediately to Corinth, which was seriously threatened by the enemy. After a forced march of nearly thirty

¹ Siege of Corinth, Miss., April 29—June 10, 1862, 10 Rebellion Records 660—874.

² 25 Ibid. 515; 38 Ibid. 29, 358; 54 Ibid. 822; 56 Ibid. 569; 58 Ibid. 303.

³ Iuka, Miss., Sept. 19, 1862, 24 Ibid. 62—137, 89, 107, 176.

miles, they encamped for the night, about four miles from Corinth, which place they entered on the 21st.

The brigade commanded by Colonel Oliver, of Michigan, marched, on the 1st of October, over the Chewalla road, to reinforce the troops at that post, and hold in check the advance of the rebel army under Price and Van Dorn, and encamped two miles from Chewalla. Next day, the brigade, skirmishing with the enemy, fell back gradually all day, the men sleeping on their arms, during the night, within two miles of Corinth. Skirmishing re-commenced at daylight on the 3d. The brigade slowly fell back two miles and joined their division, which was drawn up in line of battle, on the crest of a hill, close to the railroad. A stand was made here, and the battle of Corinth commenced.¹ Our regiment occupied the post of honor, the most advanced position of the line of battle, directly across the road upon which the enemy must advance, and supporting the First Minnesota battery, with orders to hold the position at all hazards, and that too, without being reinforced. From nine in the morning, until one in the afternoon, they were exposed to a strong cross fire from the enemy's advanced lines, and retired only when, flanked on both sides, the enemy charged upon them in column. Their loss in this battle amounted to ninety-eight in killed, wounded and missing. The following extract from the official report of Colonel Oliver, commanding the brigade, finds an appropriate place in their record: "Colonel 234] Hancock and his regiment, the Fourteenth Wisconsin Volunteers, there was no discount on, always steady, cool and vigorous. This regiment was the one to rely upon in any emergency. Though suffering more loss than any other regiment in the command, they maintained their lines, and delivered their fire, with all the precision and coolness, which could have been maintained upon drill."

One of the color guard, Corporal Joseph Doucett, of company E. deserves honorable mention. While defending the regimental colors which the enemy attempted to capture, he received a severe bayonet wound in the groin, on account of which he was subsequently discharged and pensioned by Government.*

¹ Corinth, Miss., Battle, Oct. 3-4, 1862. 24 Rebellion Records 150-459, 176. Report of Col. John M. Oliver, 24 Ibid. 351-356. See special mention page 355.

* Official report.

On the 5th of October, the regiment joined in the pursuit of the retreating enemy, and having marched south to Ripley, Miss., returned to Corinth on the 12th, and went into camp. They left Corinth on the 2d of November, and marching by way of Chewalla and Coldwater, arrived on the 5th at Grand Junction, Miss., where they went into camp, and remained until the 27th, when they moved towards Holly Springs, encamping for the night in the woods. Resuming the march next day, they encountered the enemy in the afternoon, and drove him to his entrenchments near Waterford. On the 5th of December, they proceeded to Abbeville, Miss., and encamped.

They left this place on the 18th, accompanying the general movement of the army, and marching by way of Oxford, reached Yocona, Miss., on the Mississippi Central railroad, next day. The march to the northward commenced on the 21st, and proceeding by way of Abbeville and Coldwater, they encamped on the 30th, at Moscow, Tenn., on the Memphis and Charleston railroad.

On the 10th of January, 1863, they left Moscow, encamping on the 13th at Memphis. Here they remained four days, embarking on the 17th, to join the army before Vicksburg.¹ They disembarked, on the 25th, on the Louisiana side of the Mississippi, near Vicksburg. They were again placed in transports on the 8th of February, and sailing up the river, landed on the 10th, and encamped at Lake Providence, La. While stationed here, they were engaged in an expedition for the exploration of Bayou Baxter, with reference to its navigation by small steamers, which expedition returned to camp on the 16th. They also took part in an expedition up the river to American Bend, which returned to Lake Providence on the 16th of March, having secured and shipped 3,200 bales of confederate cotton.

They broke camp at Lake Providence, on the 20th of April, and traveling down the river, landed at Milliken's Bend, La., next day. On the 25th, they commenced the march across the country from this place, and, proceeding by way of Richmond, Smith's Plantation, where they remained in camp for twelve days, [from April 20th to May 10,] and Perkins' Landing, they

¹ Vicksburg, Miss., battles preceding Siege May 1-14, 1863, Port Gibson, Raymond, Jackson, 36 Rebellion Records 581-787. The Siege of Vicksburg, May 19-July 4, 1863, 37 Ibid. 146-424, 156, 159, 164. Report of Brig. Gen. Thomas E. G. Ransom, Ibid. 296-299.

crossed the Mississippi, to Grand Gulf, below Vicksburg, on the 23d] 13th of May. Next day, they set out to join our advance forces, then near Raymond, Miss. After marching in the rain, over horrible roads, they reached this place on the morning of the 16th, and while the battle of Champions Hill was in progress, five miles to the left. A flank movement of the enemy on Raymond being anticipated, the regiment took position in line of battle, near the town, in which position they remained until the following morning, when they were again put in motion to rejoin their corps, then advancing towards Vicksburg. They marched twenty miles, passing over the battle ground of the previous day, and reaching the railroad crossing, at Big Black River, at three in the afternoon. The rebels having burned the bridge on their retreat, fatigue parties were at once detailed from the regiment, who worked all night, aiding the construction of two floating bridges. Next day, (18,) the bridges having been completed, they crossed the river, and proceeded towards Vicksburg. Having marched twenty-one miles, over an indirect road, they attained a point within range of the rebel guns, on the outer fortifications, and encamped at ten in the evening.

Skirmishing commenced early on the morning of the 19th, and their brigade, at ten o'clock, took its position, about eighty rods distant from, and in front of, the enemy's works, in rear of Vicksburg.¹ In gaining this position, they were exposed, for a time, to the enemy's fire, when the regiment suffered a loss of one man killed, and six wounded. During the next two days skirmishing between the sharpshooters on both sides, continued, almost without intermission. On the first day, one man was wounded, but rifle pits having been constructed during the night, the regiment suffered no loss the second day. At noon, on the 22d, they were formed in line, with the brigade, for an assault on the enemy's works, situated half a mile to the right. This fearful charge was made about three in the afternoon, and resulted in a disastrous repulse, and the terrible loss, to the Fourteenth, of one hundred and seven killed, wounded and missing, out of two hundred and fifty-six who advanced to the assault. Three divisions of the regiment charged over a hill, towards a rebel fort, while not a man from any other regiment went over. After dark, they were ordered back, and resumed

¹ The Siege of Vicksburg May 19—July 4, 1863, 37 Rebellion Records 146-424.

their former position. From this time until the surrender of this rebel 'Gibraltar,' they occupied a position in front, constantly called upon to perform fatigue and other duties, and occasionally losing a man by the rebel sharpshooters.

Vicksburg surrendered on the 4th of July, and their brigade marched into the city. To the Fourteenth Wisconsin was assigned the right, as the position of honor. In his order directing the regiment to take the advance, General Ransom took occasion to compliment the regiment by saying that "every officer and man in the Fourteenth is a hero." They remained encamped in the northern part of the city until the 12th, when 236] the brigade, under General Ransom, embarked on transports, and, proceeding down the river, landed, on the 14th, at Natchez, Miss., being the first Union troops to enter the city.¹

The Fourteenth Wisconsin, which, from the previous 14th of July, had been stationed at Natchez, Miss., embarked at that place on the 9th of October, 1863, under orders to proceed to Vicksburg, where the regiment arrived two days later, and went into camp for the winter.

More than two-thirds of their number having re-enlisted, under the provisions of General Orders No. 191 of that year, from the War Department; the Fourteenth, on the 11th of December, became a veteran organization, and on the 3d of January, 1864, embarked at Vicksburg, under orders to proceed to Wisconsin on veteran furlough. They arrived on the 20th of January at Madison, Wis., where, on the 26th, the men were paid and received furloughs for thirty days, at the expiration of which, they were ordered to rendezvous at Camp Washburn, Milwaukee.

Owing principally to the severe snow storms, accompanied by intense cold, which rendered traveling in the country districts almost impossible, a very large proportion of the members of the regiment were unable to report promptly on the day specified, and a peremptory order to rejoin the corps at Vicksburg, which was received by the colonel on the 27th of February, compelled him to leave the state accompanied by scarcely half his command.

Major Worden remained at Milwaukee, with instructions to collect and assume command of those who had failed to report in time, and follow the regiment.

¹ Natchez, Miss., occupation, July 13, 1863. Report Brig. Gen. Thomas E. G. Ransom, 37 Rebellion Records 680-683.

The Fourteenth, Colonel Ward's command, arrived at Vicksburg, Miss., on the 6th of March, two days after the return of the celebrated Meridian Expedition, and just in time to take part in the Red River Expedition,¹ the result of which was so disastrous. The regiment, at this time, was not in the best condition for field service, a large proportion being recruits just brought from the state; no company had all its members present, and several companies were without officers. Brigadier General T. K. Smith was assigned to the command of the designated provisional division of the Seventeenth army corps, known as the "Red River Division," and Colonel Ward placed in command of the Second brigade, composed of the Fourteenth Wisconsin with two Illinois regiments.

On the evening of the 10th of March, the whole force, under command of Major General A. J. Smith, left Vicksburg, and proceeding down the Mississippi to the mouth of Red River, ascended the latter stream to the Atchafalya, ten miles from the confluence of which with the Red River, they disembarked on the 13th, near Simmsport, La. The regiment was present on the following day, at the capture of Fort De Russy, thirty-two miles from Simmsport. Their division, which during the two succeeding days was occupied in the destruction of the captured fortifications, rejoined the main body on the 17th of March, at Alexandria, on the Red River, going into camp on the north bank of the stream. Here the expedition was joined by the forces under General Banks, who assumed chief command.

Accompanying the movement of the entire force, they set out, on the 26th of March, from Alexandria, and arrived next day at Bayou Cotile, twenty-eight miles distant. On the 2d of April, they embarked at Bayou Cotile, and arrived on the 3d at Grand Ecore, at which place the Red River division of the Seventeenth army corps was detached from the main body, and distributed as guards among the entire fleet of upwards of thirty transports, freighted with an immense quantity of supplies for the future use of the expedition. It was intended that this fleet, with the gunboats, should arrive at Shreveport at the same time with the main force of the expedition, which set out from Grand Ecore to reach that place by land, under the immediate command of Major General Banks.

¹ Red River Expedition (Louisiana) March 10—May 22, 1864, 61 *Rebellion Records* 162-638, 172, 176. Report Brig. Gen. T. Kilby Smith, 61 *Ibid.* 376-384.

In accordance with this plan, they left Grand Ecore on the 7th of April, and ascended the river slowly and cautiously, with frequent reconnoissances of the banks, meeting with but little annoyance from the enemy, until reaching Loggy Bayou, about seventy miles below Shreveport by the river. Here, on the 10th of April, it was discovered that a large transport, filled with stones, brick and earth, had been sunk across the channel. While occupied in the attempt to remove this obstruction, a courier, despatched by General Banks, arrived with intelligence of the disaster on the 8th, at Sabine Cross Roads, and the subsequent retreat upon Grand Ecore, to which point the fleet was ordered to return as rapidly as possible, and rejoin the main body, already suffering for lack of supplies.

The retrograde movement was at once commenced, and from this time until the arrival of the fleet at Grand Ecore, the troops on board were constantly harassed by the almost continuous fire of the enemy from both banks of the river. On the evening of the 12th of April, the fleet was attacked at Pleasant Hill Landing¹ by a strong force of the enemy, commanded by General Green, of Texas. After a severe fight, lasting nearly an hour, the attack was repulsed and the rebels driven off, with the loss of their commanding general, who was killed on the field.

The fleet arrived on the 14th of April, at Grand Ecore, where the division of the Seventeenth corps to which the Fourteenth Wisconsin was attached, rejoined the main force, remaining in camp until the 20th, when the return march commenced. Passing through Natchitoches, they crossed Old River on the following day, and on the 23d of April, participated in the battle near Cloutierville.² They also took part, next day, in the battle of Cane River, and subsequently, pressing forward by way of Bayou Cotile, arrived on the 26th at Alexandria, where the [238] whole force was delayed, awaiting the construction of a dam across the river, to enable our gunboats to float over the rapids at that place.⁴

The march was resumed on the 4th of May, and on the 16th, the regiment took part in the action at Marksville;³ also, in the

¹ Pleasant Hill Landing, La., April 12-13, 1864, 61 Rebellion Records 162-638.

² Cloutierville, La., April 22-24, 1864, 61 Ibid. 162-638.

³ Marksville Prairie, La., May 15, 1864, 61 Rebellion Records 162-638.

⁴ Bailey's Dam.

engagement of the 18th, at Yellow Bayou,¹ in which the rebel attempts to cut off the retreat of our forces were defeated. They reached the mouth of the Red River on the 19th of May, and embarking on the 22d, arrived on the 24th at Vicksburg, whence, after a short delay, they ascended the Mississippi to Memphis, Tenn., at which place, on the 30th, they went into camp.

As a part of the forces, constituting the Tupelo Expedition² under command of Major General A. J. Smith, they left Memphis on the 22d of June, and proceeding by way of Moscow, Tenn., arrived on the 27th at La Grange, Tenn., where the forces were concentrated, and having obtained the necessary supplies, the whole expedition set out from La Grange on the 5th of July, in extremely hot weather. They arrived on the 11th in the vicinity of Pontotoc, Miss., and on the 13th, while marching from that place to Tupelo, the rear of the train was attacked, near Carmargo Cross Roads, by a brigade of the enemy's cavalry. Colonel Ward's brigade, of four regiments, marching on the flanks of the train, was acting as guard, and the rebel attack was gallantly repulsed by the Fourteenth and Thirty-third Wisconsin, capturing the colors of a Mississippi regiment, which were brought off the field by Captain Mansfield, of the Fourteenth.

On the following day, [July 14th] they were engaged in the battle of Tupelo, which resulted in the defeat of the rebel forces under Generals Forrest and S. D. Lee, and again on the 15th, they participated in the engagement at Old Town Creek,³ five miles from Tupelo, in which the rebel forces were again routed and driven from the field.

The return march met with no further interruption from the enemy, and the expedition reached La Grange, Tenn., on the 21st of July. Next day, the Fourteenth went into camp at Memphis, where after a brief rest they again embarked on the 3d of August, and proceeding next day, down the Mississippi to the White River, ascended the latter stream to St. Charles, Ark., where they were employed in guard duty, and labor upon fortifications, until the 1st of September, when they moved up the river at Devall's Bluff.

“At Devall's Bluff an expedition, including the Fourteenth

¹ Yellow Bayou, La., May 18, 1864, 61 *Rebellion Records* 162-638. Red River Campaign, March 10-May 22, 1864, 61 *Ibid.* 162-638.

² Tupelo, Miss., July 5-21, 1864, 77 *Ibid.* 247-350. Report Col. Lyman M. Ward, 77 *Ibid.* 276-278, 251, 255.

³ 77 *Ibid.* 277.

Wisconsin with three other regiments of infantry, and a small additional force of cavalry and artillery, was organized and placed under command of Colonel Graves, of the Fifteenth Michigan, for the purpose of ascertaining the whereabouts of the rebel forces under General Shelby.¹ The expedition moved up the river on transports, and on the afternoon of the second day from Devall's Bluff, was fired into by a large body of the enemy 239] concealed in the timber on the bank of the river. Several men were killed and wounded, among the latter Colonel Graves.

"The command of the expedition then devolved upon Colonel Ward, under whose direction the forces landed twenty miles above and marched upon Augusta. The enemy made but slight resistance evacuated the town on the approach of our troops. The desired information having been obtained, and the object of the expedition accomplished, the command returned, arriving at Devall's Bluff on the 6th of September."*

From Devall's Bluff, the Fourteenth proceeded next day by rail to Brownsville, Ark., twenty-five miles from Little Rock, and on the 17th, the regiment, at that time temporarily attached to General Mower's division of the Sixteenth army corps, marched with that command from Brownsville, in pursuit of the rebel General Price, who with his army was then marching into the state of Missouri. The expedition however proved to be too late to attain the end proposed and encountered none of the enemy's forces.

Marching in an northeasterly direction, through Austin and Stony Point, they forded the Little Red River on the evening of the 19th, at Searcy, the county seat of White County, and reached the White River on the 21st of September, at Sulphur Rock, midway between Batesville and Jacksonport. Next morning, they forded the river, and continued the march to Elgin, on the Black River, where they bivouacked for the night, and the stream at this place not being fordable, our forces set to work to construct a bridge, which was completed by noon of the 23d, when they crossed the river, and marching in the valley, on its left bank, through a fertile country, which furnished abundant forage for the jaded animals, they bivouacked, on the evening of the 26th of September, opposite Pocahontas. Passing over

¹ 85 Rebellion Records 22, 24, 79.

* Official report.

a rough bridge, which had been hastily constructed by felling trees across the stream, they recrossed the Black River, on the 28th, near the state line, and marching through swamps, over which much difficulty was experienced in moving the train, forded the St. Francis River at Greenville, Mo., on the 2d of October.

At this point their supplies were exhausted, and on the 4th, the whole command made a forced march of twenty-nine miles, during a severe rain storm, meeting in the evening a train of supplies dispatched from Cape Girardeau, Mo., at which point they arrived on the 5th of October, having on ten days' rations accomplished a march of about three hundred and thirty miles, over a very rough and difficult country.

The regiment embarked on the 7th of October at Cape Girardeau, and ascending the Mississippi and Missouri rivers, arrived on the 16th at Jefferson City, the capital of Missouri, whence they marched to Lamine Bridge, on the Pacific railroad. A few 240] days subsequently they moved to Warrensburg, Mo., still farther westward, on the same road, where the brigade to which the Fourteenth was attached remained during the short and decisive campaign which resulted in the expulsion of the rebel army from the state. About the middle of November, the regiment returned to St. Louis, and remained in Benton Barracks until the 23d, when they again embarked, under orders to join the army of Major General Thomas.

They arrived at Nashville, Tenn., on the 30th of November, the date of the engagement at Franklin, immediately after which Nashville was invested by the rebel forces under General Hood, and the regiment was employed in erecting temporary defences in front of their position on the extreme right of our line.

"On the morning of the 15th of December, the army under General Thomas moved out of Nashville, and attacked the enemy under General Hood.¹ The Fourteenth at this time was attached to the First brigade, Third division, of the army of the Tennessee; Colonel Ward commanding the brigade, and Major Ferris commanding the regiment. The part taken in the battle by our division was not very active and our loss was slight.

¹ Nashville, Tenn., battle, Dec. 15-16, 1864. Report of Col. Lyman Ward, 93 *Ibid.* 501, 1201. Col. Jonathan B. Moore, 93 *Ibid.* 499-500. Brig. Gen. John McArthur, 93 *Ibid.* 437-440.

“About two in the afternoon, an order was received from General A. J. Smith, commanding the detachment of the army of the Tennessee, directing the First brigade to move one and a half miles to the right, and in advance of the position then occupied, to the support of General McArthur’s division, which was to make an assault. The order was complied with as soon as possible, but the assault was made and the works carried before the command could get within supporting distance. Immediately after his arrival, Colonel Ward reported to General McArthur, by whom he was directed to occupy the works just carried, to guard against a flank attack while the division advanced.”

“Shortly afterwards, the enemy was discovered in force on the ‘Granny White Pike,’ and the First brigade selected to dislodge him. On either side of the turnpike was a stone wall, about waist high and a foot thick, between which the enemy’s lines were formed. The Fourteenth occupied position in the centre of our line. The brigade moved forward at the double-quick, but contrary to all expectations, a few scattering shots were all the resistance offered to our advance. Most of the rebels jumped over the wall behind them and scattered to the rear. The substantial result of this almost bloodless success, was the capture of two hundred and eighty prisoners, nearly all of whose guns were loaded and capped.

“We subsequently moved forward from the pike across a plantation to some timber, where, on the approach of darkness, we bivouacked for the night. At four on the following morning, [December 16th,] the regiment accompanied the movement of the division to the extreme right on the Franklin pike, where they occupied position during the day, without becoming engaged. Before dark the rebel forces were in full retreat, and on the 17th of December, our army moved forward in pursuit.”*

The march in pursuit was steadily urged until the 3d of January, 1865, when they reached the Tennessee River, at Clifton, Tenn., at which place they embarked on the 8th, and ascending the Tennessee, landed on the 11th at Eastport, Miss. On the 18th, the regiment set out with an expedition to Corinth,¹ which dislodged Ross’ rebel brigade from that place, and returned

* Official report.

¹ Corinth, Miss., skirmish, Jan. 19, 1865, 93 Rebellion Records,

on the 22d to Eastport. Accompanying the movement of General Smith's command, they embarked at Eastport on the 8th of February, and proceeding by way of the Tennessee, Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, landed on the 13th at Vicksburg, whence, after a delay of one week the journey was resumed, the command arriving on the 22d, at New Orleans, La.

While in camp at New Orleans, the force, under command of General A. J. Smith, previously known as 'Detachment: Army of the Tennessee,' was designated as the Sixteenth army corps.¹ On the 12th of March, they left New Orleans, via Lake Pontchartrain, for Dauphin Island, near Mobile, and from Dauphin Island, they proceeded on the 20th, eight miles up Fish River, on the bank of which they disembarked.²

Here they remained until the 25th of March, when General Canby's forces moved forward, and on the 27th, arrived in front of and invested Spanish Fort. From this date until the capture of the fort, the Fourteenth was constantly engaged as skirmishers and sharpshooters, sustaining severe loss. On the 9th of April, they moved to Blakely, from which place, on the 12th, they commenced the march to Montgomery, Ala., where they arrived on the 23d, and encamped on the west side of the city. The regiment on the 19th of July, was ordered into the city, and Colonel Ward placed in command of the post, Lieutenant Colonel Ferris assuming command of the regiment.

Major Worden, who in obedience to orders remained at Milwaukee, after the departure of Colonel Ward, for the purpose of collecting the balance of the regiment, arrived at Vicksburg, Miss., with his command on the 16th of March, 1864, a few days after the regiment had left that place to join the Red River expedition. His command, consisting of Company E, entire, with detachments from the other companies of the regiment, and known as "Worden's Battalion," was attached to the Seventeenth army corps, whose movement up the Mississippi River in the latter part of March, they accompanied.

Worden's battalion subsequently took part with the Seventeenth corps, in the operations for the reduction of Atlanta, and on the 30th of November, rejoined the regiment, on its arrival

¹ 101 Ibid. 1029, 102 Ibid. 258.

² Mobile Campaign March 17—May 4, 1865. Ibid. 87-322. Spanish Fort, Siege and Capture March 27—April 8, 1865, 103 Ibid. Report Col. Lyman M. Ward 103 Ibid. 274.

at Nashville, with the exception of company E, which under command of Captain Henry, accompanied the march of General 242] Sherman's army from Atlanta to Savannah, and through the Carolinas as guard to the pontoon train.¹ This company rejoined the regiment on the 16th of July, 1865, at Montgomery, Ala.

On the 27th of August, 1865, the Fourteenth arrived at Mobile, Ala., where they were occupied in provost and guard duty, until the 9th of October, when they were mustered out of service and set out for home. They arrived on the 22d of October at Madison, Wisconsin, where the men were soon afterwards paid and discharged the service.

* * * * *

The list of dead, pp. 243-249, is omitted and published in full in volume 3.

250]

FIFTEENTH REGIMENT.

The members of this regiment, recruited almost exclusively from the Scandinavian population of the state, were sent forward in squads enlisted to Camp Randall, where the regimental organization was effected, under the supervision of Colonel Hans C. Heg, of Waterford. The muster into United States service was completed on the 14th of February, 1862, and on the 2d of March, they left the state for active service, under orders to proceed to St. Louis. On arriving at Chicago, a beautiful flag was presented to the regiment by the Scandinavian "Society Nora," of that city; after which, they again took the cars, and arrived at Alton, Ill., on the evening of the 3d. They immediately embarked, passing the night on the steamer, and proceeded down the Mississippi on the following day to St. Louis, where orders were received to proceed to Bird's Point, Mo., opposite Cairo. Resuming the voyage on the 5th, they disembarked on the following day at Bird's Point, where camp was established.

On the 14th, six companies, of the regiment, under command of Colonel Heg, were placed on transports, and moving down the river to take part in the siege of Island No. 10, arrived before that celebrated stronghold on the morning of the following day.²

¹ 98 Rebellion Records 46. 104 Ibid. 1007.

² New Madrid, Mo., and Island No. 10 Siege Feb. 28—April 8, 1862. 8 Rebellion Records 76-186. 116 Ibid. 436.

Thenceforward this portion of the regiment was constantly employed in the performance of siege and picket duty, until the 30th, when they joined an expedition designed to capture a rebel encampment at Union City, Tenn. Landing at Hickman Ky., they marched rapidly to Union City. On the approach of the expedition, the rebels set fire to the camp, and only waiting to see that the destruction was complete our forces marched back to the transports, returned to Island No. 10, and resumed the duties of the siege. The rebel garrison having surrendered, these six companies landed on the island, and Colonel Heg was put in command of the post. They were joined soon after by the companies which had been left at Bird's Point and the regiment was employed in garrison duty and strengthening the fortifications.

Leaving companies G and I at Island No. 10 as permanent garrison,¹ the other eight companies of the regiment embarked on the 11th of June, and landing at Hickman, Ky., marched to Union City, Tenn., where Colonel Heg was placed in command of the post, and the regiment remained until the 20th, when they marched, going into camp at Humboldt on the 25th. Having remained here some time, they marched by way of Jackson to Clear Creek, four miles from Corinth, Miss., and went into camp.

On the 20th of July, camp was moved to Jacinto, Miss., where the regiment remained three weeks, marching about the 10th of August to Iuka, where, on the 17th, orders were received to join the army of the Cumberland. In pursuance of these orders, they left Iuka on the 23d of August, proceeding to Eastport, at 251] which place they crossed the Tennessee River on the following day, and continuing the march, entered Florence, Ala., on the 26th. Leaving Florence on the 28th, they proceeded by way of Columbia, Franklin and Murfreesboro, to Nashville, Tenn., where they arrived on the 10th of November. Meanwhile, the general movement of our troops towards the Ohio had been in progress, and after remaining at Nashville three days, while General Buell's army passed towards the north, they marched on the 14th, passing through Bowling Green, Ky., on the 16th, and arriving on the 18th at Munfordsville, at which place the enemy had occupied the fortifications, interrupting their farther progress northward. After a detention of two days at this place,

¹ 25 Ibid. 517, 146. 38 Ibid. 255, 454.

march was again resumed on the 21st, and proceeding by way of Elizabethtown; after a great deal of marching and counter-marching, they arrived at Louisville, Ky., on the 26th. During most of the time occupied in this long march, the men subsisted on half rations, and suffered greatly, on various occasions, for lack of water.

On the 1st of October, they left Louisville, participating in the movement of Buell's forces to meet the rebels under Bragg. Proceeding by way of Fredericktown and Springfield, they arrived in the vicinity of Perryville on the 7th, when they were formed in line of battle about four miles from the enemy, and lay on their arms during the night. Early on the following morning, the artillery on both sides opened fire, commencing the battle of Chaplin Hills.¹ At two in the afternoon, the Fifteenth was ordered to advance. The brigade to which they were attached was marched up near the ground then occupied by McCook's corps, where the fight was raging fiercely, and then moved to the right, under orders to support Sheridan's division, forming in the woods immediately behind an open field. One company was deployed in front as skirmishers, who engaged the enemy on the field. Shortly after, they were ordered to advance, and engage the enemy in force. As the brigade emerged from the woods, the rebels in front retreated to the protection of their artillery. Led by the Fifteenth, and another regiment, the brigade pursued on the double quick about a mile, capturing upwards of one hundred prisoners, thirteen ammunition wagons, and two caissons; when they retired, resuming position in the main line of battle.*

In the pursuit of the enemy after the battle, they took part in a brilliant skirmish on the 15th, with the enemy's rear guard, near Lancaster². When near Crab Orchard, the pursuit was abandoned, and the regiment encamped at Lebanon, Ky., about the 20th, whence they subsequently marched, by way of Edgefield Junction, to Nashville, Tenn., near which place they encamped in the middle of November.

At this time, the country in the vicinity of our army was infested by guerrillas. In an expedition against these irregular

¹ Perryville, Ky., Oct. 8, 1862; 62 Rebellion Records 1021-1134, 1035. Report of Brig. Gen. Robert B. Mitchell, 22 Ibid. 1076-1079.

*Official report.

² Lancaster, Ky., skirmish, Oct. 14, 1862; 22 Ibid. 1029, 1077.

252] forces, the conduct of the regiment was such as to call forth a congratulatory order from the commanding general, of which the following is a copy:

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Nashville, November 22, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDERS,
No. 22.

The Commanding General notices with much pleasure, the successful expedition sent out by Colonel W. D. Carlin, commanding 31st brigade, in the direction of Clarksville.¹ Two infantry regiments. (Fifteenth Wisconsin and Thirty-eighth Illinois), under Lieutenant Colonel McKee, of the Fifteenth Wisconsin, having marched one hundred miles over muddy roads, through constant rains, without tents, have returned with 46 prisoners, 100 small arms, 18 horses and 20 mules, taken from the guerillas who infest the country. This handsome little success, which shows what good infantry can do, under an enterprising leader, reflects much credit on all who were engaged in it.

BY COMMAND OF MAJOR GENERAL ROSECRANS:

(Signed)

C. GODDARD,

Major and A. A. A. General.

They remained at Nashville until the 26th of December, when they marched in advance of the army of the Cumberland, taking part in the general movement of our forces in the direction of Murfreesboro. At one in the afternoon, the advance of the brigade encountered the enemy's pickets near Nolensville, where the brigade was drawn up in line of battle, advancing in that manner through very thick brush, to an open field and driving the enemy to Knob Gap, where, with eight pieces of artillery, supported by a heavy force of dismounted cavalry, he made a determined stand. For more than a mile they advanced, without faltering, up to the very mouths of the cannon, under a terrific fire, drove the enemy from his strong position, and captured one cannon and six prisoners.* The cannon was captured by the Fifteenth in a bayonet charge, not even giving the enemy time to spike or otherwise disable it.

On the following day, they marched a short distance towards Triune, encamping near the road until the 29th, when the march towards Murfreesboro was resumed, and continued during the day the troops bivouacking at night without fires and resting on their arms. Next morning, they advanced in line of battle, company E deployed as skirmishers in front, and Lieutenant Colonel McKee taking command of the brigade line of skirmishers. About

¹ Clarksville, Tenn., Reconnaissance toward; 29 Rebellion Records 10, 11, 12. Report of Lt. Col. David McKee, 29 Ibid. 10.

* Official order by Brigade Commander.

noon the skirmishers on both sides became engaged, and the battle of Stone's River¹ had commenced. At two in the afternoon the regiment was ordered to advance slowly and occupy the woods then held by the skirmishers. Under a severe fire of shell and grape, they pressed forwards through a dense cedar thicket, reserving their fire until the enemy was discovered posted behind a rail fence. On advancing farther, they received an enfilading fire from a battery on the left, and being unsupported, retired a short distance, taking position about three hundred yards from the enemy, which they retained until evening, when they retired four hundred yards to the rear, resting without fire during the night.

At four in the morning of the 31st, they were again in line of battle, supporting a battery. On the withdrawal of the guns, they took position, acting in concert with the balance of the brigade, then fiercely assailed by a vastly superior force of the enemy. They resisted all attempts of the enemy in front, but the rebels having succeeded in outflanking the brigade, they were forced to fall back. The Fifteenth, being the last to leave the field, retired slowly to the railroad track, in the vicinity of which they remained during the day. During the 1st and 2d of January, 1863, they were stationed near the Murfreesboro pike, skirmishing with the enemy and capturing a few prisoners, the men remaining continually under arms during the day, and resting on their arms at night, until the evening of the 2d, when they again moved in pursuit of the enemy. Crossing Stone's River, they took position on the high point of ground in front of the enemy, nearly a mile from the river, where they remained until the morning of the 4th, under a drenching rain, without shelter or fires, and continually skirmishing with the enemy's pickets. During five days and nights, it may be said, the regiment was continually under arms, without fire and with scanty rations, and constantly engaged with the enemy. They went into camp two miles south of Murfreesboro, having lost fifteen killed, seventy wounded and thirty-four missing, most of whom were prisoners. Having been ordered on a scouting expedition against Wheeler's and Forrest's forces, they left camp on the

¹ Stone's River or Murfreesboro Battle, Dec. 31, 1862-Jan. 2, 1863. Campaign Dec. 26, 1862-Jan. 5, 1863. 29 Rebellion Records 166-979. Report of Col. William P. Carlin 29 Ibid. 279-283. See pp. 175, 190, 208, 262.

31st and marching by way of Eaglesville, encamped on the 2d of February, at Franklin, Tenn., where they remained some days, returning to Murfreesboro about the 12th.

Participating in several scouting and forage expeditions, and engaged in the performance of outpost and picket duty, they remained at Murfreesboro until the 24th of June, when the general southward movement of the army of the Cumberland commenced. The Third brigade of the First division, commanded by Colonel Heg, to which the Fifteenth had been assigned on the 30th of April, was detailed to act as rear guard to the right of the army under General McCook, and marching in this order, arrived at Manchester on the 28th. March was resumed on the 1st of July, and proceeding by way of Tullahoma, they went into camp on the 3d, at Winchester, Tenn.¹

On the 17th of August they again marched, crossing the Cumberland Mountains to Stevenson, Ala., where they encamped on the 20th. The duty of laying the pontoons for the passage of the army across the Tennessee River having been assigned to their brigade, they marched on the 28th, taking a circuitous direction to avoid observation by the enemy's pickets, on the opposite side of the river, and bivouacked on the bank of the Tennessee at ten in the evening. At daybreak on the following morning, the pontoons were got into position and launched about sunrise. The Fifteenth was the first to reach the opposite shore, when skirmishers were immediately thrown out and the regiment cautiously advanced about two miles from the river, where they rested two hours at the foot of the mountains. During the afternoon the ascent was accomplished, and they bivouacked on Sand Mountain, whence they marched on the following day, encamping on the 3d of September at Winston's Gap.

Movement was resumed on the 10th, when they crossed Look-out Mountain into Georgia, and bivouacked, having taken several prisoners during the march. Returning on the 14th to Winston's Gap, the march towards Chickamauga was taken up on the following day. Recrossing the mountains by way of Stevens' Gap, and Dug Gap, they joined the main body of the army on the

¹ The Middle Tennessee or Tullahoma Campaign, June 23-July 7, 1863, 34 Rebellion Records, 399-632. Report of Col. Hans C. Heg, 34 Ibid. 482; Col. Benjamin F. Scribner, 34 Ibid. 436-438. The Chattanooga Campaign, Bvt. Col. Michael H. Fitch.

18th, near Chickamauga Creek, and took part during the two days following, in the battle of Chickamauga.¹

Shortly after noon on the 19th, the regiment was ordered into line of battle, on the south side of Chattanooga road, three miles east of Crawfish Springs. Advancing a short distance to the right, through a heavy growth of underbrush, the enemy's pickets were encountered and driven in, and pressing forward they received a volley from the main force of the enemy in front, when the engagement became general. The Fifteenth retained position a short time and then fell back a few paces to avoid an enfilading fire which the enemy had succeeded in establishing on their right. Soon afterward, they were ordered to charge with the bayonet, the enemy in their front. The charge was gallantly made, but owing to the lack of proper support, they were recalled, and fell back slowly, contesting the advance of the enemy, and holding him in check until relieved by the Second brigade. The enemy having concentrated a vastly superior force at this point, the whole line was ordered to fall back across an open field to the shelter of the timber, where the regiment took a new position, which they retained during the afternoon, participating in several charges upon the rebel lines, in one of which they recaptured several pieces of artillery, which had been lost a short time previously. In the evening, they were ordered nearly a mile to the rear, where the division was reformed and the troops bivouacked for the night. During the day, the regiment had lost sixty-six of their number in killed, wounded and missing. Colonel Heg, who commanded the brigade, was mortally wounded.

At three on the following morning, they were again under arms, taking position on a hill a short distance north of the Chattanooga road, where they were held in reserve, until nearly noon, when the battle was renewed and the regiment ordered to the front. Forming on the south side of the road, they advanced through the woods, taking position behind a barricade of fallen 255] timber where they were shortly afterward assaulted by the enemy, in greatly superior numbers. The attack was at first repulsed, and their position retained until completely outflanked,

¹The Chickamauga Campaign, August 16-September 22, 1863, 50 *Rebellion Records*, 27-1071. Report of Col. John A. Martin, 50 *Ibid.* 528-531; Capt. Mons Grinager, 50 *Ibid.* 533-534. 43, 114, 502, 52 *Ibid.* 270; 53 *Ibid.* 211, 420.

when their brigade, at four in the afternoon, was ordered to withdraw from the field. The loss of the Fifteenth during the day, amounted to thirty-five of their number killed, wounded and missing. While falling back to Chattanooga after the battle, the regiment was joined, on the 21st, by companies G and I, which had been detached from the regiment since the 11th of June, 1862, in the performance of garrison duty at Island No. 10.

The whole regiment went into camp nearly a mile south of Chattanooga, at which place they were engaged in work upon the fortifications, until the 13th of October, when a portion of the regiment was detached, under orders to escort a supply train to Stevenson, Ala. On the 18th, the balance of the regiment moved to the north bank of the Tennessee, near Chattanooga, where they were employed in cutting and rafting timber for pontoon bridges across the river at Chattanooga. While engaged in this duty, they were joined by the detachment which had been sent to Stevenson, and on the 8th of November rejoined the brigade, going into garrison at Fort Wood.

Under command of Captain Gordon, they took part in the storming of Missionary Ridge,¹ on the 25th of November, when six of their number were wounded, and participating in the general movement which followed this battle, they left Chattanooga on the 28th, to reinforce General Burnside's forces at Knoxville, East Tennessee.² After an extremely fatiguing march of one hundred and ten miles, with scanty rations, they arrived at that place on the 7th of December, and next day marched sixteen miles south to Marysville, where they remained two days, returning on the 11th to Knoxville. Here a short time was allowed for rest, and on the 16th they marched thirteen miles in a northerly direction to Blane's Cross Roads, where they were employed in picket and guard duty until the 25th, at which date they marched six miles to Strawberry Plains, seventeen miles from Knoxville, on the East Tennessee and Virginia railroad.

At this point, holding position in the extreme right of the

¹ Missionary Ridge, Tenn., Battle Nov. 25, 1863. Chattanooga, Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23-27, 1863, 55 Rebellion Records, 1-782. Report of Capt. John A. Gordon, 55 Ibid. 279; Brig. Gen. August Willich, 55 Ibid. 263-265, 16, 81. 56 Ibid. 551; 58 Ibid. 285; 59 Ibid. 552; 78 Ibid. 546.

² The Knoxville, Tennessee, Campaign, Nov. 4-December 23, 1863. 54 Ibid. 255-549.

army of the Ohio, the regiment was employed in rebuilding the railroad bridge across the Holston River, and in general guard duty. They left Strawberry Plains on the 14th of January, and marching eighteen miles, arrived on the following day at Dandridge, where they were joined in the evening by a detachment of convalescents, which had been left at Chattanooga on their departure from that place on the 28th of November. While *en route*, the detachment took part in a severe engagement with Wheeler's cavalry at Charleston, Tenn.,¹ which resulted in the defeat of the enemy, with a loss of ten killed and one hundred and sixty-seven wounded and prisoners.

256] The regiment left Dandridge on the night of the 18th, arriving on the 21st at Knoxville, marching thence on the 24th by way of Marysville, to McKee's Ferry, whence they returned during the night of the 29th to Marysville, under orders to proceed to Wisconsin on veteran furlough. They reached Loudon twenty-eight miles distant, on the 31st, and owing to the threatening movements of the enemy, were met by orders to return immediately to Marysville, where they again encamped on the evening of the 1st of February, having suffered greatly from fatigue during the march. They remained in the performance of guard duty at this place, until the evening of the 16th, when they were put in motion, arriving next day at Knoxville, where they remained a week, marching on the 24th to Strawberry Plains. Leaving this place on the 27th, they crossed the Holston River and proceeding by way of New Market, arrived on the 29th at Morristown. They returned to New Market on the 3d of March, and thence, on the 9th, to Strawberry Plains where the regiment was stationed as guard to the railroad bridge, and employed in picket duty and labor on the fortifications, until the 7th of April, when they left Strawberry Plains, under orders to join the army of the Cumberland, and having marched a distance of one hundred and eighty miles, encamped on the 16th at McDonald Station, Tenn., on the East Tennessee and Georgia railroad, between Chattanooga and Cleveland.

Here thorough preparations were made for the spring campaign, and on the 3d of May, they left McDonald, and accompanying the movement of the Fourth corps, joined General Sher-

¹ Charleston, Tenn., Skirmish, Nov. 30, 1863; 54 Rebellion Records 255-549,

man's army on the 5th, near Ringgold, Ga.¹ From this place, the army was put in motion on the 7th, and after severe skirmishing during the day, our troops occupied Tunnel Hill in the evening. The Fifteenth Wisconsin was employed during the night on picket duty in front of Willich's brigade, and next morning were ordered forward to reconnoitre the enemy's position on Rocky Ridge, near Dalton. The regiment advanced, with four companies, under Captain Gordon, deployed in front as skirmishers, and, after a severe skirmish, succeeded in dislodging the enemy from his strong position on the summit of the ridge, which was immediately occupied by the reserve companies, and retained by the regiment until relieved on the morning of the 13th, when the troops were hurried forward in pursuit of the enemy, who had evacuated Dalton during the night. On the following day, they came up with the rebels at Resaca, when a charge was ordered and a fierce action ensued, in which the first line of rebel entrenchments was carried, the Fifteenth sustaining a loss of four killed and fourteen wounded.

During the night of the 16th of May, the enemy evacuated his position at Resaca, burning the railroad bridge as he withdrew. On the 17th, our troops moved forward in pursuit, the Fifteenth crossing the Coosawattee at noon, and pressing forward, with constant skirmishing, as the enemy retreated, arriving on the 25th before the enemy's position at Dallas. The Fourth corps immediately moved to the support of the advance under General Hooker, which had been engaged in a severe fight with the enemy. They arrived on the battlefield near midnight, and next morning moved into position, which they proceeded to fortify. On the 27th, the Third division, to which the regiment belonged was relieved from this position, and immediately moved to the extreme left of the army, where they were ordered to attack the enemy's works. In this, "the most desperate charge of the campaign," many of the regiment were killed on the rebel fortifications, and our line was established within fifteen yards of the enemy, sheltered from his fire only by the slope of the hill upon which his batteries were planted. Although exposed to a galling fire of musketry, they retained this position for five hours, when the enemy was re-

¹ The Atlanta Campaign, May 1-September 8, 1864. 72, 73, 74 Rebellion Records. Report of Lt. Col. Ole C. Johnson, 72 Ibid. 416-421.

inforced and charged upon their weakened ranks, forcing them to retire, leaving their dead and mortally wounded on the hands of the rebels. In this sanguinary engagement, the regiment, which went into action with one hundred and sixty muskets, lost eighty-three officers and men, killed, wounded and prisoners.

They afterwards accompanied the movements of the army towards Marietta, almost constantly under fire, and forcing the enemy slowly back from their front. On the 23d of June, they participated in the assault upon the enemy's position on Kennesaw Mountain, with a loss of six killed and eleven wounded. They remained in the trenches before these works until the 3d of July, when they again moved forward in pursuit of the enemy, who had withdrawn from his works during the previous night. They crossed the Chattahoochee on the 17th, and accompanied the general movement of our forces to Atlanta, before which place they were employed in siege and fatigue duty, near the extreme left of our line, until the evening of the 25th of August, when they left the trenches, accompanying General Sherman's movement to intercept the enemy's communications on the south and east of Atlanta. Having marched about forty miles in a circuitous direction, they arrived on the 31st at Jonesboro, twenty-two miles from Atlanta, where temporary entrenchments were thrown up, and the troops bivouacked for the night.

They participated in the engagement at this place, on the 1st of September, after which they marched through the town in pursuit of the retreating enemy, and encamped on the 3d near Lovejoy Station.¹ They broke camp on the evening of the 5th, and marched on the return to Atlanta, going into camp on the 8th, four miles from the city, on the Atlanta and Augusta railroad. On the 29th, they left camp near Atlanta, under orders to report at Chattanooga, Tenn., at which place they arrived on the 1st of October.

The Fifteenth Wisconsin, which had previously been stationed as provost guard at that post, left Chattanooga, Tenn., on the 17th of October, 1864, and in compliance with the orders 258] of General Steedman, marched fourteen miles to White-side Station, Tenn.,² on the Nashville and Chattanooga rail-

¹ Report of Col. William H. Gibson. 72 Rebellion Records, 400-1. Col. Charles T. Hotchkiss, 72 Ibid. 389-400.

² 79 Rebellion Records 353-4, 562. 93 Ibid. 877-879, 1203. 94 Ibid. 590.

road, at which point they were employed in guarding the railroad bridge during the winter and until the completion of the period of service of the greater portion of the regiment.¹

Upon the expiration of the term for which they were enlisted, company B of the Fifteenth, marched to Chattanooga, where they were mustered out, paid and formally disbanded on the 1st of December. Companies A and E, at the same place, were also mustered out on the 20th, and company C on the 31st of the same month, the balance of the regiment remaining as garrison at Whiteside until the 13th of February, 1865, when the last company was disbanded at Chattanooga.

The non-commissioned officers and enlisted men of the regiment, seventy-two in number, who, under the orders of the War Department, were not entitled to discharge at this time, were transferred to the Twenty-fourth Wisconsin, and subsequently, upon the discharge of that regiment, to the Thirteenth Wisconsin, with which they served until the discharge of that regiment from the service.

* * * * *

The list of dead, pp. 259-265, is omitted and is published in full in volume 3.

266]

SIXTEENTH REGIMENT.

The companies composing the Sixteenth regiment were ordered to rendezvous at Camp Randall, where the regimental organization was effected, under the direction of Colonel Benjamin Allen, of Pepin. The muster into United States service was completed on the 31st of January, 1862, and after a few weeks spent in acquiring drill and discipline, they left the state for field service on the 13th of March, under orders to report at St. Louis, Mo., where they arrived on the following day. They embarked on the 16th for Fort Henry, Tenn., on arriving at which place their destination was changed, and they disembarked on the 20th at Pittsburg Landing, on the Tennessee River.¹

During the night of the 5th of April, four companies of the regiment were stationed, in the performance of picket duty, about half a mile from the main body of the regiment, which then occupied position in the advance of our forces. At day-

¹ 103 Rebellion Records 701-702, 793. 104 Ibid. 535.

² 11 Ibid. 66, 154, 186.

break, on the morning of the 6th, they were fired upon by the enemy, and the battle of Shiloh commenced.¹ On the report of the first attack upon our pickets, the regiment was formed and advanced to their assistance, taking position in the front line of battle, which they held, until having been outflanked by the vastly superior forces of the enemy, and exposed to a concentric fire, they were compelled to fall back a mile, where they again took position in the first line of battle. During the remainder of that and the following day, they were constantly exposed to the enemy's fire, changing position in accordance with the varying fortunes of the conflict, and sustained a loss of two hundred and forty-five men in killed and wounded.

They subsequently remained in the vicinity of Pittsburg Landing, until called upon to take part in the siege of Corinth,² under command of General Halleck. From the commencement of the siege, in the middle of April, they were constantly employed in the trenches and on picket and outpost duty, and entered the city on the 29th of May, the enemy having evacuated the place, during the previous night. On the 6th of June, they went into camp, one mile south of the town, where they remained stationed in the fortifications until the 17th of September, at which date they marched towards Iuka, accompanying the left wing of the army, to meet the rebel force under General Price.

Marching in a circuitous direction nearly fifty miles, they entered Iuka on the 20th, and immediately received orders to return to Corinth, where they arrived on the following day. On the 2d of October, they marched two miles on the Chewalla road, reinforcing our troops, who had been ordered to obstruct the enemy's advance on Corinth. Taking part in the skirmish with the enemy's advance troops, they slowly fell back to our works in front of the town; where, during the two following 267] days, they took part in the second battle of Corinth,³ after

¹ Shiloh, Tenn., or Pittsburg Landing, April 6-7, 1862. 10 *Rebellion Records* 93-627. 109 *Ibid.* 19. Report of Col. Benjamin Allen, 10 *Ibid.* 285-6, 104. Brig. Gen. B. M. Prentiss, 10 *Ibid.* 277-280. "Wisconsin at Shiloh" report of Monument Commission, pp. 1-255.

² Siege of Corinth, Miss., April 29-June 10, 1862; *Rebellion Records* 660-874. 803.

³ Corinth, Miss., Battle, Oct. 3-4, 1862, 24 *Ibid.* 150-459. 25 *Ibid.* 145, 249, 340, 515. Report of Col. John M. Oliver, 24 *Ibid.* 351-356. Maj. Thomas Reynolds, 24 *Ibid.* 348-350, 176, Brig. Gen. John McArthur, 24 *Ibid.* 344-346. Brig. Gen. Thomas J. McKean, 24 *Ibid.* 335-341.

which they participated in the pursuit of the enemy, returning on the 13th and going into camp. Marching on the 2d of November, they encamped on the 4th, three miles from Grand Junction, at the intersection of the Memphis and Charleston and Mississippi Central railroads, where the regiment, greatly reduced in numbers, was consolidated into five companies.

They again marched on the 28th of November, proceeding by way of Coldwater to Holly Springs, where they arrived on the following day, and pressing forward to Lumpkin's Mill, seven miles from the Tallahatchie River,¹ the Sixteenth, moving in the advance, took part in the action at that place, which resulted in driving the enemy from his camp in disorder. The rebels evacuated their position at Tallahatchie bridge on the 30th, and on the following day, the regiment moved forward to the river, detaching one company to assist in repairing the bridge, which the enemy had destroyed in his hasty retreat.

On the 2d of December, they marched to Abbeville, on the Mississippi Central railroad, remaining in camp at that place until the 18th, when they marched, accompanying the general southward movement of our army, which was suddenly interrupted by the untimely capture of Holly Springs on the 20th. On their return, they marched by way of Ripley and Holly Springs, going into camp on the 28th at Moscow, on the Memphis and Charleston railroad, where they remained engaged in the performance of railroad guard duty, until the latter part of January, 1863. Marching thence to Memphis, they moved down the river on transports, landing on the 1st of February, at Lake Providence, La.,² in the vicinity of which place they were stationed until the beginning of August, when the regiment was moved to Vicksburg, going into camp about a mile south of the city. On the 28th of September, they moved out to Redbone Church, near the Black River, where they are now stationed, [September 30th, 1863.]

¹ Lumpkin's Mill, Miss., Skirmish, Nov. 29, 1862. Report of Brig. Gen. Charles S. Hamilton, 24 Rebellion Records 491.

² Report of Brig. Gen. Hugh T. Reid, 37 Ibid. 449-450; 38 Ibid. 301-303. 38 Ibid. 258. 36 Ibid. 695-699. 37 Ibid. 156.

The Sixteenth Wisconsin, at date of the last annual report, was attached to the First brigade, First division, Seventeenth army corps, and stationed at Redbone,¹ Miss., a small village twelve miles southeast of Vicksburg, to which point they had been ordered for the purpose of guarding the fords on the Big Black River in the vicinity, and also for the protection of the citizens, many of whom had given substantial evidence of their loyalty to the government. During the winter, detachments of the regiment had frequent skirmishes with various bands of Wirt Adams' rebel cavalry, in which the rebels were uniformly defeated.

They were engaged in the performance of this duty until the 5th of February, 1864, when the regiment marched to Vicksburg, and encamped within the fortifications, as part of the garrison of that important post. Here they were joined on the 4th of 268] March by three full companies, F, H and K, which had been recruited in Wisconsin for the regiment, and on the 6th, the old companies, A, C, E, G and I, having re-enlisted left Vicksburg on veteran furlough. Proceeding up the Mississippi to Cairo, Ill., and thence by rail to Wisconsin, they arrived at Madison on the 16th, and next day received a public welcome at the capital by the state officers and members of the legislature, after which the men dispersed to their homes throughout the state.

Companies F, H and K, which had been left at Vicksburg, with the non-veterans of the regiment, moved on the 19th of March, to Black River Bridge, where they remained as railroad guard, until the 5th of April, at which date they returned to Vicksburg. Here they embarked on the following day, and proceeding up the Mississippi, disembarked at Columbus, Ky., in anticipation of an attack upon that place. They were stationed at Columbus, in the performance of guard and picket duty, until the 18th, when they proceeded by steam to Cairo, Ill.

Meanwhile, the veterans of the regiment had rendezvoused at Madison, on the 18th of April, and proceeding thence by rail on the 20th, arrived on the 22d, at Cairo, Ill., where they joined the non-veterans with companies F, H and K, and also company B, which had been recruited and sent forward from Wisconsin,

¹ 52 Rebellion Records 887. 56 Ibid. 569. 58 Ibid. 303.

some days previous, thus augmenting the force of the regiment to nine companies.

While here the regiment was assigned to the First brigade, Third division, Seventeenth corps, with which they left Cairo on the 4th of May, proceeding by transports up the Tennessee River, to Clifton, Tenn., where they remained until joined by the balance of the division. With the whole force, they left Clifton on the 15th, under command of General Leggett, and marching across the country arrived on the 23d, at Huntsville, Ala. The march was resumed on the 25th, and moving in a southeasterly direction, they arrived at Warrenton, Ala., on the 30th, having marched one hundred and ninety miles from Clifton. They left Warrenton on the following day, and marching by way of Van Buren, reached Rome, Ga. on the evening of the 5th of June, and proceeding thence next day arrived on the 8th, at Ackworth, thirty-five miles from Atlanta, on the Western and Atlantic railroad.¹

Here they joined the forces under General Sherman, and on the 10th, moved forward to the front, the division taking position on the extreme left of the army, which was then in front of the enemy's entrenchments on Lost and Kenesaw Mountains. The Sixteenth remained in the trenches, constantly engaged in skirmishing, until the 19th of June, when the division moved forward and occupied Brush Mountain, east of Kenesaw, without severe opposition. On the 23d, the regiment accompanied the brigade, in a reconnoissance to the left, and on the 28th, took part with the division in the demonstration against the enemy's right, after which they returned to Brush Mountain.

269] Accompanying the celebrated movement of the army of the Tennessee, under General McPherson, to the right, they left Brush Mountain on the evening of the 2d of July, marching during that night and the following day towards the mouth of Nickajack Creek, and threatening the enemy's communications at Turner's Ferry across the Chattahoochee. This movement having resulted in the enemy's retreat from Kenesaw, the regiment on the 4th, accompanied the brigade on a reconnoissance to the extreme right to ascertain the enemy's position, which

¹ The Atlanta Campaign, 72, '73, 74 Rebellion Records. 72 Ibid. 109. 75 Ibid. 293, 533. 78 Ibid. 69, 557.

having been effected, they rejoined the corps on the following morning and took position on the extreme right of our army, nearly a mile from the Chattahoochee River. On the 10th, they moved to Sweetwater Creek, where they remained as guard until the 16th, at which date they marched towards Marietta, and crossing the Chattahoochee on the following day, encamped three miles south of the river. They passed through Decatur on the 20th, taking position in line of battle before Atlanta, with the extreme left of the army, and next day charged upon and carried the enemy's works on Bald Hill¹ by assault, with a loss of seventy-eight men, killed and wounded. They were engaged during the 22d, in defending these works against the repeated efforts of the rebels to retake the position, sustaining a loss of twelve killed, twenty-six wounded and seven missing. They were thenceforward occupied in strengthening the works, and gradually advanced towards the enemy's defences, until the 26th, when they moved to the right, taking position on the left centre of the investing force.

They were occupied in siege and fatigue duty at this point, until the 26th of August, when they left the trenches, to accompany the movement to the right of the army of the Tennessee, and moving in a circuitous route, by way of Sandtown struck the West Point railroad above Fairburn, on the 28th, and destroying the railroad in their advance, arrived at Jonesboro on the 30th, where they assisted in repulsing the attack of the enemy on the following day. On the 2d of September, they moved forward in pursuit of the enemy, participating in the skirmish near Lovejoy Station, after which they retained the position until the 5th, when they commenced the return march to Atlanta, at which place they went into camp on the 8th.²

The Sixteenth Wisconsin, accompanying the movement of the First brigade, Third division of the Seventeenth army corps, to which it was then attached, left camp at Atlanta, Ga., on the 4th of October, 1864, and marched northward by way of Marietta and Ackworth to Resaca, and thence through Snake Creek Gap westward to La Fayette. Returning through Summer-

¹ Bald or Leggetts Hill, Ga., July 21, 1864. Report of Maj. Gen. William T. Sherman, 72 Rebellion Records, 72.

² Report of Brig. Gen. Giles A. Smith, 74 Ibid. 580-586. Col. George E. Bryant, 74 Ibid. 569-572.

ville and Dallas, the regiment encamped early in November at Smyrna, twenty miles from Atlanta, on the Western and Atlantic railroad.

After a few days rest at Smyrna, they marched, on the 13th of November, to Atlanta, whence they set out on the 15th, accompanying the movement of General Sherman's army to the 270] seaboard.¹ Passing through McDonough, two days afterwards, and marching through a rich country abounding in forage, they crossed the Ocmulgee River at midnight on the 18th, and at noon next day passed through Monticello.

On the 22d of November, they arrived at Gordon, twenty miles from Macon, at the junction of the Milledgeville and Eatonton, with the Georgia Central railroad, at which point the First brigade was ordered to destroy the road. Thence following the line of the Central railroad, which was destroyed as they advanced, they crossed the Ogeechee River on the 30th, and on the 2d of December arrived at Millen, seventy-nine miles from Savannah, at the junction of the Augusta and Savannah, with the Central railroad. Having destroyed the railroad buildings at this place, the march was resumed. They encamped at Cameron, fifty-five miles from Savannah, on the evening of the 4th of December, and having crossed a large swamp on the 7th, arrived on the following day, within sixteen miles of Savannah.

They took position on the 11th of December, four miles from the city, near the Little Ogeechee and being relieved next day by the Fourteenth corps, moved ten miles to the southwest, taking position on the edge of a rice field, which had been overflowed by the rebels. While here, Major Dawes, who had commanded the regiment since the 21st of July preceding, when Lieutenant Colonel Reynolds was wounded, was mustered out by reason of the expiration of his term of service, when Captain Craig assumed the command.

The Sixteenth entered Savannah on the 21st of December, and remained in camp within the city until the 4th of January, 1865, when they marched to Fort Thunderbolt, at which they embarked on the following day, and accompanying the Third division, proceeded to Beaufort, S. C., on Port Royal Island,

¹ The Savannah Campaign, Nov. 15—Dec. 31, 1864; 92 Rebellion Records 1-418, 21, 851. Report Brig. Gen. Manning F. Force, 92 Ibid. 153, 99 Ibid. 183. 79 Ibid. 566.

where Colonel Fairchild rejoined and took command of the regiment. On the 13th of January, they marched to Broad River, which separates Port Royal Island from the main land, laid a pontoon bridge in the night, and next morning crossed the river, marching in the direction of Pocotaligo.¹

They had advanced but a short distance, when the rebel pickets were encountered. Skirmishers were at once deployed in front, and the First brigade ordered to make a detour, and, if possible, gain the rear of the enemy. The Sixteenth, with a battery of artillery, was shortly afterwards detached from the brigade, and after a march of four miles, without again meeting the enemy, they reached the main Charleston road, there rejoining the brigade as it advanced. The rebels were thence driven back one mile farther to Fort Pocotaligo, which they abandoned during the night. On the 16th of January, our troops marched in pursuit as far as Pocotaligo bridge, on the Combahee River, at the crossing of the Charleston and Savannah railroads.

271] General Force having been ordered to the command of the division, Colonel Fairchild here assumed command of the brigade, and the regiment remained in camp at this point, until the 30th, when they again took up the line of march, accompanying the movement of General Sherman's forces, northward, through South Carolina. On the 2d of February, they participated in the action of Whippy Swamp,² and on the 8th reached Midway, ten miles west of Branchville, on the Augusta and Charleston railroad. Having destroyed the railroad for some distance, the march was urged forward, and crossing the South Edisto on the 10th, they arrived next day at North Edisto, in front of Orangeburg, seven miles from Branchville, on the railroad connecting with Columbia.

At this point, a strong rebel force was posted in an advantageous position, to contest the passage of the river. The First brigade, having the advance, bivouacked in line of battle for the night, and on the morning of the 12th of February, while a heavy cannonade was kept up in front of the main line, they

¹ The Campaign of the Carolinas, January 1—April 26, 1865. 98 Rebellion Records, 1—1135, 50.

² Whippy Swamp, S. C., Skirmish Feb. 1, 1865. Reports Brig. Gen. Manning F. Force, 98 Ibid. 404—411, 193.

moved by a circuitous route upwards of a mile to the right, taking a position on the bank of the river, close to an almost impassable swamp. The pontoons having been laid, they crossed the river, and immediately moved upon the town, which the enemy evacuated on their approach. They arrived before Columbia, the capital of South Carolina, on the 16th, and crossing the Saluda River, entered the city on the following day.

Pressing forward from this place, by way of Winnsboro, and Cheraw, they crossed Pedee River on the 14th of March, and on the 11th reached Fayetteville, N. C., on Cape Fear River. They took part on the 19th, in the sanguinary battle at Bentonville,¹ and on the 24th entered Goldsboro, at the intersection of the Wilmington and Weldon, and North Carolina railroads. Here General Force returned to the brigade and Colonel Fairchild took command of the regiment.*

The Sixteenth Wisconsin remained at Goldsboro, until the 10th of April; when they were again put in motion, and accompanying the movements of the Seventh corps, arrived on the 14th at Raleigh, the capital of North Carolina, in the vicinity of which place they remained in camp, until the 1st of May, when they commenced the march towards Washington and home. 272] Crossing the Roanoke River on the morning of the 5th of May, they entered Virginia, and marching about twenty-five miles a day, they arrived on the 7th at Petersburg, Va., and next day encamped at Manchester, on the James River, opposite Richmond. Proceeding thence by easy marches to Washington, they took part in the grand review of the 24th of May and encamped within a short distance of the city. At this place on the 2d of June, were mustered out those members of the regiment whose term of service expired previous to the 1st of Oc-

¹ Bentonville, N. C., March 19-21, 1865, 98-Ibid. 70, 408-411.

*The following needs no explanation:

HEADQUARTERS, THIRD DIVISION, SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Near Goldsboro, N. C., March 31st, 1862.

"GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 3.

"Brevet Major General M. D. Leggett, having resumed command of the division, I resume command of the brigade, and in doing so, I take pleasure in making public acknowledgment of the zeal and ability with which Colonel Cassius Fairchild has commanded the brigade, in the most toilsome march which it has made.

(Signed) "

M. F. FORCE,
Brigadier General U. S. Volunteers.

tober, and on the 7th of June, the regiment broke camp, proceeding by rail to Parkersburg, Va., and thence by steamer, descending the Ohio, to Louisville, Ky., near which city they went into camp on the 12th.

On the 12th of July, the Sixteenth was mustered out of service¹ at Louisville, and immediately set out for home. They arrived on the 16th at Madison, Wis., where they were paid and formally disbanded on the 1st of August, 1865.

* * * * *

The list of dead, pp. 273-281, is omitted and is published in full in volume 3.

282]

SEVENTEENTH REGIMENT.

The recruits for this regiment, furnished principally by the Irish population of the state, were sent forward in squads, as enlisted, to Camp Randall, where the regimental organization was effected, under the supervision of Colonel John L. Doran, of Milwaukee. The muster into the United States' service was completed on the 15th of March, 1862, and the seventeenth regiment left the state for field service on the 20th and 23d of that month, under orders to report at St. Louis, Mo.

At this place, they were quartered in Benton Barracks, remaining until the 10th of April, at which date they left St. Louis, proceeding up the Tennessee River to Pittsburg Landing, where they disembarked on the 14th and went into camp.¹ On the 24th, camp was moved to Shiloh, where the regiment remained until called upon to take part in the advance upon Corinth,² under General Halleck. Attached to General McArthur's division, they participated in the siege which followed; and after the evacuation of Corinth, encamped about a mile south of the town, where they were stationed during the summer, in the performance of garrison and police duty. In the beginning of July, company A, under command of Captain McCaulay, was detached from the regiment, and stationed as guard, fifteen miles

¹ 11 Rebellion Records 154, 186.

² 104 Rebellion Records 1066.

³ Corinth, Miss., Siege of, April 29, June 10, 1862, 10 Rebellion Records 660-874. Battle of, Oct. 3-4, 1862, 24 Ibid. 150-458. Report of Brig. Gen. Charles S. Hamilton, 24 Ibid. 205-211. Brig. Gen. Thomas J. McKean, 24 Ibid. 335-341. Brig. Gen. John McArthur, 24 Ibid. 344-346. Col. John L. Doran, 24 Ibid. 350-351, 176. Col. John M. Oliver, 24 Ibid. 351-356. 25 Ibid. 145, 249, 257, 515.

north of Corinth, on the Mobile and Ohio railroad. On the evening of the 2d, of October, a detachment of rebel **cavalry** was discovered in the act of tearing up the track. After a sharp skirmish they were dispersed by Company A, with the loss of several killed and wounded, and a number of horses and equipments, which fell into our hands.¹

On the same evening, information was received that the enemy was advancing on Corinth. At four on the morning of the 3d, the regiment was under arms and in line of battle, and took position in the left of our forces, on the crest of a hill near the Chawalla road, company B, under command of Captain McDermott, being deployed in front as skirmishers. Shortly before noon, the enemy had succeeded in crossing his old line of breastworks and was rapidly driving in our advance forces, when the Seventeenth was ordered to charge with the bayonet. This was gallantly executed; the enemy's line was pierced, and his forces driven from that portion of the field, which was thence forward retained by our troops. The behavior of the regiment was highly complimented by the commanding general, on the field. Their loss during the day was forty-one, in killed, wounded and missing. Retiring from the field in the evening, they were ordered to the right centre of the line, and before daybreak had constructed light breastworks, as a defence from the enemy's sharpshooters. Returning subsequently to their first position, they remained in line during the 4th, without loss. Joining in 283] the pursuit of the enemy, they left Corinth on the following day, and marching from place to place until the pursuit was abandoned, returned on the 11th, and went into camp near the town.

Marching on the 2d of November, they encamped on the 5th at Grand Junction, where company A, which had been detached since July, as railroad guard, rejoined the regiment. At this place, the Seventeenth, which, up to this time, had been attached to the First brigade, was transferred to the Second brigade, then commanded by Colonel Bouck, of the Eighteenth Wisconsin. Colonel Doran having been placed under arrest, Lieutenant Colonel Malloy took charge of the regiment, on the 22d of November, and marching under his command, on the 28, they took part

¹ Ramer's Crossing, Miss., skirmish at, Oct. 2, 1862. Report of Capt. Patrick H. McCaulay, 24 Rebellion Records 149-150.

in the skirmish of the following day, near Waterford, Miss., when the enemy, who opposed our advance, was driven across the Tallahatchie River,¹ to his entrenchments. On the 30th, they bivouacked near the river, awaiting the rebuilding of the bridge, which the enemy had destroyed in his retreat.

Crossing the Tallahatchie on the 3d of December, they moved to Abbeville, on the Mississippi Central railroad, remaining until the 18th, when the southward movement of our forces was resumed. Marching by way of Oxford, where they bivouacked for the night, they encamped, on the following day, at Yocona, where information was received of the surrender of Holly Springs. Under orders to return to that place, they left Yocona on the 20th, proceeding by rail to Waterford, where they bivouacked for the night. At daylight on the following morning, in company with an additional force of three regiments, they were in motion. After a march of nine miles, they entered Holly Springs, at nine o'clock only to find that the enemy, having accomplished the destruction of our stores at that place, had decamped the evening previous.

On the night of the 22d, orders were received to proceed at once, by forced march, to Grand Junction, forty miles distant, then threatened by the enemy. Without waiting to recall company F, which was then absent on picket duty, the regiment was immediately put in motion, arriving at Grand Junction on the afternoon of the 23d. Five companies, under command of Captain McCaulay, were detached from this point to guard a railroad bridge, six miles distant, in the performance of which duty they remained until the 26th, when they were ordered back to the regiment, which was kept almost constantly under arms, in anticipation of an attack. On the 3d of January, 1863, they proceeded, by rail, to Moscow, Tenn., rejoining the division at that place, and remaining until the 10th, when the division was put in motion, arriving, on the 13th, at Memphis. Embarking at this place, on the 18th, they left on the 20th, and proceeding down the Mississippi, landed, on the 25th, at Young's Point, La., where they were employed upon the projected canal, or "cut-off," and in the performance of picket duty, until the 8th of February. Embarking at this date, they moved up the river 284] to Lake Providence, La., going into camp on the bank of the lake.

¹ Waterford, Miss., skirmishes, Nov. 29-30, 1862. 24 Rebellion Records 465.

Participating in the general movement of our forces, preparatory to the investment of Vicksburg, they left Lake Providence on the 20th of April, landing next day, at Milliken's Bend, La. Marching from this place, on the 25th, they proceeded by way of Richmond, to Smith's Plantation, near Carthage, where they encamped on the 27th, remaining until the 10th of May. Marching at this date, by way of Perkins' Plantation, they reached the landing, opposite Grand Gulf, on the 12th, when they crossed the Mississippi and bivouacked for the night. March was resumed on the following morning, in the direction of Raymond, Miss., where they arrived on the morning of the 16th.

While detained at this place the distant cannonading announced the progress of the battle of Champion's Hill. The brigade immediately pushed forward, arriving in the vicinity of the battlefield shortly after noon. The Seventeenth was here detached from the brigade, moving forward under orders to support a battery. The position assigned, in the reserve on the left of our line, was retained for some time; when, the enemy commencing to fall back, the regiment was ordered forward in pursuit. March was kept up till midnight, when the troops bivouacked, resting on their arms.

At daylight on the morning of the 17th, the pursuit was renewed, the regiment accomplishing the march of nine miles to Black River Bridge, within two hours. Here they were employed in the construction of a floating bridge, and having been joined by the balance of the brigade, they crossed the river on the following day, marching to within a half mile of the enemy's fortifications in the rear of Vicksburg, and bivouacking in a ravine. On the 19th of May they were deployed in line, and commenced the approach to the enemy's works, covered by the timber and ravines.¹ Company K, under command of Captain Crane, was sent to the front as skirmishers, in the performance of which duty, they remained until the 22d, obtaining special mention in the official report of the commanding general, for gallant and efficient service in that capacity. In the charge which was ordered on the 19th, the regiment moved forward, over the fallen timber and broken ground, obtaining position within seventy-five yards of the enemy's works; which they re-

¹ Vicksburg, Miss., Siege of, May 19—July 4, 1863. 37 Rebellion Records 146-424. Report of Brig. Gen. Thomas E. G. Ransom, 37 Ibid. 296-299, 164.

tained under a heavy fire of shot and shell, for nearly two hours, when, being unsupported on the left, they were ordered to retire. This movement was effected in good order, the regiment taking cover in a ravine, having sustained a loss of forty-five in killed and wounded.

Details of men were at once set to work, and during the following night riflepits were dug in their front. By the 22d of May, they had succeeded in erecting regular approaches, within about two hundred yards of the enemy's works. In the grand assault of this day, the Seventeenth, having suffered severely in the charge of the 19th, was held as reserve for the brigade, 285] covering the retreat when our troops were ordered to withdraw. Their loss during the day was twenty-three killed and wounded. From this time, the regiment was constantly stationed in the trenches, employed in the performance of siege and fatigue duties, until the surrender of the city.

On the 4th of July, the brigade entered Vicksburg, and went into camp, on the following day, about one and a half miles from the city, within the old line of earthworks, where they were stationed, in the performance of picket duty, until the 12th, at which date they embarked on transports, and proceeding down the Mississippi, landed on the 14th, at Natchez, Miss., where they went into camp. While stationed here, they were employed in picket and guard duty. On the 27th of August, the regiment was furnished with horses, and for some time subsequently was employed as mounted infantry.

Marching in advance of an expedition to the interior of Louisiana, they crossed the Mississippi on the 1st of September, under orders to proceed to Trinity, on the Black River. On arriving at the river, opposite Trinity, they captured a small steamer, after a brisk skirmish;¹ and having expended their ammunition, the captured steamer was burned, the regiment falling back to the main body of the brigade, which they joined, at Cross Bayou, early on the following day. Being again sent forward, they crossed the Black River and occupied Trinity, where they were soon after joined by the main force of the expedition, and ordered to occupy a position at the junction of the Alexandria and

¹ Trinity, Miss., Skirmish, Sept. 2, 1863. 41 Rebellion Records, 273-283. Brig. Gen. Marcellus M. Crocker, 41 Ibid. 273-275, 314-315. Col. Adam G. Malloy, 41 Ibid. 278-279.

Trinity roads, eleven miles from the latter place. Here they encountered the enemy, and after a running fight of nine miles, on the 5th, during which they captured twenty-five prisoners entered Fort Beauregard, the flag of which fell into the hands of the regiment, the enemy having hastily retreated at their approach. In this affair, the regiment lost one man killed and four wounded.

From Fort Beauregard, the regiment was dispatched a short distance on the Natchitoches road and having burned a mill, which had been used in grinding corn for the rebel forces, together with a lot of confederate cotton and commissary stores, they rejoined the expedition, and set out on the return. They crossed the Mississippi to Natchez, on the 7th, and went into camp. On the 14th, the regiment was sent in pursuit of a force of rebels, who had attacked our small garrison at Vidalia, La. Having marched as far as the Black River, they were ordered to return to camp.

The Seventeenth remained at Natchez, Miss., participating in frequent scouting parties, and skirmishes with guerrillas, until the latter part of October, 1863, when they embarked, and proceeded up the river to Vicksburg, at which place they were occupied during the winter in camp and guard duty, with occasional expeditions through the surrounding country. During the month of January, 1864, seven-eighths of the regiment re-enlisted for three years, and on the 8th of March, the Veteran 286] Seventeenth left Vicksburg on transports, *en route* for home. They arrived at Madison on the 18th, and after a cordial welcome on the part of the state authorities and citizens, the members of the regiment dispersed to their homes in various parts of the state.¹

On the 20th of April, they reassembled at Camp Washburn, in Milwaukee, and next day again took their departure for the front. They arrived on the 22d at Cairo, Ill., where they were assigned to the Second brigade of the forces temporarily organized under command of General Gresham for an expedition through Tennessee. Colonel Malloy having been placed in command of the brigade, the command of the regiment devolved upon Lieutenant Colonel McMahon. They left Cairo on the 4th

¹ Letter of Maj. Gen. James B. McPherson, 59 Rebellion Records 66. Assignment, 59, *Ibid.* 487.

of May, proceeding thence by steamer to Clifton, Tenn., on the Tennessee River, from which place they marched on the 15th, and arrived on the 23d at Huntsville Ala., fifty miles from Clifton. At this place the Seventeenth corps was re-organized, and the regiment assigned to the Third brigade, Third division, with which they were afterwards identified. Colonel Malloy was placed in command of the brigade. They were again put in motion on the 5th of May, to join General Sherman's forces, which were then advancing upon Atlanta. They arrived on the 30th, at Warrenton, Ga., and resuming the march on the following day, reached Rome on the 5th of June.¹

Moving thence by way of Kingston, the regiment arrived on the 8th, at Ackworth, where they joined the army under General Sherman, and on the 10th, took position near Big Shanty, in front of the enemy, the division occupying the extreme left of the line. They were constantly occupied in heavy skirmishing on the 19th, when the division advanced, taking position on Brush Mountain, east of the enemy's entrenchments on Kenesaw Mountain. On the 22d of June, they participated in a demonstration on the enemy's right, carrying two lines of rifle pits, and after sustaining a heavy fire from the enemy's artillery for upwards of three hours, returned to the position on Brush Mountain. The enemy having shortly afterwards abandoned his position on Kenesaw Mountain, the regiment was constantly engaged in skirmishing, with frequent changes of position during the subsequent operations near the Chattahoochee River, which they crossed on the 17th of July, encamping three miles south of the river. They again moved forward on the 20th, passing through Detatur, and occupying a position in the trenches before Atlanta.

The portion of our works occupied by their division was assaulted on the 22d by the rebels in greatly superior numbers, and notwithstanding that the position was nearly surrounded during this formidable assault, the determined valor of our force was sufficient to repulse all attempts to dislodge them, and finally to drive the enemy from the field in utter confusion. Thenceforward, they were constantly occupied in the duties

¹ The Atlanta Campaign, May 1—Sept. 8, 1864, 72, 73, 74 Rebellion Records. 72 Ibid. 109. Report of Col. Adam G. Malloy, 74 Ibid. 574-575. 75 Ibid. 86, 107-109, 144, 293, 533. 78 Ibid. 69, 276, 557. 79 Ibid. 566.

of the siege, until the 26th of August, at which date they marched 287] with the army of the Tennessee, participating in the movement to the rear of Atlanta. They crossed the Montgomery and West Point railroad, on the 28th, and pressing forward to the Macon and Western Railroad, participated on the 31st, in the engagement near Jonesboro, during which they formed a portion of the support to the Fifteenth corps. On the 2d of September, they took part in the action at Lovejoy Station, near which they remained until the 5th, when they moved towards Atlanta, going into camp on the 9th, at East Point on the Macon and Western railroad, six miles from Atlanta.

The Seventeenth left East Point, Ga., in the beginning of October, 1864, accompanying the army of the Tennessee in the movement to repel the threatened attack of the rebel General Hood, upon the line of communications with Chattanooga.

On their return from this expedition, they encamped on the 4th of November at Smyrna, Ga., twenty miles from Atlanta, on the Western and Atlantic railroad. Here they remained until the 13th, when they marched to Atlanta, whence on the 15th, they set out with General Sherman's grand army, in the march to the eastward. They arrived before Savannah on the 10th of December, and on the 21st, entered the city.¹

They accompanied the subsequent movements of General Sherman's forces, through South and North Carolina² to Richmond and Washington, where they took part in the review of the 24th of May, and subsequently moved to Louisville, Ky., where the regiment was mustered out³ and started for home on the 14th of July of the present year.

They arrived on the 17th at Madison, Wis., where they were soon afterwards paid and finally discharged.

The returns of this regiment contain no memoranda from which to compile its military history.

* * * * *

The list of dead, pp. 288-293, is omitted and is published in full in volume 3.

¹ The Savannah Campaign, Nov. 14-Dec. 21, 1864, 92 *Rebellion Records*, 1-451. 21 460, 851.

² The Campaign of the Carolinas, January 1-April 26, 1865, 98 *Ibid.* pp. 1-1135. 50. Report of Brig. Gen. Manning F. Force, 99 *Ibid.* 183.

³ 104 *Ibid.* 1066.

194]

EIGHTEENTH REGIMENT.

The Eighteenth was organized on the early part of February, 1862, under the direction of Colonel James S. Alban of Plover. During their stay at camp Holton, Milwaukee, the weather was too inclement to allow of their attaining much proficiency in drill. Under these unfavorable circumstances, and having had literally *no* instruction in the manual of arms, they left Milwaukee on the 30th of March, under orders to report at St. Louis, Mo., at which place they arrived next day. Here they were at once embarked and hurried forward to join the army at Pittsburg Landing, Tenn., then seriously threatened by the rebel forces under Beauregard.

They disembarked at the Landing on the 5th of April, and were at once ordered to report to General Prentiss,¹ then in command of the advance, where they were placed in position on the left. Early next morning, they were called upon to check the advance of the enemy in the commencement of the memorable battle of Shiloh. Here many of the men for the first time heard the order to load and fire. The terrible list of casualties shows that on this blood-stained field, they sustained the high reputation of the Wisconsin soldiers. Fighting valiantly, during the early part of the day they shared the varying fortune of their brigade, and about six in the evening, the enemy having advanced in overwhelming numbers, a large number of the regiment shared the fate of their commanding general, and were taken prisoners. Their loss in the two days' conflict, numbered twenty-four killed, eighty-two wounded, and one hundred and seventy-four prisoners. "Many regiments of that fight may well covet the impressions which the Eighteenth Wisconsin left of personal bravery, heroic daring, and determined endurance."²*

Having lost their colonel and major, Captain Gabriel Bouck, of company E, Second regiment, was appointed to the colonelcy. They had also suffered severely from diseases, incident to the change of climate, and on the 12th of May, when Colonel Bouck took command, the regiment numbered only two hundred and

¹ 11 Rebellion Records. 154, 186, 109 Ibid. 231.

² Shiloh (or Pittsburg Landing), Tenn., April 6-7, 1862. 10 Ibid. 93-627. 105, Report of Brig. Gen. Benjamin M. Prentiss, 10 Ibid. 277-280.

*Extract from letter of His Excellency Governor Harvey.

fifty effective men. They took part in the siege of Corinth¹ which followed, and upon its evacuation by the rebels, encamped near the town on the 29th of May. Here they remained, performing picket and guard duty, and acquiring proficiency in drill, until the 18th of July, when they were ordered to Bolivar, Tenn., at which place they arrived on the 21st, and encamped.

They were stationed at Bolivar until the 16th of August, when they started on their return to Corinth, where they again encamped on the 19th. Here they were assigned to position, with the Fourteenth Wisconsin in the Second brigade, then commanded by Colonel Oliver, of Michigan. On the 17th of September, they accompanied the movement of the whole force stationed at Corinth, to reinforce Major General Rosecrans, then marching on the rebel forces under Price, at Iuka, Miss. On the 19th, the brigade left the division, and proceeded by a circuitous route, arrived at the east side of the town, where, at four in the afternoon, they came upon the enemy's pickets, which were driven in after a sharp skirmish. The battle of Iuka was then in progress, on the other side of the town. They rejoined their division, and encamped late in the evening.

Next day they advanced to within a short distance of Iuka, and were met by orders for their whole division [General Ord's] to proceed immediately, by forced march, to Corinth, which was threatened by the enemy. They encamped for the night within four miles of Corinth, wearied by the toilsome march of nearly thirty miles, and again occupied the place on the 21st. On the 1st of October, their brigade marched to reinforce the troops stationed at Chewella, and to meet the advance of the rebels under Price and Van Dorn. Next day, skirmishing with the enemy, they slowly retired towards Corinth, the regiment being placed in charge of Smith's bridge. At daylight on the 3d² skirmishing recommenced, and the enemy approaching in force, they burned the bridge, rejoining their brigade, which was drawn up in line on the railroad, supporting a Minnesota battery, occupying the extreme advance. This position was retained until the overwhelming numbers of the enemy compelled them to fall back.

¹ Corinth, Siege of, April 29—June 10, 1862, 10 Rebellion Records, 660-874.

² Corinth. Miss., Battle, Oct. 3-4, 1862. 24 Ibid. 150-458. Report of Brig. Gen. Charles S. Hamilton, 24 Ibid. 205-211. Brig. Gen. Thomas J. McKean, 24 Ibid. 335-341. Col. John M. Oliver, 24 Ibid. 351-356. 25 Ibid. 145, 249, 340, 515.

The official report of the brigade commander contains the following allusion to the conduct of the regiment in this battle: "Colonel Bouck, cool and sagacious, with his gallant Eighteenth Wisconsin, while with us, did most effectual service; was detached to guard Smith's bridge, which he afterwards, by order, destroyed, and brought his command into the division in excellent order." The regiment sustained a loss twenty-five men, killed and wounded. At two in the morning the 5th, they marched in pursuit of the defeated enemy, whose retreat they followed beyond Ripley, Miss., returning to Corinth on the 12th. On the 2d of November, they marched from Corinth, and proceeding by way of Chewalla and Coldwater, encamped on the 5th at Grand Junction, Miss.

Participating in the general southward movement of the army, they left this place on the 28th, encamping on the 5th of December, at Abbeville, Miss. Here they lay until the 18th, when they left this place, and proceeding by way of Oxford, reached Yocoma, forty-eight miles south of Holly Springs, on the Mississippi Central railroad, next day. The destruction of our supplies at Holly Springs on the 20th, together with the enemy's threatened occupation of our lines of communication, rendered a retrograde movement imperative. Accordingly, they were put in motion to the northward next day. Subsisting for two weeks on half rations, they marched by way of Holly Springs. Abbeville 296] and Coldwater, encamping on the 30th of December, at Moscow, Tenn., on the Memphis and Charleston railroad. On the 10th of January, 1863, they took up the line of march for Memphis, whence they embarked on the 18th for Young's Point, La., arriving on the 25th. They re-embarked on the 9th of February, and proceeding up the river, went into camp next day at Lake Providence, La., where they were employed, during the remainder of the month, in excavating the canal at that place. Moving down the river, they encamped on the 20th of April, at Milliken's Bend, La. Here they remained five days. Marching on the 25th, they proceeded by way of Richmond, Smith's Plantation and Perkins' Landing, to Hard Times, where they crossed the Mississippi on the 13th of May, to Grand Gulf, below Vicksburg.

They left Grand Gulf next day, and marching to Raymond, Miss., reported on the 13th to Major General McPherson, at that

place. Moving with the column, they took part next day in the battle of Jackson,¹ driving the enemy three-fourths of a mile, and losing twenty-one men in killed and wounded, and encamped for the night in the city. On the 15th, they were on the march towards Vicksburg, taking part next day in the battle of Champion's Hill², in which they sustained a loss of one killed and five wounded. The enemy in his retreat having destroyed the bridge across Big Black River, fatigue parties were at once set to work on the 17th to rebuild it. The bridge was completed next day, and on the 20th they moved towards Vicksburg, and took position in the lines. On the 22d, they were deployed as sharpshooters, to cover the charge which was ordered that day.

On the 26th of May, they joined an expedition sent towards Yazoo City, between the Big Black and Yazoo Rivers,³ to ascertain as to the reported advance of the rebel General Johnston's forces. The expedition having accomplished a thorough reconnaissance of the country, destroyed a number of mills for grinding corn, and captured a large amount of mules and stores, returned to Haines' Bluff on the 31st. They were sent to the front on the 4th of June, and took position in the trenches, before Vicksburg, which they maintained until the surrender of the place on the 4th of July, when they marched inside the works and encamped.

They remained at Vicksburg in the performance of guard duty until the 11th of September, when they embarked, and moving up the river, encamped on the 15th, at Helena, Ark. They again embarked on the 26th, and moved to Memphis, Tenn., where they encamped next day.

The Eighteenth, attached to the First brigade, Third division, Fifteenth army corps, left Memphis, Tenn., on the 6th of October, 1863, proceeding by rail to Corinth, Miss., whence they marched nine miles on the following day and encamped at Glendale on the Memphis and Charleston railroad. From this place they marched on the 17th participating in the movement of General Sherman's forces to the relief of Chattanooga, and proceeding by way of Iuka, arrived on the 23d, at Dickson,

¹ Jackson, Miss., May 14, 1863. 36 Ibid. 749-787. Reports of Col. John B. Sanborn, 36 Ibid. 725-734, 750. Col. Gabriel Bouck, 36 Ibid. 773.

² Champion's Hill, Miss., May 16, 1863, 37 Rebellion Records, 6-128, 10, 157, 164.

³ 38 Ibid. 234, 258.

Ala., where they remained until the movement was resumed on the 29th. They crossed the Tennessee River at Waterloo, Ala., on the 31st, and marching *via* Florence, Fayetteville and Winchester, Tenn., reached Bridgeport, Ala., on the 15th of November. Crossing the Tennessee at this point on the 18th, they marched all night, and encamped on the following day in rear of Chattanooga, Tenn., having marched through northern Mississippi and Alabama and southern Tennessee a distance of upwards of two hundred and fifty miles from Burnsville, Miss.

Participating in the movement of the army of the Cumberland, to which they were now attached, they crossed the Tennessee River at midnight on the 24th, and next morning took part in the attack on Mission Ridge,¹ immediately after which they were ordered forward in pursuit of the retreating enemy, and having marched on the 27th, as far as Graysville, Ga., returned on the following day to camp near Chattanooga. On the 3d of December they marched to Whiteside, Ala., thirteen miles from Chattanooga, on the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad, and thence on the following day to Bridgeport Ala., where they were employed in guard duty, and remained until the 21st. Marching at this date, they moved by way of Larkinsville and Woodville to Huntsville, Ala., where they went into camp on the 25th. The regiment remained at Huntsville, employed in guard, outpost and provost duty, until the 1st of May, 1864, when they marched to Whitesburg, Ala., on the Tennessee River, to which post they had been assigned for guard duty.²

On the 19th of June, they were again in motion, and marching through Brownsboro and Larkinsville, arrived on the 25th at Stevenson, Ala., the junction of the Nashville and Chattanooga with the Memphis and Charleston railroad. After a delay of five days at this place, they moved by rail to Chattanooga, and marching thence on the 6th of July, by way of Dalton, Resaca and Kingston, arrived on the 13th at Allatoona, nearly ninety miles from Chattanooga, and forty miles from Atlanta, on the Western and Atlantic railroad. Companies E, F and I were detached from the regiment, and stationed two miles south of

¹ Missionary Ridge, Nov. 25, 1863. Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign. November 23-27, 1863. 55 Rebellion Records, 1-782. 23, 87. Report of Col. Jesse I. Alexander, 55 Ibid. 645-646. 54 Ibid. 822; 56 Ibid. 565.

² Report of Brig. Gen. John E. Smith, 74 Ibid. 266-267. Report of Capt. William A. Naylor, 75 Ibid. 384-385.

the town to guard the railroad bridge over Allatoona Creek. The remaining seven companies were occupied in camp and garrison duty at Allatoona, until the 22d of August, when they marched, arriving at Chattanooga on the 25th. From this place they were immediately sent into Eastern Tennessee in pursuit of the rebel forces under Wheeler and having marched to Loudon, returned on the 30th to Chattanooga.

They were ordered thence to Cowan, Tenn.,¹ on the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad, from which place detachments were sent out as railroad guards, and stationed at various points, guarding a line twenty-two miles in length, until the 19th of September, when they were relieved and ordered to rejoin their 298th brigade. They arrived at Allatoona on the 22d, and were stationed at that place in the discharge of garrison and guard duty, three companies of the regiment occupying position two miles south, defending the railroad bridge across Allatoona Creek.

At the date of the former report from this office, the Eighteenth Wisconsin was stationed at Allatoona, forty miles from Atlanta, where the Western and Atlantic railroad passes through a gorge in the Allatoona Mountains. Here they participated in the battle of the 5th of October, in which the garrison held the position against the repeated assaults of a greatly superior force of the enemy.²

On the 12th of November, the veterans of the regiment, who had re-enlisted at Huntsville, Ala., in March, 1864, left Allatoona, *en route* to Wisconsin, on veteran furlough, the non-veterans and recruits being temporarily assigned to the Ninety-third Illinois, and subsequently accompanying General Sherman's forces in the march to Savannah.

The Veteran Eighteenth arrived at Madison, Wis., on the 25th of November, and on the 28th the men received furloughs, at the expiration of which, they were directed to report at Camp Washburn, Milwaukee, where they re-assembled on the 28th of December, and were immediately ordered to Nashville, Tenn. They left Milwaukee on the 5th of January, 1865, and upon reaching Nashville, on the 11th, were temporarily assigned to

¹ 78 Rebellion Records, 371, 397, 555.

² Allatoona, Ga., Oct. 5, 1864. Reports of Lt. Col. Charles H. Jackson, 77 Ibid. 751-752. Lt. Col. John E. Tourtellotte, 77 Ibid. 748-9, Brig. Gen. John M. Corse, 77 Ibid. 760-772.

the First Brigade, First provisional division of the Fifteenth army corps.

On the 18th of January, under orders to join the army of General Sherman, they embarked at Nashville and proceeded to Cincinnati, O., from which place they resumed the journey eastward on the 27th, arriving on the 31st at Baltimore, Md. Here they embarked on the 2d of February, and proceeding thence by sea, arrived on the 8th, at Beaufort, N. C. Continuing thence to Newbern, they encamped at the post on the 11th, and remained during the month, and until the latter part of March, when they joined General Sherman's forces at Goldsboro,¹ re-joining their comrades of the First brigade, Third division, Fifteenth army corps, the movements of which to the northward they subsequently accompanied.

Having taken part in the grand review of the 24th of May, at Washington, they moved, in the beginning of June, to Louisville, Ky., where the regiment was mustered out of service, on the 18th of July. They arrived at Madison, Wis., on the 29th of July, 1865, where they were soon afterwards paid and disbanded.

The returns of this regiment on file in this office, are, in some instances, incomplete, so far as they relate to their movements and services, for which reason, I am unable to present a complete record of their operations.

* * * * *

The list of dead, pp. 299-303, is omitted and is published in full in volume 3.

304]

NINETEENTH REGIMENT.

By special authority from the War Department, the organization of the Nineteenth, as an independent regiment, was commenced in December, 1861, regimental rendezvous being established at Camp Utley, Racine. On the 21st of February, all independent organizations as such, were abolished by general orders from the War Department, thus placing the Nineteenth on the same footing with our other volunteer regiments. While yet incomplete, the regiment was ordered to Camp Randall, on

¹ Report of Capt. Jesse M. Lee, 98 Rebellion Records, 334-335. 974 Report of Col. Horace Boughton, 98 Ibid. 991-993, 99 Ibid. 637-638. 100 Ibid. 315, 601, 104 Ibid. 1065.

the 20th of April, 1862, to act as guard to the rebel prisoners, sent to Wisconsin after the fall of Fort Donelson.¹ While at Camp Randall, the regiment was fully organized, under the supervision of Colonel Horace T. Sanders, of Racine; their muster into United States' service being completed on the 30th of April.

Upon the removal of the prisoners to Chicago, they were ordered to the Potomac, and left the state on the 2d of June, arriving at Washington on the 5th.² On the following day, they embarked, proceeding by way of Alexandria, to Hampton, whence they shortly afterward moved to Norfolk, Va., and went into camp. They remained at Norfolk, in the performance of garrison and outpost duty, until the 14th of April, 1863, when they marched to Suffolk. Next day, they moved to Jericho Creek and bivouacked until midnight, when four companies were ordered out seven miles on picket and fatigue duty, the balance of the regiment remaining, for similar duty, on the bank of the Nansemond River, until the 21st, when the regiment was ordered to Fort Dix. On the following day, the regiment was ordered back to shelter tent camp, near General Getty's³ headquarters, whence four companies were ordered to Battery Morris. Three of these companies were ordered back the same evening, leaving one company at Battery Morris, where they remained until the 28th; in rifle pits during the day; and on picket duty during the night, until relieved on the 29th.

At eight in the evening of the 22d, four companies were ordered on fatigue duty, near the new battery, at the mouth of Jericho Creek; the remaining five companies being employed in similar duty near General Getty's headquarters, until the 24th, when the regiment was ordered to Fort McClellan, and held as reserve for a reconnoitring party sent out from that point. At dark, tents were pitched, and two companies sent out on picket, when orders were received to report at headquarters. Having marched all night, they arrived on the morning of the 25th, when tents were pitched, and the regiment placed on duty, remaining until the following day, when they marched to Suffolk, and encamped. Here they were joined on

¹ 116 Rebellion Records. 509, 540, 541, 579-584.

² Report of Maj. Gen. Carl Schurz, 18 *Ibid.* (379-381) 380.

³ 26 *Ibid.* 271, 299, 303, 305, 317, 359, 377, 625, 735, 1093.

the 29th, by the company which had been detached at Battery Morris.

Leaving Suffolk, on the evening of the 17th of June, they marched to Norfolk, where the regiment embarked, and proceed-
305] ing to Yorktown, encamped next day, about half a mile from the fortifications at that place. Again embarking on the 25th, they ascended that river to West Point. The pier at this place having been burned, a portion of the regiment landed, and after laboring until dark, had so far repaired the pier as to admit of landing troops and stores, when the whole force landed; the Nineteenth encamping in the timber, one and a half miles from the town of West Point. They left this place on the 8th of July, proceeding down the river to Yorktown, where they landed and went into camp. On the 12th, they moved inside the fortifications and remained doing garrison duty, until about the middle of August, when they moved to Newport News, Va.

Having been relieved from duty at Newport News, Va., the regiment embarked at that place on the 8th of October, 1863, and arrived on the 11th at Newberne, N. C.,¹ on the Atlantic and North Carolina railroad. Under the direction of General Palmer, commanding the defences, the regiment was assigned to outpost and picket duty: company A being detached and stationed at Evans' Mills, eight miles from Newberne, a fortified outpost, consisting of a small earthwork and block-house, defended by one fieldpiece: company B at Brier Creek, two miles from Newberne, with two fieldpieces, and company F at Havelock Station, twenty miles from Newberne, with one fieldpiece. The balance of the regiment was placed in barracks on the south side of Trent River, half a mile from the town, Lieutenant Colonel Strong taking command of the defences on that side of the river.²

On the 1st of February, 1864, Newberne was attacked by the enemy in force. The assault on the south was repulsed by the forces under Colonel Strong, consisting of that portion of the regiment stationed there, assisted by a battery of artillery, and Captain York's command at Brier Creek. Company A was attacked on the following day at Evans' Mills, by the enemy, in

¹ Newberne, N. C., expedition against, Jan. 28 Feb. 10, 1864. 60 Rebellion Records, 47-103. 49 Ibid. 143, 277, 352, 621.

² Organization of troops, Department of Va. and N. C., Jan. 31, 1864. 60 Ibid. 482, 484-5, 577, 825, 933, 1054.

greatly superior numbers, but held their position until reinforced, when the rebels abandoned the attack.

The posts at Evans' Mills and Havelock Station having been outflanked by the rebels, our small force at those places was withdrawn on the 3d, and next day Captain Tator's command reoccupied Evans' Mills, company F remaining with the regiment until the 6th, when they were ordered to Fort Spinola, and took charge of the heavy guns. On the 20th, company E was ordered to Fort Gaston, for the performance of similar duty, remaining until relieved by company H on the 28th of March.

Six companies of the Nineteenth left Newberne on the 19th of April, under orders to reinforce the garrison of Plymouth, N. C., then severely pressed by the enemy, but were unable to reach that place before its surrender, and after a short time spent upon Roanoke Island, in anticipation of an attack, returned on the 24th, to camp. Two days afterwards, [April 26], the regiment left Newberne, under orders to report at Yorktown, Va., 306] where they landed on the 28th, and were assigned to the Third brigade, First division, Eighteenth army corps. Colonel Sanders being placed in command of the brigade, Lieutenant Colonel Strong took charge of the regiment. On the 4th of May, they again embarked, and proceeding up the James River, landed next day at Bermuda Hundred, whence they marched on the 6th to Point of Rocks, at which place they were employed in building entrenchments until the 9th, when they took the advance in the movement to Walthall Junction and Swift Creek. Our forces succeeded next day in obtaining possession of the Richmond and Petersburg railroad near this point, and having destroyed three miles of track, returned in the evening to camp.

On the 12th, the right wing of the regiment, companies A, C, D, I and F, participated in the movement upon Fort Darling.¹ This portion of the regiment took the advance as skirmishers, covering the Third brigade, and lay in skirmish line during the night. Early next morning our lines were advanced, six men of the Nineteenth being wounded, while charging on a brick house, protecting a point in the rebel line, and occupied by

¹ From the Rapidan to the James, May 4—June 12, 1864. 67 *Rebellion Records*, 96-1101, 118. 68 *Ibid.* 17. Report of Col. Horace T. Sanders, 68 *Ibid.* 141-142, 2. 69 *Ibid.* 236, 521.

sharpshooters. During the night they occupied the advance line. On the 14th they accompanied the general advance of our troops, by which the first line of the enemy's works was carried, losing five of their number wounded, after which they were ordered to occupy a road in the rear of Fort Jackson, at which place they were joined on the following day by the left wing of the regiment, which had meanwhile been engaged in picket duty.

The enemy, on the 16th, having massed a heavy force in our front, while concealed by a dense fog, commenced a furious assault upon our advance line, forcing it back until supported by the main body. The Nineteenth fell back nearly a mile and a half, and took position, from which they were ordered in the afternoon to drive the enemy's skirmishers from a wood in their front, in the performance of which they lost twenty-five men killed and wounded. In the evening, they returned to entrenched camp at Point of Rocks, where companies B, C and I were detached for duty at General Butler's headquarters, the balance of the regiment remaining on picket duty, until the 17th of June, when they took part in General Turner's raid¹ on the Petersburg and Richmond railroad, and having destroyed three miles of track, returned to camp, having marched twelve miles.

On the 20th of June, the regiment was transferred to the Second brigade of the Second division, and subsequently accompanied the advance of General Grant's army upon Petersburg, occupying a position in the trenches before that place until the 30th, when they acted as a portion of the support of the Ninth corps, in the celebrated assault upon the enemy's works, after which they resumed the performance of siege and fatigue duty in the trenches, near Newmarket Race Course.²

307] On the 13th of August, the re-enlisted men of the regiment, two hundred and fifty in number, were relieved from duty at the front, and left their entrenchments on veteran furlough, arriving on the 22d at Madison, Wisconsin, whence the soldiers dispersed to their homes in various parts of the state.

The veteran portion of the Nineteenth, on the expiration of their veteran furlough, again left the state on the 7th of October, 1864, and disembarked on the 12th at Aiken's Landing,

¹ Report of Brig. Gen. John W. Turner, 81 *Ibid.* 111: 225, 555.

² The Richmond Campaign, June 13—July 31, 1864, 80 *Ibid.* 1—813, 236, 266,

on the James River, from which point they marched to camp on Chapin's farm, in front of Richmond, taking position in the Third brigade, First division on the Eighteenth army corps, and resuming the performance of picket and fatigue duty in the trenches.

On the 27th of October, they participated with the First division in the disastrous engagement at Fair Oaks.¹ The division, about noon, arrived on the right of our lines, when they advanced about one mile beyond the old Fair Oaks battle field, deployed to the left of the highway, and advanced through a pine copse, where they engaged the enemy's skirmish line. They then advanced in line, on the double-quick, driving the enemy across a plowed field on an ascending plane, until arriving within one-eighth of a mile of a rebel fort. The forward movement was kept up until they had attained a position close under the walls of the fort, where they were assailed with an enfilading fire from right and left, simultaneously with the direct fire from the fort in front.

In this position, unable to advance or retire, and exposed to a very severe fire, the troops were kept for about three hours, when from lack of support, they were obliged to withdraw, leaving on the field out of less than two hundred men engaged, seven officers and one hundred and thirty-six enlisted men, most of whom were wounded and captured by the enemy.

After the battle, the Nineteenth, numbering about eighty men, returned to camp at Chapin's farm, where they were soon afterwards joined by the non-veteran portion of the regiment, which for upwards of two months had been employed in provost duty at Norfolk, Va. At the consolidation of the Tenth and Eighteenth corps, the regiment, on the 5th of December, was transferred to the First brigade, Third division of the Twenty-fourth army corps, with which they were thenceforth identified.²

From this time, the regiment was employed in picket duty on our lines in front of Richmond, until the 3d of April, 1865, when the regiment finally broke camp at Chapin's farm, at three in the morning, and moved forward with the division, under orders to assault the enemy's works in their front. The

¹ Fair Oaks, Va., Oct. 27-28, 1864. The Richmond Campaign, August 1—December 31, 1864. 87 Rebellion Records, 1-955, 151. Report of Col. Harrison S. Fairchild, 87 Ibid. 812-813.

² 89 Ibid. 818, 1125, 95 Ibid. 578. 97 Ibid. 1036.

rebels having evacuated the city, the regiment entered Richmond without opposition at eight o'clock, and immediately planted the regimental colors upon the City Hall. The Nineteenth was appointed city provost guard, in the discharge of which duty they were employed until the 25th of April, when they marched 308] to Broad Rock Run, three miles south of Manchester. They left camp at this place on the 28th of April, under orders to proceed to Fredericksburg, Va., at which place they arrived and were assigned to provost duty, on the 2d of May.

From Fredericksburg, they were transferred on the 24th of July, to Warrenton, on the Orange and Alexandria railroad, where they were employed in similar duty until the 4th of August, at which date they moved to Richmond, Va. Here they were mustered out on the 9th of August, and on the same day set out for home, under orders to report to the chief mustering officer of Wisconsin.

The regiment arrived at Madison, Wisconsin, on the 15th, and the men having received their final payment and discharge, were formally disbanded on the 27th of August, 1865.

* * * * *

The list of dead, pp. 309-312, is omitted and is published in full in volume 3.

313]

TWENTIETH REGIMENT.

The members of the Twentieth regiment, recruited during the months of June and July, 1862, were sent forward in squads to Camp Randall, where the regimental organization was perfected under the direction of Colonel Bertine Pinkney, of Rosendale. They were mustered into the United States' service by companies, at various dates, the muster being completed on the 23d of August.

The regiment left the state for field service, on the 30th of August, arriving on the following day at St. Louis, Mo., where they remained in Benton Barracks until the 6th of September, at which date they moved by rail, to Rolla, the terminus of the southwest branch of the Pacific railroad. At this place they joined General Herron's brigade, and remained in camp until the 16th, when they marched, proceeding one hundred and thirty-five miles, by way of Waynesville and Lebanon, to Springfield, Mo., where they arrived on the 23d and encamped. On

the 11th of October, march was resumed, the regiment moving to Cassville, where they arrived on the 14th, and remained three days, during which time, Colonel Pinkney being placed in command of the brigade, Lieutenant Colonel Bertram took charge of the regiment.

Leaving Cassville on the 17th, they proceeded, by way of Sugar Creek, Ark. to attack the rebel camp at Cross Hollows, Ark. The enemy retreated on their approach, and our troops occupied the place, without opposition, on the 24th. They left Cross Hollows on the 4th of November, marching northward, to Wilson's Creek, twelve miles south of Springfield, Mo., at which place they went into camp, remaining until the 3d of December, when they accompanied the movement of General Herron's forces to effect a junction with General Blunt, then holding the enemy in check, at Cane Hill, Ark.¹

Proceeding by forced march, over a rough and difficult country, passing through Cassville and Elkhorn, they arrived in the vicinity of Fayetteville, Ark., on the 6th of December, and took part in the battle of Prairie Grove² on the following day. Coming up on the double quick, they joined General Blunt's forces on the battle field, the Twentieth taking position in the front line, supporting a battery of artillery. Shortly afterwards, the enemy attempting to place a battery in position on their front, the Twentieth was ordered to charge the battery. This was done, in gallant style, under the leadership of Major Starr. After taking the battery, the regiment advanced, under a heavy fire, to the brow of a hill, where they met a heavy force of the enemy's infantry, (some four or five regiments,) advancing, which poured a heavy fire on the regiment, obliging them to fall back, which they did in good order, destroying what they could, while falling back, of the battery captured before. They retired across an open field to a fence, where they reformed and remained 314] until the firing ceased for the day.* The list of casualties shows a loss in this battle of fifty-one killed, one hundred and fifty wounded, and eight missing.

After the battle, they remained in camp at Prairie Grove,

¹ 19 Rebellion Records, 809, 33 Ibid. 130.

² Prairie Grove, Ark., Dec. 7, 1862. 32 Ibid. 67-158. 85. Report of Brig. Gen. James G. Blunt, 32 Ibid. 67-70. Brig. Gen. Francis J. Herron, 32 Ibid. 100-108. Lt. Col. Henry Bertram, 32 Ibid. 127-128.

*Official report.

until the 27th of December, when they marched, accompanying a large body of troops, who were ordered to make a reconnoissance in force to Van Buren, on the Arkansas River. The enemy withdrew on their approach, and the expedition returned to camp on the afternoon of the 31st, having marched one hundred and twenty miles within five days.

Shortly afterwards, they marched into Missouri, where the balance of the winter was spent, the regiment moving from place to place in the southwestern part of the state, and on the 31st of March, 1863, going into camp at Lake Springs, near Rolla, where they remained until the 3d of June, at which date they marched twelve miles to Rolla, proceeding thence by rail to St. Louis. Arriving at St. Louis on the following morning, they embarked at that place, descending the Mississippi to Young's Point, La., where they landed on the 10th, and took position in the trenches before Vicksburg, in the left of the investing forces.¹

On the 5th of July, after the surrender of the city, they encamped within the fortifications, remaining until the 12th, when they embarked, under orders to reinforce General Banks at Port Hudson. Before leaving, however, information was received of the surrender of that place, and the regiment was ordered to accompany an expedition up the Yazoo River. Arriving within three miles of Yazoo City² on the 13th, skirmishers were disembarked and sent forward; companies G and K, of the Twentieth, proceeding up the right bank of the river. After the exchange of a few shots, our troops took possession of the place. The Twentieth was dispatched in pursuit of the retiring enemy, and, having captured a number of prisoners, returned to Yazoo City on the following day, when Captain Vandagriff was appointed provost marshal, the regiment acting as provost guard. The whole expedition returned to Vicksburg on the 21st, and after a delay of two days at that point, again embarked for Port Hudson, where they went into camp on the 25th.

About the middle of August, they left Port Hudson, and proceeding down the river, went into camp at Carrollton, La., near

¹ Siege of Vicksburg, Miss., Siege of, May 19—July 4, 1863, 37 *Rebellion Records* 146-424, 158. Reports of Major Gen. Francis J. Herron, 37 *Ibid.* 318-319, Col. Henry Bertram, 37 *Ibid.* 322.

² Yazoo City, Miss., Expedition, July 12-21, 1863; 37 *Ibid.* 667-673. Report of Maj. Gen. Francis J. Herron, 37 *Ibid.* 317-319.

New Orleans. On the 5th of September, accompanying an expedition up the Mississippi, they embarked at Carrollton, moved up the river to Morganza, La.,¹ where the Second brigade, to which they were attached, landed on the following day, and immediately moved forward on the Simmsport road. Arriving at ten in the evening, on the bank of the Atchafalaya River, the enemy suddenly opened fire on them from an ambuscade, and the brigade fell back in the darkness seven miles to Grossetete Bayou, and returned on the 7th to Morganza.

315] The Twentieth moved on the 11th of October, 1863, from Morganza to Carrollton, La., where they were occupied in preparations for the winter campaign until the 23d, when orders were received to embark. Accompanying the Texas expedition,² they left New Orleans on the 26th, crossed the bar at the mouth of the Mississippi on the following day, and after a stormy voyage, arrived on the 1st of November at Brazos Santiago. The attempt to land on the 3d at the mouth of the Rio Grande was unsuccessful, and disembarking next day near Brazos Santiago, they encamped on the 9th at Brownsville, on the Rio Grande, nearly opposite Matamoras, in Mexico. Here they were employed in the performance of garrison, fatigue and picket duty at Fort Brown.

On the 12th of January, 1864, they crossed the river at Matamoras,³ under command of Colonel Bertram, who was ordered to protect the United States consul, and assist in the removal of property belonging to our citizens. They returned on the 14th⁴ to Fort Brown where they remained until the evacuation of Brownsville by our forces on the 28th of July. They embarked at Brazos Santiago on the 1st of August, and landed on the 5th at Carrollton, La., where camp was established on the following day.

They again embarked on the 7th, forming a portion of the land forces, which accompanied Admiral Farragut's celebrated expedition against the forts commanding the mouth of Mobile harbor, and landed on the 10th on Mobile Point.⁵ The land

¹ Morganza, La., 41 *Rebellion Records*, 328, 398.

² The Rio Grande Expedition, Oct. 27—Dec. 2, 1863. 41 *Ibid.* 395—447.

³ Affair at Matamoras, Mexico, January 12—13, 1864, 61 *Ibid.* 81—84, 82.

⁴ Report of Maj. Gen. Francis J. Herron, 62 *Ibid.* 295—298. 64 *Ibid.* 611.

⁵ 77 *Ibid.* 422. 78 *Ibid.* 234. 84 *Ibid.* 592, 848, 969.

forces, under command of Brevet Brigadier General Bailey of the Fourth Wisconsin, immediately moved to the rear of Fort Morgan, and commenced the investment of the place. They were constantly occupied in picket and fatigue duties in the trenches, until the surrender of the fort on the 23d, when the Twentieth Wisconsin, with an Iowa regiment, received the garrison as prisoners of war.¹ For sanitary reasons, camp was removed on the 1st of September to the southwestern extremity of Mobile Point.

The Twentieth Wisconsin, on the 1st of October, 1864, was encamped at Navy Cove, Mobile Point, Ala.

On the 15th of October, Colonel Bertram having been assigned to the command of the District of South Alabama, the command of the regiment devolved upon Lieutenant Colonel Starr, under whose direction the regiment was employed in picket, guard and fatigue duty, on Mobile Point, until the 14th of December. At this date, accompanying an expedition of considerable force, under the command of Colonel Bertram, they embarked on transports, and proceeded to the mouth of the Pascagoula River, landed on the following day at East Pascagoula, in Jackson County, Miss. Moving thence six miles in an easterly direction, on the Mobile road, they bivouacked for the night. On the 16th, they moved forward nine miles, to Franklin Creek, near which on the following day they took part in a skirmish with a reconnoitering party of rebel cavalry, who were driven from the field, the Twentieth, which had the advance of the column, losing one man wounded.

316] A large quantity of lumber having been discovered at Good's Mill, on Franklin Creek, near the confluence of that stream with the Escatauba or Dog River, company A of the regiment was ordered to that place, for fatigue duty in rafting the lumber. On the 21st of December, the balance of the regiment moved to this point, where they were employed in similar duty until the 25th, when the work of rafting the lumber having been completed, the regiment embarked on the raft and swung into the stream, charged with the duty of taking eight hundred thousand feet of pine and cypress lumber, with a quantity of cotton and rosin, through the enemy's country a distance of thirty miles, to the Gulf of Mexico.

¹ The Mobile Campaign, March 17—May 4, 1865, 103 Rebellion Records, 87-322, 106, 111; Reports Col. Henry Bertram, 103 Ibid. 206-207.

“It was at first designed to ship the captured lumber down the river boats, but this being found impracticable, I detached the Twentieth Wisconsin, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Starr, and assigned to them the work of rafting it. Great credit is due the officers and men of that regiment for the successful manner in which this was accomplished. The regiment embarked on their rafts December 24th, and reached Griffins’ Mill without accident or loss, taking with them eight hundred thousand feet of matched and planed lumber. At Griffin’s Mill they captured and rafted another large amount, making in all about one million five hundred thousand feet rafted and send down the river.”*

On the 26th of December, the regiment landed and encamped at Griffins’ Mill, Miss., on the Pascagoula River. Here they were employed in picket and fatigue duty, until the 13th of January, 1865, when they marched down the bank of the river at Williams’ Mills, about two and a half miles from East Pascagoula, at which place they were employed in similar duty. On the 31st of January, at the evacuation of East Pascagoula by our forces, they marched to that place, where they covered the embarkation of the troops, and embarking late in the evening, proceeded by steamer to their old camp, at Navy Cove, on Mobile Point, where they landed and encamped on the evening of the 1st of February, resuming the performance of picket, garrison and heavy fatigue duty.

Accompanying the First brigade, Colonel Bertram commanding, the Second division, Thirteenth army corps, to which the regiment had been assigned upon the organization of the forces destined for the reduction of the fortifications defending Mobile, the Twentieth Wisconsin, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Starr, moved camp on the 8th of March, from Navy Cove to a point three miles farther east on the peninsula, remaining until the 13th, when they left camp, participating with the Twenty-third Iowa, in a scouting party, ten miles to the eastward, from which they returned on the following day.

317] In the general movement of the forces, under command of Major General Canby,¹ they broke camp on Mobile Point on the 17th of March, and marching over very bad roads a distance

*Official report of Colonel Henry Bertram, commanding District of South Alabama.

¹ 103 Rebellion Records, 577, 594, 928.

of about eight miles a day, they crossed Fish River on pontoons, on the 22d and arrived on the 25th at Montrose, on Mobile Bay.

"During this march the First brigade had the ordnance, and a vast amount of hard labor to perform. The roads were almost impassable; the artillery and wagons were hauled by the men for miles, besides which the brigade performed a great amount of pioneer work, bridging creeks and making corduroy roads."*

On the 26th of March, they moved forward six miles on the Bay road, encamping for the night within two and a half miles of the rebel works, the next day the First brigade advanced under a severe fire and occupied position on the extreme left of the line of investment, drawn around Spanish Fort, a large rebel earthwork situated about five miles south of Blakely. From this time they were constantly employed in picket and fatigue duty, and urging the attack upon that rebel stronghold, until the morning of the 9th of April, when they marched into, and took possession of Spanish Fort, which the enemy had evacuated during the previous night. Here they were employed in collecting the stores, ammunition and artillery abandoned by the enemy, until the 21st of April, when they marched five miles in a northerly direction to Blakley, where camp was established. On the 6th of May, they descended the river and crossed the bay to Mobile, going into camp four miles from the city on the Shell road, where the regiment remained until ordered to Texas.

On the 22d of June companies A, B, D, F, G and I, under command of Captain Gillett, embarked at Mobile, and on the 25th reached Galveston, Texas,¹ where they were joined on the 28th of June by the balance of the regiment, which left Mobile on the 25th. While stationed at Galveston the regiment was employed in garrison and guard duty until the 14th of July, when the Twentieth Wisconsin was mustered out of service.

Commencing the journey homeward, they embarked at Galveston, at four on the morning of the 17th of July, and arrived at New Orleans, La., on the afternoon of the 19th. They left New Orleans at noon next day, on transports; the left wing, under command of Colonel Bertram, the right wing under command of Captain Gillet, and ascending the Mississippi River, Colonel

*Extract from official report of Lieutenant Colonel Starr.

¹ 102 Rebellion Records, 261.

Bertram's command arrived at Cairo, Ill., at eight on the morning of the 28th, the balance of the regiment arriving at noon on the same day.

The regiment left Cairo at four in the afternoon, and proceeding by rail *via* Freeport and Beloit, they reached Madison, Wis., on Sunday, the 30th of July. Here, on the 9th of August, 1865, the regiment was paid off and disbanded.

* * * * *

The list of dead, pp. 318-323 is omitted and is published in full in volume 3.

324]

TWENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

The several companies composing the Twenty-first Wisconsin, recruited under the supervision of Colonel Benjamin J. Sweet, previously of the Sixth Infantry, were ordered to rendezvous at Camp Bragg, Oshkosh, on the 1st of September, 1862.

The Twenty-first was mustered into the United States' service on the 5th of September, and on the 11th, left the state for active service, under orders to report at Cincinnati, Ohio, at that time threatened by the advance of the rebel forces under command of General Kirby Smith. On arriving at Cincinnati, they were ordered to position near Covington, Ky., on the opposite bank of the Ohio, where for the first time, they were furnished with arms.

On account of the pressing need for their services, the regiment had been allowed to remain at the original rendezvous in Wisconsin, but ten days after the arrival of the companies in camp, which time was fully occupied in completing the necessary muster-rolls and other regimental papers, and was hurried to the front without an opportunity to draw the necessary camp equipment.

Having remained four days at Covington, they were ordered to report at Louisville, Ky., to Brigadier General P. H. Sheridan, by whom they were assigned to duty in building and guarding fortifications. Upon the arrival of General Buell's army in his movement northward from Tennessee, the Twenty-first was assigned to the Twenty-eighth brigade,¹ subsequent to which time

¹ Perryville, Ky., battle, Oct. 8, 1862. 22 Rebellion Records 1021-1161. Reports of Col. John C. Starkweather, 22 Ibid. 1155-6; Brig. Gen. Lovell H. Rousseau, 22 Ibid. 1044-1049. 23 Ibid. 592. 30 Ibid. 304.

their history was identified with that of the First Wisconsin,¹ until the opening of the Atlanta campaign, under General Sherman, in the spring of 1864.²

Early in May, 1864, the regiment, which had previously been stationed on the summit of Lookout Mountain,³ was transferred to the First brigade, First division of the Fourteenth army corps, which they joined at Graysville, Ga. On the 3d of May, participating in the movements of the army preparatory to resuming active operations, they marched with the division, to Ringgold, Ga., twenty-two miles south of Chattanooga, where they remained in camp, until the 7th, at which date commenced the grand forward movement of the army of the Cumberland, in the direction of Atlanta. On the following day, they occupied position in front of the enemy at Buzzard Roost, and the 9th was occupied in a reconnoissance to the south of the gap, along the base of a ridge, on the crest of which the enemy's skirmishers were posted.

They remained in this vicinity, exposed to occasional fire from the enemy, until the 12th, when they removed southward, and passing through Snake Creek Gap, took position on the 14th of May, before the rebel entrenchments at Resaca, on the Western and Atlantic railroad, fifty-six miles from Chattanooga. At this place the brigade, formed in two lines, with the Twenty-first Wisconsin in front, advanced at ten in the morning across an open field, to assault the enemy's works, but being unsupported, were unable to gain the entrenchments, and established themselves in position close to the enemy, from which a spirited fire was kept up until the troops were relieved in the evening. The loss of the Twenty-first in this charge was nine killed and thirty-eight wounded; the First, being held in reserve, lost five men wounded.⁴

The rebels having evacuated Resaca during the night of the 15th of May, our troops took possession of the town on the following day, remaining until the 17th, when the march was resumed, and crossing the Coosa River, the troops proceeded by way of Alpine to Kingston, five miles south of which place they

¹ Stone's River Campaign, Dec. 31, 1862—Jan. 2, 1863. 29 *Ibid.* 166-979. Report of Col. Henry A. Hambright, 34 *Ibid.* 438-440.

² Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23-27, 1863. 55 *Ibid.* 1-782. 57 *Ibid.* 29.

³ 58 *Ibid.* 288; 59 *Ibid.* 553.

⁴ The Atlanta Campaign, May 1—Sept. 8, 1864, 72, 73, 74 Rebellion Records.

bivouacked on the 19th, and remained four days, marching on the 23d down the valley of the Etowah River to Island Ford, where they crossed the stream, and encamped eleven miles from the ford.

During the next three days, they moved in the rear of the Fourth corps, advancing under almost incessant skirmish firing, about fifteen miles, and on the 27th, occupied position on the left of the Fourth corps, on Pumpkin Vine Creek, near Dallas. On the 28th, they advanced, driving the rebel skirmishers from a strong position on a timbered ridge, where a new line was established, with skirmishers two hundred yards in advance, the opposing pickets occupying the same crest within twenty-five yards of each other. On the 30th, that part of the line in which the Twenty-first was stationed, was attacked by a part of Hood's corps, which advanced from the rebel works in line of battle. After a severe engagement, the enemy fell back, leaving his dead and wounded on the field. This regiment was relieved from the front on the 2d of June, and placed in reserve, having sustained a loss, during the preceding six days, of four killed and twenty-eight wounded. The First had also lost four killed and twenty-one wounded.

On the 6th of June, they moved to position within three miles of Ackworth, where they remained, changing position from day to day and always in line of battle, until the 17th, when they took part in a severe skirmish of the picket lines near Big Shanty. On the following day, the skirmish line of the brigade charged upon the enemy's rifle pits, driving his skirmishers to the main line and capturing several prisoners. The enemy having farther retreated on the following day, our troops, on the 19th, moved forward, and occupied position in front of the enemy at Kenesaw Mountain, two miles from Marietta, and about twenty miles from Atlanta. Here they were constantly exposed to a severe fire of artillery and musketry, and with frequent changes of position on the line of attack, remained until the 3d of July, when the rebels having evacuated their entrenchments, they marched through Marietta in pursuit. On the following day, our line was advanced to a point four miles south of Marietta. The Twenty-first, deployed as skirmishers, 326] led the column, engaging the enemy's skirmishers, compelling them to retire.

On the 5th, having advanced a short distance with the main column, the Twenty-first and Tenth Wisconsin were sent to effect a reconnoissance on a road leading to the right from that on which the main column was moving. With fifty men of the Tenth thrown out as skirmishers, the detachment moved forward two miles upon what proved to be the principal road to Atlanta. The rebel entrenchments were discovered near the Chattahoochee River, behind which the enemy was posted in force. Here the detachment halted, and was relieved at three in the afternoon by the arrival of the division, when the Twenty-first rejoined the brigade, having killed two of the enemy's skirmishers, and taken two prisoners.

Position was again taken at this place, in front of the enemy's works, and the troops were constantly employed in skirmishing and fatigue duty, until the 17th of July, when they crossed the Chattahoochee in the rear of the retreating rebels, who had abandoned their works on the day previous, and retired to a strong position in front of Atlanta, against which our troops again advanced to the attack. Approaching slowly from point to point, the troops were continually occupied in skirmish and fatigue duty until the 20th, when the enemy furiously assaulted our line at Peach Tree Creek, overpowering and forcing back an Illinois regiment, which was posted some distance in advance of the main line. At this point, the Twenty-first on the right and the Tenth Wisconsin on the left, charged with a loud shout upon the enemy, who fled in confusion, leaving his dead and wounded on the field.

On the 22d, the line was advanced towards Atlanta, the regiment occupying position within three miles of the city. From this time forward, they were constantly employed in fatigue and skirmish duty, during the gradual advance of our troops against the enemy's position, until the 7th of August, when the Twenty-first charged upon the enemy's skirmishers, forcing them back to the main line, and capturing twelve prisoners, including a captain. In this affair the regiment lost thirteen wounded. They were thenceforward employed in siege and fatigue duty, until the 26th, when they left the trenches, and participating in the movement around the enemy's left, marched by a circuitous route to the Atlanta and West Point railroad,¹ which

¹ Report of Bvt. Maj. Gen. Jeff. C. Davis, 76 Rebellion Records 701. 78 Ibid. 546. 79 Ibid. 557.

they reached on the 28th, eleven miles southwest of Atlanta. On the following day, the Twenty-first deployed as skirmishers, advanced towards Atlanta, forcing the enemy's cavalry back a distance of two miles, the troops in their rear meanwhile destroying the railroad as they advanced. Having completed the destruction of the railroad, they marched, on the 30th, in a southeasterly direction towards Jonesboro, in the vicinity of which the brigade arrived on the 1st of September, having been detained on the march in consequence of orders to escort the army train.

327] In the battle at this place, the First regiment, which had been engaged during the night in destroying the railroad track, rejoined the division, taking position in the second line. A portion of the first line having failed to respond to the order to move forward, this regiment, led by Major Green, rapidly advanced under a severe fire, drove the rebels from the brigade front, and held this position until darkness terminated the action.

The Twenty-first subsequently lay in line of battle at Jonesboro, until the movement towards Atlanta commenced on the 6th, when the brigade, acting as rear guard, was attacked by the enemy. The attacking force was kept at a respectful distance, and during the action the brigade fell back in line two miles, with a loss to the Twenty-first, of one man wounded. Continuing the march without further interruption, the brigade went into camp on the 8th, at Atlanta.

On the 1st of October, 1864, the Twenty-first, attached to the First brigade, First division of the Fourteenth army corps, was in camp at Atlanta, Ga.

In the pursuit of the rebel General Hood, in his attempt to cut General Sherman's communications with Chattanooga, the regiment, under the command of Major Walker, accompanied the movement of the Fourteenth corps. During this campaign, the marching was unprecedented for swiftness, and for the length of time spent each day on foot. Much of the route passed over in the preceding summer was retraced, and at Kennesaw, the positions of the two armies were just the reverse of those occupied in the preceding campaign.

The regiment, on the 1st of November, was at Kingston, Ga., where Colonel Hobart was placed in command of the brigade,

Lieutenant Colonel Fitch assuming command of the regiment. They left Kingston on the 12th, and on the 14th of November, re-entered Atlanta, from which place, on the following day, they set out on the march to Savannah.¹ They crossed the Oconee River on the 17th, near Covington, and passing through Milledgeville on the 24th, struck the Savannah River on the 6th of December, fifty miles from its mouth. From the 11th of December, when they arrived within four miles of Savannah, they took part in the operations before the place, until the 21st, when they entered the city.

On the 20th of January, 1865, they left Savannah as a part of the Fourteenth corps, and encamped seven miles from the city, on the right bank of the Savannah River. At this point, they were detained several days by heavy rains, which rendered the roads for a time impassable, and resuming the march on the 25th, they moved forward to Sisters' Ferry, on the Savannah River. Crossing the river at this point on the 14th of February, their line of march was directed by way of Robertsville and Barnwell, towards Augusta, S. C., thirty-four miles from which place, on the 12th of February, they struck the Augusta and Charleston railroad, at White Pond Station.

Destroying the railroad at this point, they moved by way of Lexington, in the direction of Columbia, the capital of the state, near which place, they turned to the left, and crossing the Saluda River, on the night of the 16th and Broad River on the 19th, they entered Winnsboro, thirty-three miles north of Columbia, on the Charlotte and South Carolina railroad, on the 21st of February. The next day was occupied in the destruction of the railroad a distance of seventeen miles northward to Blackstock Station; and resuming the eastward march on the 23d, they crossed the Wateree River on the 28th, and encamped at Rocky Mount, S. C.²

On the 1st of March, they were again in motion, and crossing the Great Pedee River, seven miles above Cheraw, S. C., they arrived on the 11th at Fayetteville, N. C. Crossing Cape Fear

¹ The Savannah Campaign, Nov. 15—Dec. 21, 1864, 92 Rebellion Records, 1-448. Report of Col. Harrison C. Hobart, 92 Ibid. 169-170.

² Campaign of the Carolinas, June 1—April 26, 1865, 98 Rebellion Records, 1-1135. Report of Bvt. Brig. Gen. Harrison C. Hobart, 93 Ibid. 451-454.

Report of Col. Harrison C. Hobart, 109 Ibid. 83-85.

River at this point on the 13th, they participated on the 16th in the battle at Averysboro, and on the 19th in the battle of Bentonville, in which engagements the Twenty-first sustained a loss of three killed, twenty-five wounded, and two missing.

They crossed the Neuse River on the 23d of March, near Goldsboro, at which place they arrived on the afternoon of the same day, and remained in camp until the 10th of April, when they again took up the line of march, and proceeding by way of Smithfield, arrived on the morning of the 13th at Raleigh, the capital of the state, the regiment leading the advance of the army. Their brigade, being the first to enter the city, was assigned to temporary provost duty, from which they were relieved on the following day, and resuming the forward movement, they rejoined the division on the 16th, at White Oak Creek, N. C.

On the 21st of April, the regiment was detached from the brigade as guard to Avent's Ferry, on Cape Fear River, near Haywood, and on the 28th, having rejoined the division, they set out towards Raleigh, and encamped on the 30th at Morrisville, thirteen miles west of Raleigh, on the North Carolina railroad.

Resuming the march homeward from Morrisville, on the 1st of May, they entered Virginia next day, and arrived on the 8th at Richmond, having accomplished a distance of one hundred and eighty-five miles, within six days. Marching from Richmond on the 11th, they proceeded by way of the Wilderness and Bull Run battlefields, arriving on the 20th at Washington, where they took part in the grand review of the 24th of May.

They remained in camp near the national capital until the 8th of June, when the regiment was mustered out of service. They set out for home, and moving by rail via Detroit and Grand Haven, they arrived on the 10th at Milwaukee, where the Twenty-first Wisconsin was paid and disbanded on the 17th of June, 1865.

* * * * *

The list of dead, pp. 329-335 is omitted, and is published in full in volume 3.

336]

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

The companies composing the Twenty-second regiment, recruited almost entirely in the counties of Rock, Racine, Green and Walworth, were ordered into camp on the 25th of August, 1862. The regimental organization was effected under the superintendence of Colonel William L. Utley, of Racine, at Camp Utley, Racine, during the latter part of the month, and the regiment was mustered into United States' service on the 2d of September. But a short time was allowed them in camp. They left Racine on the 16th, and traveling by rail, reached Cincinnati on the 18th, having been ordered to that place in anticipation of the threatening movements of the rebel forces under General Kirby Smith.

On the 22d, they crossed the Ohio River on the pontoon bridge, and marching into Kentucky, encamped four miles south of Covington. They broke camp at this place on the 7th of October, and marching on the Lexington pike, arrived at Camp Smith on the evening of the next day. They again marched on the 13th to Camp Gilmore, where they remained three days, and proceeded to Eagle Creek, arriving on the 16th. Thence they marched to Big Eagle Creek on the 19th, and resuming the march on the 21st, encamped at Georgetown on the same day.¹ On the 24th, they moved to Lexington, where they remained six days, marching to Sandersville on the 30th. They again moved on the 13th of November to Nicholasville, the present terminus of the Kentucky Central railroad, where they remained encamped, performing provost guard duty, until the 12th of December, at which date they started for Danville, arriving at that place next day.²

From Danville they moved in various directions through the surrounding country, to meet and foil the movements of the enemy. On the 26th of January, 1863, they left Danville, arriving at Louisville on the 30th, whence they embarked on the 2d of February, and ascending the Cumberland River, landed on the evening of the 7th at Nashville, Tenn. They marched

¹ Operations near Georgetown, Ky., Oct. 1862. 23 *Rebellion Records*, 615, 659, 993. Report of Brig. Gen. S. G. Burbridge, 23 *Ibid.* 615-616. 109 *Ibid.* 284.

² Report Brig. Gen. Absalom Baird, 30 *Ibid.* 174, 288.

from this place on the 21st, and proceeding by way of Brentwood, where they remained eight days in camp, arrived at Franklin, Tenn., on the 2d of March, to reinforce General Gilbert, at that place.

Two days afterwards, on the 4th, three hundred and sixty-three men of the regiment, under command of Colonel Utley, joined an expedition, consisting of four other regiments, and a battery of artillery, the whole under command of Colonel Coburn of Indiana, which was ordered to proceed to Spring Hill, twelve miles distant, for the purpose of securing forage. About four miles from Franklin, they encountered the enemy's pickets, which were immediately driven in, and the rebels opened a fire of artillery. They then attacked the main body of the enemy, driving them about four miles, killing fourteen, wounding many, and taking twenty-five prisoners. The fight lasted till dark, when our troops camped for the night.

337] Next morning, the advance towards Spring Hill was resumed. Having proceeded three miles, they again encountered and engaged the rebel pickets. The enemy, pursued by our troops, fell back to Thompson's Station, on the Nashville and Decatur railroad, where they effected a junction with a large force under General Van Dorn, which had come up during the night. A sanguinary engagement ensued, lasting five hours; when overwhelmed by numbers, our forces were compelled to surrender.¹ In this disastrous expedition, the Twenty-second lost twelve commissioned officers, including their colonel, and one hundred and forty-two men, in killed, wounded and prisoners.

On the 8th of March, the remainder of the regiment, numbering about five hundred men, which had been left at Franklin was, under command of Lieutenant Colonel Bloodgood, ordered to Brentwood Station,² on the Nashville and Decatur railroad, where they encamped the same day. Here they were attacked on the 25th, by a large force of the enemy under General For-

¹ Thompson's Station, Tenn., March 5, 1863, 34 *Rebellion Records*, 73-144. 73, 416. Reports of Col. Willima L. Utley, 34 *Ibid.* 106. Lt. Col. Edward Bloodgood, 34 *Ibid.* 111-112. Col. John Coburn, Comdg. Brig. 34 *Ibid.* 85, 93; Brig. Gen. Absalom Baird, 34 *Ibid.* 83-85; Lt. H. B. Adams, acting A. A. G., 34 *Ibid.* 94, 97.

² Brentwood, Tenn., March 25, 1863; 34 *Ibid.* 176-194. Report of Lt. Col. Edward Bloodgood, 34 *Ibid.* 111-112, 183-185. 35 *Ibid.* 195, 374, 389, 399, 51 *Ibid.* 703.

rest. After a sharp skirmish, during which they lost three men wounded, they were overpowered by numbers, and compelled to surrender. The prisoners, officers and men, were all sent to Richmond.¹ The enlisted men were soon exchanged, and on the 5th of May, all the officers, who had been confined in the celebrated Libby prison, were exchanged at City Point, Va., whence they were sent to Annapolis, Md.

The regimental rendezvous was established at St. Louis, Mo., where the Twenty-second was again organized. Having received new tents and equipments, and recovered somewhat from the diseases consequent upon exposure and insufficient food, they left St. Louis on the 12th of June, under orders for Nashville, Tenn., at which place they arrived on the 15th. They remained here a week, marching on the 22d, to Franklin, where they encamped. They were stationed at this post, until the 3d of July, when they were ordered to Murfreesboro, Tenn., at which place they arrived next day, and went into camp within the fortifications.

The regiment remained at Murfreesboro, Tenn., in the performance of guard and provost duty at that place, until the middle of February, 1864, when they were assigned to the Second brigade, First division, Eleventh army corps, and ordered to Nashville, where the regiment remained in camp until ordered to take part in the movements of our forces, preparatory to the opening of the spring campaign under General Sherman. Having been assigned to the Second brigade, Third division, Twentieth army corps, they left Nashville in April, and moved to camp in Lookout Valley, near Chattanooga.²

On the 3d of May, they left Lookout Valley, with the brigade, joining the Third division at Ringgold, Ga., and on the 7th, took position in front of Buzzard's Roost, which they retained until the 11th. They were put in motion at daylight, and marching ten miles to the right, arrived at Snake Creek Gap, where

¹ 53 Rebellion Records, 267, 345.

² 54 Ibid. 725, 744, 834. 72 Ibid. 99. The Atlanta Campaign, 73 Ibid. 1-509, 451, 466. Reports Brig. Gen. William T. Ward, 73 Ibid. 321, 331. Lt. Col. Edward Bloodgood, 73 Ibid. 424-428. 57 Ibid. 25.

Assignments: 57 Ibid. 25, 58 Ibid. 11, 94, 285, 59 Ibid. 364, 556. Report of Col. David Dustin, 77 Ibid. 687-688.

Twenty-second Infantry at Murfreesboro Nov. 3, 1863. 56 Ibid. 26-27, 558. At Nashville, 57 Ibid. 25.

338] they were employed during the day in widening and improving the road through the pass. Pressing forward next day, they arrived on the 13th, before Resaca, where they were formed in line and held in reserve during the assault upon the rebel fortifications, in the afternoon. On the 15th, they moved to the extreme left of the army, where the Third division was selected to storm a line of rebel entrenchments, defended by artillery. The first line of the works was gallantly carried, but it was found impossible to dislodge the enemy from his main entrenchments, which were placed in a commanding position, and separated from the first line by a deep ravine, covered with a dense growth of timber. In this engagement, the regiment sustained a loss of eleven killed and sixty-four wounded, ten of whom subsequently died. The enemy having evacuated his works at Resaca during the night, they moved forward next day in pursuit, advancing by way of Calhoun and Cassville, and crossing the Etowah River on the 23d, were formed in line on the 25th, in front of the rebel works at Dallas.

In the early part of the engagement at this place, they were held in reserve, and subsequently advanced to the front line, in which they held position until dark, with a loss of one killed and ten wounded. During the night, they fortified the position, which was retained, under the incessant fire of the rebel sharpshooters, until the 1st of June, when they were relieved and accompanied the movement of the Twentieth corps, in its march towards the left. On the 3d, they took position in front of the enemy's lines on Pine Knob and Lost Mountain, where they remained, during the heavy rains which followed, until the 15th, at which date they again moved forward, the enemy having evacuated his position during the preceding night, and contracted his lines in a strong position on Kenesaw Mountain. Having advanced two miles, the Third brigade, to which the twenty-second Wisconsin was attached, formed in line of battle as support to the First brigade, which advanced upon the enemy, near Golgotha Church, forcing him to his main works. At dark the regiment took position in the front line, which they strengthened during the night, and held next day, with a loss of three killed and nine wounded.

The rebels having again withdrawn from their front, the regiment moved forward on the 17th, taking position under a

severe skirmish fire, at Nose's Creek, in front of the rebel entrenchments on Kenesaw Mountain. Here works were hastily thrown up during the night, and occupied by the regiment, with a loss of one killed and three wounded, until the 19th, when they again moved forward four miles, taking a new position in front of the enemy. On the 22d, moving with the division, they advanced our lines to within sixty rods of the rebel works, under a severe fire of musketry. While engaged in constructing hasty defences at this point the rebels charged upon the line, and were repulsed with loss, the Twenty-second losing two killed and eleven wounded. The regiment on the 23d, took position near 339] the Marietta turnpike, which they retained until the enemy's abandonment of Kenesaw Mountain, during the night of the 2d of July. On the following day, Colonel Utey bade farewell to the regiment, which under command of Lieutenant Colonel Bloodgood, marched in pursuit of the retreating rebels.

On the 14th of July, the enemy occupied his last line of works north of the Chattahoochee River, before which the Twenty-second took position on the 6th. The rebel army withdrew across the river on the night of the 7th, and next day the pickets of the Twenty-second were advanced to the bank of the stream, the enemy holding the south side. After a short rest from the fatigues of active campaigning, they crossed the Chattahoochee on the 17th, near the railroad bridge, and pressing forward slowly towards Atlanta, participated on the 20th, in the battle of Peach Tree Creek.

Crossing the stream with their division at nine in the morning; the brigade was formed near the left of the Third division, which joined the Fourth corps on its right. The Twenty-second, deployed as skirmishers in front of the line, was shortly afterwards ordered to advance, and drove the rebel skirmishers from a hill in front of which they had been posted. Early in the afternoon, the enemy advanced in force upon the position, and forcing back a portion of the Fourth corps, threatened to outflank the line on the left. At this moment the Third division was ordered forward. Upon the advance of the line, the Twenty-second, which had meanwhile gallantly held their position under a murderous fire, formed in line with the brigade, and after a sanguinary engagement the rebel assault was finally repulsed, with great slaughter and the loss of a large number

of prisoners. The loss of the regiment during the day was five killed and thirty-seven wounded. Their gallantry in this decisive action was highly praised by the corps commander, General Hooker. Next day they remained upon the battle field, occupying position half a mile from the strong line of fortifications, held in force by the enemy. During the night the rebels withdrew, and on the 23d, our regiment moved forward, taking position in front of the defences of Atlanta.

They were thenceforward occupied in siege and fatigue duty in the trenches, until the 25th of August, when, accompanying the movement of the Twentieth corps, they withdrew from the trenches in the evening, and marched to Turner's Ferry, on the Chattahoochee River, where strong entrenchments were thrown up to defend the pontoon bridge, thrown across the stream at that place. Here they were stationed until the 2d of September, when they marched to and occupied Atlanta, where the regiment encamped.¹

During the movements of a part of General Sherman's forces, to meet and foil the rebel General Hood's attempt upon the communications with Chattanooga, the Twenty-second, attached to the Second brigade, Third division of the Twentieth army 340] corps, was stationed at Atlanta, Ga., and occupied in strengthening the fortifications of that place. On the 26th of October, 1864, the brigade left Atlanta, as guard to a large forage train, and after an absence of three days, during which they marched about eighty miles, returned on the 19th to camp. They accompanied a similar expedition to Stone Mountain, which set out on the 26th, and returned on the 28th of October.

On the 15th of November, the regiment set out on the march to Savannah,² during which they accompanied the movement of the Twentieth corps, and were occupied for a great part of the distance as train guard. Following the general direction of the Georgia railroad sixty-seven miles, to Madison, they moved thence by way of Eatonton, the terminus of the Milledgeville and Eatonton railroad, to Milledgeville, the capital of Georgia. They arrived on the 9th of December, before the line of fortifications defending Savannah, and on the 21st, entered the city with our forces.

¹ Report of Lieut. Col. Edward Bloodgood, 77 Rebellion Records, 691.

² Savannah Campaign, Nov. 15—Dec. 21, 1864. 92 Ibid. 1-418, 24, 215, 357, 854. Reports of Brig. Gen. William T. Ward, 92 Ibid. 326-328. Col. Daniel Dustin, 92 Ibid. 334-338. Lt. Col. Bloodgood, 92 Ibid. 344-347.

On the 2d of January, 1865, they crossed the Savannah River, and encamped, eight miles from Savannah, on Hardee's Plantation, S. C., remaining until the 17th, when they moved to Puryzburg, eighteen miles from Savannah, on the Charleston and Savannah railroad. From Puryzburg, they marched on the 29th, and on the following day encamped at Robertsville, whence, after a short delay, they marched on the 2d of February, on the campaign through the Carolinas.¹ Advancing by way of Blacksville and Williston, they crossed the Edisto, Saluda, Broad and Catawaba Rivers, and on the morning of the 28th of February, were encamped at Hanging Rock, S. C.

Resuming the march at this point, on the 1st of March, they crossed the Great Pedee River at Cheraw on the 7th, and Cape Fear River on the 13th, at Fayetteville, N. C. On the 16th of March they took part in the action at Averysboro in which four men of the regiment were wounded. In this engagement they participated in the assault upon the fortified position of the enemy, which resulted in the capture of three pieces of artillery and a number of prisoners. They were also present, but not actively engaged, in the battle near Bentonville, and with the Twentieth corps crossed the Neuse River on the 23d, and encamped on the following day at Goldsboro.

They marched thence on the 27th, as guard to a wagon train, which they accompanied to Kinston, and returning on the 30th to Goldsboro, remained in camp at that place until the 10th of April, when they set out for Raleigh, which they reached on the 14th. On the 25th of April, they moved to Holly Springs, and returning on the 28th, remained in camp at Raleigh until the 30th, when they set out for home.

341] In their march to the national capital, they passed through Richmond, Va., on the 11th of May, and on the 19th, arrived at Alexandria. They moved thence to Washington, at which place they took part in the grand review of the 24th of May, and subsequently remained in camp near the city until the 12th of June, when they were mustered out of service and started for Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where they were soon afterwards paid and disbanded.

The reports from this regiment are incomplete, so far as they relate to its military history.

* * * * *

The list of the dead, pp. 342-347, is omitted and published in full in volume 3.

¹ Carolinas, Campaign of the, Jan. 1—April 26, 1865, Rebellion Records 1-1135.

348]

TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

The several companies composing this regiment, of which Dane county contributed four; Columbia, three; Sauk, two, and La Fayette, one, were ordered to rendezvous at Camp Randall, on the 25th of August, 1862. The regimental organization was perfected under the superintendence of Colonel Joshua J. Guppy, of Portage City, and the men under his charge, rapidly acquired considerable proficiency in drill and the knowledge of camp duties. The Twenty-third left Camp Randall for active service, on the 15th of September, under orders to report at Cincinnati, O., then menaced by the rebel forces under Kirby Smith. Arriving on the 17th, they marched through the city, crossing the Ohio on a pontoon bridge, to the Kentucky side, where they were assigned to position in General Green Clay Smith's division, on the extreme left, five miles from the city, on the Alexandria turnpike.

On the 8th of October, they left Camp Bates, and marching forty miles across the country, went into camp near Falmouth, on the 11th. They remained here six days, moving on the 17th to Cynthiana, whence they marched, on the 20th, to Paris. They left Paris on the 28th, and marching *via* Lexington, near which place they encamped two days, arrived on the 31st, at Nicholasville, the terminus of the Kentucky Central railroad, where they went into camp. During their stay at this place, in addition to the ordinary guard duties, the regiment attained such proficiency in drill as to elicit very flattering encomiums from their commanding general. They struck tents at this place on the 11th of November, under orders to report at Louisville, where they arrived on the 15th, having in four days accomplished a march of eighty-six miles, in very hot weather.

They remained in camp at Louisville until the 19th, when they embarked, and descending the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, landed on the 27th at Memphis, Tenn., where the regiment was assigned to the First brigade, Tenth division;¹ and at once took position in the army destined for the reduction of Vicksburg. On the 21st of December, they were placed on transports, and sailing down the river, disembarked on the 24th at Milliken's

¹ 23 Rebellion Records, 659, 993. 38 Ibid. 21, 250.

Bend, twenty-five miles above Vicksburg. Next day, the brigade marched twenty-five miles into the interior, destroyed several bridges on the Shreveport railroad, tore up a portion of the track, and burned a large quantity of cotton, returning, without loss, to the steamers on the 26th. On the following day, they proceeded down the Mississippi to the Yazoo River. Sailing up the Yazoo about ten miles, they disembarked at eight in the evening, and marching up the river about eight miles, took position in line of battle, three miles from the enemy's fortifications, on the northeast of Vicksburg.

349] The regiment moved forward on the 28th, to within a mile of the enemy's works. From this date to the evening of the 1st of January, 1863, they occupied various positions in front of the enemy's works, and although exposed during the whole time to the rebel shot and shell, they suffered no loss. In a word, they participated in the labors and dangers of that celebrated expedition, and withdrew to the boats on the night of the 1st of January, leaving their camp fires burning. Next morning, the army of the Mississippi proceeded up the river to Milliken's Bend, where they remained but a short time. Again embarking on the 9th, the Twenty-third proceeded up the White River to the "Cut-off," where they crossed to the Arkansas River, and moved up that stream to Arkansas Post,¹ or Fort Hindman. They disembarked next day, and proceeded to invest the place. During the evening and night, the regiment was exposed to the enemy's artillery fire, but escaped without serious loss. At noon, on the 11th, the investment having been completed, a general engagement commenced.

When moving forward to the position assigned them, our regiment was assailed by an unexpected enfilading fire from the enemy's rifle pits, which rendered a change of front necessary. This evolution was effected without disorder, and companies B, G and K were thrown out as skirmishers, capturing several block houses, which were occupied by the rebels, and driving them into their works, while the remaining companies attacked the rifle pits, drove the enemy to the fort, and kept silent a number of pieces of artillery. The conflict continued

¹ Arkansas Post. Ark., Jan. 10, 11, 1863. 24 Rebellion Records 698-796. 614, 701, 707, 716, 723, 726. Reports of Col. Joshua J. Guppy, 24 Ibid. 738. Brig. Gen. Stephen G. Burbridge, 24 Ibid. 729-731.

with great fury for about three hours, when the rebels, anticipating the charge which had just been ordered, raised the white flag and surrendered unconditionally. The action of the regiment in this affair was the occasion of congratulatory orders from their division and brigade commanders. Their loss was four killed and thirty-four wounded. They again embarked on the 15th of January, and proceeded to Young's Point, La., near Vicksburg, at which place they went into camp on the 24th.

While stationed at this place, the effects of the malaria of the Yazoo swamps, and the exposure at Arkansas Post, together with the confinement on crowded transports, became fearfully visible. Diseases of very virulent character broke out in the regiment. Of seven hundred men in line of battle in the Yazoo Swamp, three-fourths were under the surgeon's care. During a portion of the time, some companies were without a single officer fit for duty, while others were so reduced as to be unable to furnish their quota of men for camp guard, without placing the same men on duty two days in succession. To add to the misfortune, their sanitary stores were consumed, and the surgeons were without a delicacy to tempt the appetite of the sick. By the almost superhuman exertion of the few who retained their health, added to the watchful care and unceasing efforts 350] of the commanding officers, a gradual improvement was effected, and in about two weeks nearly two hundred men reported fit for duty.

On the 14th of February, their brigade embarked for Greenville, Miss., where they arrived next day. Here they landed and marched about eight miles, in a heavy rain, over almost impassable roads; but, failing to come up with the enemy, returned to the transports. Proceeding up the river, they disembarked on the 18th, at Cypress Bend, Ark.¹ Early next morning, cavalry scouts reported the enemy a short distance from the river. The brigade was immediately ordered in pursuit; the Twenty-third, without blankets or knapsacks, taking the advance. A running fight was kept up with the enemy for several miles, until his forces were concentrated in a canebrake, from which they were dislodged by the regiment and a section of an Ohio battery. The rebels effected their escape across a

¹ Cypress Bend Expedition, Feb. 13-14, 1863, 36 Rebellion Records, 349-355, 138, 583. Report of Brig. Gen. Stephen G. Burbridge, 36 Ibid. 349-352.

deep bayou, by means of a large ferryboat and a skiff, which they secured on the opposite side.

Although, the weather was cold, two men of the regiment swam across the stream and brought back the skiff, by means of which the ferryboat was secured, and the force effected a crossing. Owing to the lateness of the hour, they were unable to come up with the enemy, and bivouacked without tents or blankets. The enemy decamped during the night, and our forces returned to the transports without loss, on the 19th, having captured several prisoners and pieces of artillery. A foraging expedition occupied the next day, and the whole force returned to Greenville on the 22d. On the following day, they pursued a rebel force of cavalry and artillery about sixteen miles from this place, and captured four prisoners. They re-embarked on the 25th, returning to camp at Young's Point next day.

On the 4th of March, they were sent on a foraging expedition to Princeton, Miss., a distance of eighty miles, returning to camp on the 8th. Next day they proceeded up the river to Miliken's Bend, where they remained until the 14th of April. While in camp at this place, the health of the regiment improved materially, and they landed at Holmes' plantation, on the 15th of April, with about three hundred and fifty men fit for duty. They marched from this place on the 24th, and proceeding by way of Smith's and Perkins' plantations, arrived at Hard Times, a few miles above Grand Gulf, on the 28th. Next day, they lay on transports in the stream, awaiting the result of the bombardment of Grand Gulf by our gunboats. The fleet being unable to silence the enemy's guns, our troops again landed at Hard Times, and marched in the evening across the peninsula, to the Mississippi, a short distance below the rebel fortifications, their transports following during the night, under cover of a heavy fire from the gunboats.

They crossed the river on the 30th, landing at Bruinsburg, Miss. Marching at midnight, they reached the battle ground at Port Gibson,¹ a distance of twenty-two miles, early in the 351] morning of the 1st of May. Their division was held in reserve within supporting distance of the centre during most of

¹ Port Gibson, Miss., May 1, 1863. 36 Rebellion Records. 583, 593, 598, 600.

the day. At four in the afternoon, they were ordered to advance, relieving General Hovey's division. Pushing ahead, the regiment captured twenty prisoners, and bivouacked on the field, having sustained no loss. Early next morning, they took the advance, and meeting with little opposition, were the first of our forces to enter the village of Port Gibson, where they were detailed as provost guard during the day. The movements of the enemy indicating an intention to flank our forces, their brigade marched on the 3d, a few miles southeast, and formed in line of battle. The enemy failing to appear, they retraced their march, and encamped at Bayou Pierre Bridge. Here they rested until the morning of the 7th, when they again moved, and marching *via* Big Sandy, reached Cayuga on the 10th.

On the 15th, the line of march was resumed towards Raymond.¹ Having proceeded about five miles, their advance was fired upon by the enemy. This division was immediately formed in line of battle, anticipating a general engagement. But the rebels retreated, and our forces proceeded without further molestation to Raymond; the regiment encamping two miles west of the place. Early next morning, the Twenty-third took the advance of the division, companies A, D and H, being thrown forward as advance guard. The enemy's pickets were soon encountered, and these companies were deployed as skirmishers. Driving in the rebel skirmishers, they were soon upon the main body of the rebels, when the skirmishers were recalled; the regiment was ordered to support the Seventeenth Ohio battery, and the battle of Champion's Hill² commenced. After a few shots, the enemy in their front retired, and companies B and E were deployed as skirmishers, covering the farther advance of our troops. Notwithstanding a sharp and determined resistance, they pressed steadily forward, forcing back their opponents a mile and a half; when the enemy having changed position, a corresponding change in the line of the attack was ordered. The Twenty-third still retaining the advance, the rebels were soon discovered in full force. Our battery, supported by eight companies of the regiment, was at once placed in position and

¹ Engagement at Raymond, Miss., May 12, 1863, 36 Rebellion Records, 704-748.

² Champion's Hill, Miss., May 16, 1863, 37 Ibid. 6-128, 8, 30-35. Reports of Col. Joshua J. Guppy, 37 Ibid. 38-39. Brig. Gen. Stephen G. Burbridge, 37 Ibid. 30-35. (Includes April 13-May 24.)

an artillery duel took place, which resulted in driving the enemy from his position.

The skirmishers were relieved by companies F and G, and the division again advanced. The enemy was now advantageously placed in a strong position, defended by twelve pieces of artillery. Skirmishers were recalled and the whole division was ordered to advance, with the design of cutting off the rebels in front from their main body. Our regiment charged at the double quick across an open field, and succeeded in gaining a road which ran parallel to the rebel position, only sheltered from their fire by a slight rise of ground. Meanwhile, owing to the nature of the ground, our artillery was unable to get into position. By great exertion, two pieces of our Ohio battery were at length enabled to reply, which they did with great effect, killing General Tilghman at their third or fourth fire. The enemy, failing to drive our troops from their position, and finding himself cut off from his main body, made a precipitate retreat; leaving in our hands several pieces of artillery, a large number of prisoners and small arms, together with a quantity of ammunition. For gallantry in this battle, the regiment was complimented by the commanding general. By the unwavering courage and steadiness of this division, thirteen regiments of the enemy, more than double our force opposing them, were cut off from their main body, and forced from the field.

They lay on their arms, on the field, and early on the morning of the 17th of May, pushed forward to Black River Bridge.¹ Line of battle was immediately formed, and the brigade, advancing steadily, captured the Sixtieth Tennessee, with its colors. The enemy's works were carried by assault, and he was utterly defeated, with the loss of several thousand prisoners, and seventeen pieces of artillery. By order of the commanding general, our regiment destroyed a great number of small arms, left by the enemy on the field. Next day, they marched to within three miles of the fortifications, in the rear of Vicksburg, and bivouacked for the night. Resuming the advance on the 18th, they formed line of battle and moved forward to within a few hundred yards of the enemy's works. During the night, they lay on their arms, having strong pickets thrown out.

¹ Big Black River Bridge, Miss., May 17, 1863, 37 Rebellion Records, 128-142, 129, 30-35.

Next day, the entire regiment was sent forward as skirmishers, engaging the enemy from early in the morning until late at night, and covering the works of their division, which secured an established position in the trenches. On the 22d, they participated in the general assault on the enemy's works, pushing forward, under a very severe fire, to the base of one of the forts. It was found impossible to scale the works, and they withdrew, in the evening, to position in the trenches. During the time intervening between this disastrous assault and the surrender of the city, they were constantly on duty in the rifle-pits, engaged with the spade, or on picket duty in the front. The losses suffered in battle, and occasioned by fatigue and exposure, had so reduced the regiment that, at the close of the siege, they numbered but about one hundred and fifty men for duty.¹

The flag of truce sent out by General Pemberton, on the 3d of July, was received by Captain Greene, brigade officer of the day, and conducted to headquarters. Vicksburg, with its garrison of 30,000 men, was surrendered on the 4th of July, and, next day, they accompanied the movement of their division to attack Johnston. Marching by way of Clear Creek, Black River and Clinton, they took position, on the 10th, in front of the rebel works, to the north, west and south, of Jackson.² From this time until the evacuation of the place by the rebels, the regiment was constantly on duty and exposed to the enemy's fire. They marched on their return to Vicksburg, on the 21st, arriving at that place on the 23d. Next day, the regimental camp was removed from the rear of Vicksburg to the bank of the Mississippi, one and a half miles south of the city. Embarking on transports, they proceeded down the river on the 24th of August, and arrived, on the 26th, at Carrollton, La.

The regiment left Carrollton, on the 3d of October, and descending the Mississippi on transports, landed at Algiers, opposite New Orleans, from which place they moved by rail, arriving at Berwick City late on the following day. Participating with the Thirteenth army corps, in the expedition towards Opelousas, they were put in motion on the 7th, and passing through Frank-

¹ The Siege of Vicksburg, Miss., May 19—July 4, 1863, 37 Rebellion Records, 146-424. Reports of Col. Joshua J. Guppy (May 1-22) 37 Ibid. 38-39. Brig. Gen. Stephen G. Burbridge (April 13—May 24, 1863) 37 Ibid. 30-35.

² The Jackson Campaign, July 5-25, 1863, 37 Ibid. 518-699, 543, 594.

lin, Centreville and New Iberia, encamped on the afternoon of the 10th, within three miles of Vermilion, having marched seventy-two miles in four days. On the 15th, their brigade, acting as guard to a supply train, marched sixteen miles to Bayou Borbeaux,¹ and on their arrival took position two miles in advance of the line occupied by the Nineteenth corps. The enemy being now in close proximity, the men slept on their arms, and next day went into camp, remaining until called upon to participate in the reconnoissance of the 19th, when they moved forward with a force of cavalry and artillery. The enemy's pickets were driven in and the position of his main line discovered, when the troops withdrew to camp, having accomplished the object of the reconnoissance. The Twenty-third sustained no loss.

The general advance was resumed on the 21st, when the regiment, encountering but slight resistance from the enemy's skirmishers in front, reached Opelousas at noon, and proceeding thence nine miles in an easterly direction, encamped in the evening at Barre's Landing. While remaining at this point, the farther advance of the whole expedition was abandoned, and the regiment, accompanying the rear of the column, commenced the return march on the 1st of November.

On the 3d, the brigade was attacked by a vastly superior force of the enemy at Carrion Crow Bayou, sixteen miles from Barre's Landing. The enemy's infantry advanced against the right of the brigade, at the same time that the cavalry appeared in front. The regiment was immediately ordered to the right, and formed line in a belt of timber. Two regiments in their front were successively driven back through their line by the rapid advance of the enemy, but the Twenty-third gallantly held the position, keeping up a rapid fire, until they were flanked on both sides, when the order was given to fall back. This movement was executed without panic, and upon the arrival of reinforcements they again advanced in line, forcing the enemy back and regaining possession of the field, occupied in the morning. The regiment, at the beginning of the action numbered two hundred and twenty officers and men, of whom

¹ Operations in the Teche Country, La., Oct., Nov. 1863, 41 Rebellion Records 334-395, 335. Reports of Maj. Gen. Cadwallader C. Washburn, 41 Ibid. 355-359. Brig. Gen. Stephen G. Burbridge, 41 Ibid. 359-362. Col. Joshua J. Guppy, 41 Ibid. 363-366.

354] one hundred and twenty-eight were lost in killed, wounded and prisoners, the latter including Colonel Guppy and Captain Sorenson, who were severely wounded. The gallantry displayed in this action elicited the warmest praise from the general commanding, who publicly tendered his thanks to the officers and men of the regiment for the unflinching courage which held the enemy's greatly superior numbers in check, until the arrival of reinforcements.

In the evening, under command of Lieutenant Colonel Hill, they retired nearly four miles, and on the 5th, moved to Vermillion Bayou, where they remained one day and resuming the march on the 7th, encamped on the following day at New Iberia. Lieutenant Colonel Hill was placed in command of the post, and the regiment was occupied in provost duty until the 18th, when they were relieved and encamped within the fortifications. They were again put in motion on the 7th of December, and marching by way of Franklin and Pattersonville, a distance of forty-four miles, arrived on the 10th, at Berwick. They crossed Berwick Bay on the morning of the 13th, to Brashear City, and proceeding thence by rail, encamped on the same evening at Algiers, under orders to join the Texas expedition.¹

They embarked on the 25th at New Orleans, and arrived on the 29th in Matagorda Bay, off Decrow's Point, Texas, where they landed on the 1st of January, 1864, and established camp. During the month, they were joined at this place by their comrades who had been captured by the enemy at Carrion Crow Bayou, and the regiment was employed in garrison and guard duty until the 20th, when they left camp on a reconnoissance to the northern part of Matagorda Peninsula, and having marched upwards of one hundred miles, returned on the 24th to Decrow's Point. Companies A and C were detached on the 28th, for special guard duty at the landing, and rejoined the regiment on the 3d of February.

On the 22d of February, the regiment again embarked and arrived on the 26th at Algiers, La., from which place they moved by rail to Brashear City, and thence across Berwick Bay to Berwick City, where they encamped on the following day.

¹ Rio Grande Expedition, Oct. 27—Dec. 2, 1863, 41 Rebellion Records, 395-447, 404-5. 62 *Ibid.* 194, 420.

Participating in the celebrated Red River expedition,¹ they left Berwick on the 7th of March, and encamped next day at Burns' plantation, four miles beyond Franklin, from which place they marched on the 16th and passing through New Iberia, Vermilion and Opelousas, encamped on the 20th near Washington, having accomplished a distance of seventy-seven miles in four days. The march was resumed on the 22d, and proceeding via Cheneyville, the Twenty-third encamped on the 26th, three miles northwest of Alexandria, on Bayou Rapides. Two days afterwards they set out for Nachitoches, eighty miles distant, where they arrived on the 2d of April and were employed in provost duty until the 6th, at which date they were again put in motion, arriving at Pleasant Hill, thirty-five miles distant, on the following day.

355] Early on the 8th of April, the regiment, on the lead of the marching column, encountered the enemy's skirmishers who were steadily forced back about eight miles, the Twenty-third; which was deployed as skirmishers, covering the advance of the brigade, having thus far lost one man killed. At three in the afternoon, the enemy in greatly superior numbers, charged upon our lines, and the action, since known as the battle of Sabine Cross Roads,² became general. The twenty-third, stationed on the extreme left of our line, retained the position until there was danger of being surrounded and captured, when they withdrew to a second position sheltered by timber, where the advance of the enemy was temporarily checked, covering the retreat of our line, and the regiment, the last to leave the field, retired slowly, contesting every step, to the position held by the Nineteenth corps, where the enemy's farther advance was finally arrested. In this disastrous affair, the regiment sustained a loss of seven killed, fourteen wounded and forty-three prisoners.

During the night, they returned to Pleasant Hill, where General Banks' forces rejoined General Smith's command, and the whole army marched on the following day towards the Red River. Participating in the movement, they arrived on the 11th at Grand Ecure, where they were employed in guarding

¹ Red River, Louisiana, Campaign, March 10—May 22, 1864, 61 *Ibid.* 162-637, 169, 173, 259. Reports of Brig. Gen. Thomas E. G. Ransom, 61 *Ibid.* 264-268, Col. William J. Landrum, 61 *Ibid.* 290-294. Maj. Joseph E. Greene, 61 *Ibid.* 298-299.

² Sabine Cross Roads, La., April 8, 1864. 61 *Rebellion Records*, 290.

prisoners, and labor on the fortifications until the 22d, when the retreat was resumed. On the following day, they participated in the action near Cloutierville, in which the enemy was driven from his position on the Cane River, and encamped on the 25th on Bayou Rapides, three miles from Alexandria, having marched through a very difficult country, nearly one hundred miles from Grand Ecore. They took part in the skirmish on the 29th, at this place, and changed position on the 7th of May to Middle Bayou, from which place the retreat was continued on the 13th, and marching day and night, with little rest, they arrived on the 17th at Simmsport on the Atchafalaya River. Crossing the river at this place, on the 20th they reached Morganza on the 22d, having marched one hundred and seventy-five miles from Alexandria.

They embarked at Morganza¹ on the 24th, and descending the Mississippi, landed next day at Baton Rouge, where they went into camp, and remained until the 8th of July, when they moved down the river to Algiers, at which place they disembarked and encamped on the following day. On the 26th, they again embarked, and proceeding up the Mississippi, encamped next day at Morganza, where they were employed in guard and outpost duty, until the 18th of August, when the regiment was transferred to the Third Brigade, Second division, Nineteenth army corps, Colonel Guppey being placed in command of the brigade.

They left Morganza on the 20th, for New Orleans, where they re-embarked on the 22d, and sailing down the river to its mouth, landed on the 24th near Pilot Town on Mobile Point, Ala. On the following day, accompanying an expedition under command 365] of Colonel Guppey, they embarked for Cedar Point, fifteen miles distant and effected a landing on the same day. Upon their approach, the enemy evacuated a fort which had been built on the point, leaving one gun in our possession. The forts commanding the entrance to Mobile harbor having been surrendered to our forces, the regiment again embarked on the 2d of September, under orders to return to Morganza, La., at which place they again encamped on the 8th, resuming the discharge of

¹ Morganza, La., Operations—Sept. 16–25, 1864. 61 *Rebellion Records*, 803–812. Report of Col. Joshua J. Guppey, 61 *Ibid.* 805. 83 *Ibid.* 805. 64 *Ibid.* 615.

garrison and post duty with frequent reconnoissances through the surrounding country.¹

The Twenty-third Wisconsin, which had been stationed at that place as garrison, embarked on the 3d of October, 1864, at Morganza, La., and proceeded to Bayou Sara, whence they marched sixteen miles to Jackson, La. They returned next day to Bayou Sara, skirmishing heavily with the enemy during the march, with a loss of two killed and four wounded. They returned on the 5th to Morganza. On the 10th of October, they moved on an expedition a few miles above the mouth of Red River, where they landed and effected a reconnoissance sixteen miles into the interior. They returned on the following day to camp at Morganza, where they re-embarked under orders to proceed to White River, Ark., at the mouth of which stream they landed and went into camp on the 16th of October.

They again embarked at the mouth of White River on the 2d of November, and ascending the Mississippi, arrived on the night of the 30th at Helena, Ark. Here they went into camp on the 4th of November, and were stationed in the performance of garrison duty until the 23d of February, 1865, when they embarked under orders to report at New Orleans, to the officer in command of the Reserve corps, and descending the Mississippi, they landed on the 27th at Algiers, La., where camp was established.²

Owing to the fact that Colonel Guppey was absent by order of the general commanding the District of Western Kentucky, dated October 27th, 1864, as commandant of the post of Paducah, Ky., and that Lieutenant Colonel Hill was also absent as president of a court martial at Helena, Ark., the command of the regiment devolved upon Major Green.

On the 1st of March, in obedience to the orders of Major General Canby, the regiment marched from Algiers, and embarked at Hickox's Landing on Lake Pontchartrain, as part of the forces destined for the reduction of the defences of Mobile, Ala. They landed on the 3d on Dauphin Island, at the mouth of Mobile Bay, where they remained in camp until the afternoon of the 17th, when they again embarked and proceeded across the

¹ Stations at various dates in 1864, 84 Rebellion Records, 66, 70, 682, 759, 781, 799, 802, 931, 952, 969.

² Department of the Gulf, Feb. 28, 1865, 101 Ibid. 1019, 1022, 1209. 86 Ibid. 399, 582, 616, 712, 738, 765, 834, 985.

bay to Navy Cove, on Mobile Point, from which place, with the Third brigade of the First division. Thirteenth army corps, they took up the line of march on the following day for Spanish Fort.¹

For three days, during the march, rain fell almost incessantly, rendering necessary the construction of ten miles of 357] corduroy road. They reached Fish River on the 24th, and on the 26th of March, they arrived in the vicinity of Spanish Fort, the siege of which commenced on the following day. They were occupied in active siege duty until the 30th, when their brigade was ordered to Blakely, five miles to the northward.²

“At daylight on the morning of the 3d of April, we arrived at Sibley’s Mills, about two miles from Blakely. After a few hours rest, we were ordered towards the left of our own line to take up position before the works of the enemy. Companies G and I, under command of Captain Tolford, were thrown forward as skirmishers. They had advanced to within a few hundred yards of the enemy’s works, when we were relieved by a division of the Sixteenth army corps, and ordered to encamp in rear of, and act as support to the other forces. On the night of the 5th of April, we moved in light marching order, with the other regiments of the brigade to the extreme right of our line, for the purpose of supporting the troops in advance in case of an attack, which was expected during the night. No demonstration having been made by the enemy, we were, at daylight, ordered back to camp.”

“On the night of the 7th, two hundred men of the regiment were detailed to erect fortifications for batteries. A portion of the detail was exposed to an artillery fire from the enemy and suffered a loss of one man killed and three slightly wounded. Late on the afternoon of the 9th of April, the regiment, with the exception of two hundred men employed in the rifle pits, moved in light marching order to the front, where we formed part of the line supporting the force which immediately charged and captured the enemy’s works. After nightfall we moved back to camp in obedience to orders.”*

¹ The Mobile Campaign, March 17—May 4, 1865, 103 Rebellion Records, 87–322, 106, 116, 185–189. Report Brig. Gen. James C. Veatch, 103 Ibid. 153–160. Maj. Joseph E. Greene, 103 Ibid. 197–199.

² 101 Ibid. 729, 741, 765, 824, 885, 1022.

*Official report.

On the evening of the 11th of April, the Twenty-third marched fifteen miles to Stark's Landing, on Mobile Bay, where they embarked and on the following day crossed the bay to Magnolia Race Course Wharf, five miles below the city. Here they disembarked in the evening, and marching thence to Mobile, encamped late at night, in the fortifications on the west side of the city, where they were assigned to patrol, fatigue and picket duty. On the 6th of May, companies C and E were detached from the regiment and ordered to East Pascagoula, Miss., on fatigue duty, where they remained until the 10th of June, at which date they re-embarked, rejoining the regiment at Mobile on the following day.

The regiment remained at Mobile, occasionally furnishing large detachments for various duties in the city and vicinity, until the 4th of July, when the Twenty-third Wisconsin was mustered out¹ of service, and embarking next day for home. They arrived on the 16th at Madison, Wisconsin, where the men received final payment, and were formally disbanded on the 24th of July, 1865.

* * * * *

The list of dead. pp. 358-364. is omitted and is published in full in volume 3.

365]

TWENTY-FOURTH REGIMENT.

The several companies composing the Milwaukee regiment, were ordered to rendezvous at Camp Sigel, Milwaukee, early in August, 1862. Regimental organization was soon completed under the direction of Colonel Charles H. Larrabee, and they were mustered into United States service, at various dates, from the 15th to the 21st. On the 5th of September, the Twenty-fourth left the state for active service under orders to report at Louisville, Ky., and arrived on the 7th, at Jeffersonville, Ind., directly opposite Louisville, on the north bank of the Ohio. Remaining here three days, they were ordered, on the 10th, to Cincinnati, O.² On arriving at the latter place next day they crossed the Ohio River, and encamped near Covington, Ky.

In the concentration of our forces to resist the advance of the rebel army under Bragg, they embarked on the 18th, and

¹ 104 Rebellion Records, 1034, 1056.

² 23 Ibid. 502, 595, 991.

proceeding down the river, landed on the 20th at Louisville, Ky., where they encamped about three miles from the city, on the Salt River pike. Here they were assigned to position in the Thirty-seventh brigade, of the Eleventh division, under command of Colonel Greusel, of Illinois. They accompanied the seven days' march of the army to meet the enemy, participating, on the 8th of October, in the battle of Chaplin Hills,¹ where they lost one man killed. The brigade, early in the afternoon, was ordered to the front, where the regiment was held in reserve, as support to a battery. Of their conduct when ordered later in the afternoon, to advance, the official report of their brigade commander, says:—"The Twenty-fourth Wisconsin went forward with cheers, and soon engaged the enemy's right, pouring in and keeping up a cross fire on their brigade, which made sad havoc among them. This wing was the first to break, the regiment following them to the left on the road until out of range, when, after thus gallantly distinguishing themselves, they retired to the top of the hill for the night. Both officers and men behaved with coolness and deliberation, marching to the front with the steadiness of veterans, and firing very regularly, though under a severe fire of musketry."

They left Perryville in pursuit of the retreating enemy on the 11th, and marching by way of Bardstown and Harrodsburg, a distance of fifty miles, encamped near Crab Orchard on the 15th. Their march was resumed on the 20th. Proceeding *via* Danville, Lebanon and Cave City, a distance of one hundred and thirty miles, they encamped at Bowling Green, on the 1st of November. Thence, on the 4th, they took up the line of march for Edgefield, opposite Nashville, Tenn., at which place they arrived on the 8th, and went into camp. While stationed at this place, the reorganization of the army was perfected by Major General Rosecrans, the Eleventh division being placed 366] in the right wing, under command of General McCook. Crossing the Cumberland River on the 22d, they passed through Nashville, and encamped at Mill Creek.

Participating in the general movement of the army, they left Mill Creek on the 26th of December, and arrived before Murfreesboro on the 30th. Near this place, they took part next day

¹ Perryville, Ky., Oct. 8, 1862, 22 Rebellion Records, 1021-1134, 1036.

in the battle of Stone's River,¹ in which the loss of the regiment was twenty-one killed, fifty-eight wounded and ninety-six missing, most of whom were taken prisoners. The enemy had massed nearly his whole army for an attack upon our right wing. Our forces stood their ground nobly, but the overwhelming numbers of the enemy, compelled a change of position. During the attempt to effect this movement, a portion of the command, from the nature of the ground, fell into temporary disorder. It was at this time, while fighting to avert a total rout, that our forces suffered the severest losses.

The regiment encamped at Murfreesboro on the 4th of January, 1863, and remained stationed at that place, engaged in the performance of guard and garrison duty, with occasional scouting and foraging expeditions, through the adjacent country, until the 24th of June, when they were again ordered to march. Moving by way of Tullahoma, they arrived at Cowan, Tenn., and went into camp on the 3d of July. Thence they moved on the 26th to Anderson Station, which place they left on the 7th of August, and marched a distance of twenty-one miles, to Bridgeport, Ala.

Taking part in the general advance of the army of the Cumberland, they left Bridgeport on the 2d of September, moving towards Chattanooga, Tenn. Having accomplished a march of one hundred and twenty miles, they were engaged on the 19th in the battle of Chickamauga.² The regiment, under command of Lieutenant Colonel West, took position in the first line of battle, a short distance beyond Gordon's Mills, on the right of the Chattanooga road fronting Chickamauga Creek, ten men under command of Lieutenant Kasson being deployed in front as skirmishers. This position they occupied during the day, retiring in the evening about two hundred paces, to the shelter of some timber, where they bivouacked for the night.

At three in the morning of the next day, they were again under arms. Marching on the Chattanooga road, they were

¹ Stone's River (or Murfreesboro) Tenn., Dec. 31—Jan. 2, 1863. 29 Rebellion Records, 166-979, 176, 209. Reports of Maj. Elisha C. Hibbard, 29 Ibid. 363-365; Col. Nicholas Greusel, 29 Ibid. 356-358. 34 Ibid. 414. 35 Ibid. 577. 52 Ibid. 89, 270. 53 Ibid. 210.

² Chickamauga, Ga., Sept. 19, 20, 1863. Campaign. 50 Ibid. and 51 Ibid. 1-542, 43, 175. Reports Maj. Gen. Philip H. Sheridan 50 Ibid. 578-582. Col. Silas Miller, 50 Ibid. 582-585. Maj. Carl von Baumbauch, 50 Ibid. 586-588. 54 Ibid. 803.

formed in line of battle near General Rosecrans' former headquarters. Moving farther down the road at two o'clock, they were ordered into position on the right of the road facing Chickamauga Creek. Here they engaged the enemy for nearly half an hour, driving him entirely from their front; but soon afterwards, being attacked in flank by an overwhelming force, and having lost their brigade commander, they were compelled to give way in some disorder. They quickly re-formed on a hill about four hundred yards to the rear, and afterwards marched to Rossville and bivouacked for the night, having sustained a loss of four killed, sixty-four wounded and thirty-seven missing.

367] On the 20th, they marched back to Chattanooga, a distance of twenty miles, and encamped within the fortifications, where they remained engaged in guard duty and labor on the fortifications, until the 23d of November, when they broke camp and took position in line of battle on the left of the Dalton road, a short distance from Chattanooga. At half past two on the following morning, they moved half a mile to the left, and shortly after noon on the 25th, advanced to storm the enemy's position on Mission Ridge. Having captured the first line of defences near the base of the ridge, the men were allowed a short rest, after which they began the ascent, under an extremely heavy fire from the enemy's works on the summit.

"The fighting was severe, but owing to the formation of the ground, the men were able to screen themselves partially from the deadly volleys, which were hurled at them every step as they advanced. During the ascent, they were several times compelled to halt from exhaustion, but at length, after two hours' steady fighting, succeeded in carrying the enemy's position on the crest of the ridge. Having remained about four hours in the captured works, they marched down the opposite side of the ridge a distance of nearly three miles, where they halted during the night. Next morning, they marched three miles to Chickamauga, and thence to Chattanooga, where they went into camp.'*"

In this celebrated engagement, the loss of the regiment was four killed and thirty-three wounded. The official report makes special mention of Captain Howard Green and Lieutenant Rob-

*The Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, Nov. 23-27, 1863.

ert J. Chivas, both of whom were instantly killed while cheering on the advancing lines. Captain Austin, Lieutenant Baldwin and Adjutant McArthur, are also mentioned as having displayed distinguished gallantry on the field. The two first named officers were severely wounded, and the latter, "when the color bearer was exhausted carried the flag in front of the regiment, encouraging the men to follow him up the ridge."¹

Accompanying the movement of the Fourth corps, they left Chattanooga on the 28th of November, and marching by way of Loudon, Tenn., a distance of one hundred and thirty miles, arrived on the 7th of December at Knoxville, Tenn., raising the siege of that place, which had been closely invested by the rebels under Longstreet. They remained in camp opposite Knoxville three days, when they were ordered to Walland's Mills, thirteen miles distant, which they were directed to put in running order for the supply of rations to the brigade. They arrived at the mills on the evening of the 10th, and had just established quarters when they were ordered to return immediately to Knoxville. Marching at daylight next morning, they again encamped on the following evening near Knoxville. On the 12th, they moved eighteen miles to Brutson's Mills, 368] where they remained three days, and marching in return on the 16th, arrived next day at Knoxville, at which place they received rations and ammunition preparatory to going to the front. They proceeded by rail a distance of eight miles, when they bivouacked for the night, and resuming the march on the 18th, arrived on the afternoon at Blane's Cross Roads, eighteen miles from Knoxville, where they went into camp.

Here the regiment was employed in guard duty, until the 15th of January, 1864, when they were again put in motion, and crossing the Holston River at Strawberry Plains, arrived on the afternoon of the 16th, at Dandridge, having marched twenty-five miles. Upon their arrival, occasional firing was heard on the picket line, and the regiment was at once ordered to the front, where they took position on the right of the Forty-fourth Illinois, and advanced about a mile in line of battle, companies F and H being deployed in front as skirmishers.

¹ 55 Rebellion Records 1-782, 15, 81. Report of Maj. Gen. Philip H. Sheridan, 55 Ibid. 188-193. Col. Francis T. Sherman, 55 Ibid. 194-196. Maj. Carl von Baumbach, 55 Ibid. 207-208. 56 Ibid. 550; 58 Ibid. 284; 59 Ibid. 552.

Soon afterwards, they were ordered by General Sheridan to charge a rebel battery of two guns, and to dislodge the enemy from a piece of woods, which commanded the advance. This was gallantly accomplished, without loss, but the enemy succeeded in withdrawing his guns, and effected a hasty retreat from the field. Company D having been ordered forward to strengthen the skirmish line, the regiment lay in line of battle on the field until dark, when they were ordered to camp. On the following evening, [17th], a retrograde movement was ordered, and the regiment marched all night, and during the following day under a drenching rain, going into camp on the roadside at four in the afternoon. On the morning of the 21st, they continued the march to Knoxville, whence they moved on the 23d, arriving on the 25th, at Loudon, Tenn., twenty-eight miles from Knoxville, on the East Tennessee and Georgia railroad.

During the past year, the Twenty-fourth Wisconsin was attached to the First brigade, Second division of the Fourth army corps. Of the movements of the regiment during the Atlanta campaign, under command of Major General Sherman, the following, which was received too late for insertion in the last report from this office, furnishes an official account:

"On the 3d of May, 1864, the regiment rejoined the brigade while on the march, having for the previous three months, been on duty at division headquarters. We advanced on the 9th and took position on Rocky Face Ridge, in front of Dalton, Ga., remained in this position, with some slight changes, until the morning of the 13th of May, when it was ascertained that the enemy had evacuated his fortified position.

"We passed through Dalton and continued the march in the direction of Resaca, near which place the enemy was developed the following day. About two in the afternoon, advanced with the brigade about three hundred yards, when we emerged upon an open field, where we were exposed to a galling fire of both artillery and small arms. Receiving no orders to halt, the regiment advanced at a double quick towards a small elevation, behind which we took temporary shelter. After a short delay, we advanced to the crest of the elevation and engaged the enemy. In crossing the field before mentioned, the regiment be-
369] came detached from the balance of the brigade, with

exception of the Fifteenth Missouri and the Thirty-sixth Illinois. After being engaged about two hours, I went to the rear with my command, to replenish ammunition and clean the guns. Towards night I again took position, but was not engaged, night having temporarily put an end to the fighting.

“About two on the morning of the 15th of May, I was relieved from this position, and retired about two hundred yards, where I remained until daylight. About eight o'clock, I again engaged the enemy, but as we were behind works, no one was injured. Towards noon, we relieved some troops on the right of battery M, First Illinois light artillery. I retained this position until the next morning, when it was developed that the enemy had retired from our front. During the engagement Lieutenant Colonel West was wounded, and the command devolved upon myself.

“The line of march was immediately taken up in pursuit of the retiring enemy, and passing through Resaca, on the night of the 16th of May, we encamped near Calhoun, through which place we passed next morning. Towards noon, I relieved the Thirty-sixth Illinois, in support of the skirmish line. The skirmishers advanced without aid from me of any moment, until we arrived within a few miles of Adairsville, Ga. Here the enemy displayed so strong a force, that Colonel Barrett, commanding the skirmish line, requested me to deploy three companies on the right of the road to assist his line. In accordance with the request, I deployed companies A, F and D, under command of Lieutenant Thomas T. Keith. Shortly afterwards, Colonel Barrett requested me to bring the balance of my command to his assistance. I immediately deployed two more companies on the right and the remaining four on the left of the road. The united efforts of the two regiments made no available impression on the enemy. Soon afterwards, the entire brigade became engaged. The fighting was very severe, and lasted from three in the afternoon until after dark.

“I have to lament in this engagement, the loss of Lieutenant Thomas T. Keith, killed; and Lieutenant George Allanson, badly wounded.

“Next morning the march was resumed, passing through Adairsville, in the direction of Kingston, where we arrived,

without any interruption of moment, on the 19th of May. We remained in camp near Kingston, until the 23d of May, when the march was again resumed, and continued without interruption until arriving on the 25th in the vicinity of Dallas. During the night we got into position, and next morning threw up works. We remained in this position eleven days, all the time under fire, men being killed and wounded in the most retired lines. While in this position, Lieutenant George Coote, of company H, was seriously wounded.

“From the position in front of Dallas, we moved toward Ackworth, near which place I remained until the 10th of June. Nothing of moment occurred in my command until the night of the 15th, when we threw up entrenchments, which were abandoned on the following day, and a new line constructed in advance.

“On the 17th of June, it was ascertained the enemy had again abandoned his position in our front. Next morning I advanced on the enemy by the right of companies to the front. This was accomplished with much difficulty, as the rain was pouring in torrents, and the ground to be passed over was almost impassable on account of the mud. During the day we threw up works, under fire. In the night the rebels again left their position, and were again developed near Kenesaw Mountain. On the 20th of June, works were constructed which proved a valuable protection. In the afternoon, Captain David Y. Horning was wounded, and in the evening I was relieved by a portion of the Fourteenth army corps, when I marched one and a half miles to the right. After getting into position, works were immediately constructed.

“On the morning of the 22d, I was ordered with my command on the skirmish line. In accordance with instructions 370] from the division officer of the day, I advanced in conjunction with the skirmish line of the Fourteenth army corps, but owing to some misunderstanding, the line connecting with my left did not advance; thus exposing my left to be flanked, and my entire line to an enfilading fire. On this account, I was compelled to retire leaving two of my dead in the enemy's skirmish pits. In the afternoon, I advanced again, and occupied successfully all the ground that had been deserted. When relieved, about midnight, I retired behind the works,

in which position I remained without occurrence of importance, until the morning of the 27th of June.

“In accordance with directions, I formed my regiment on the first division right in front and directly in rear of the Eighty-eighth Illinois. About half past eight the formation was completed and the advance ordered. The ground to be passed over was covered with fallen timber, forming an almost impassable abatis. The men, however, moved forward most admirably. Having advanced about three-fourths of the distance between our own and the rebel works, I received orders to halt. The head of the column had reached the enemy's works, and on account of our halting began to retire in some confusion, which was communicated in some degree to the men who were somewhat retired, but was quickly arrested. I remained in this position, exposed to a most galling fire of artillery and musketry, for half an hour, unable to reply on account of the formation. After it had been sufficiently demonstrated that we could not carry the enemy's works, I was ordered to retire with my command, and marched the regiment back to the position occupied before the assault. In this engagement I have to lament the temporary loss of Adjutant Horace Buchanan, who was quite severely wounded. On the night of the 27th of June, I was on picket, during which several men were wounded.

“I remained behind the works at this point, until the 2d of July, when I was relieved, and took a new position about a mile to the left. On the morning of the 3d, it was found that the enemy had again withdrawn from our front. The march was taken up and continued a distance of about five miles south of Marietta, where the enemy was encountered. He evacuated this position on the morning of the 5th, when we moved forward in pursuit, and encamped for the night on the north bank of the Chattahoochee River.

“I remained in this position with slight change of camp, until the 13th of July, when we crossed the Chattahoochee, and encamped, remaining until the 18th. On the night of the 19th of July, we crossed Peach Tree Creek, and took position near the battle ground of the following day. The engagement of the 20th was a very brilliant affair: the enemy advancing upon our works which were slight and very hastily constructed,

was each time repulsed and driven back in great disorder. On the 21st, we remained quiet. Next day, the enemy retired, when we immediately moved forward in pursuit, and got into position and threw up works in the vicinity of Atlanta. I remained here, with slight changes of position, until the night of the 25th of August, when we withdrew from the position, and joined the general movement towards the right.

“The march was continued without special occurrence, until we struck the Macon railroad, on the 1st of September. The day was principally spent in destroying the railroad, and towards evening, the firing on the right indicated that the enemy was engaged with a portion of our army. I took position in line at double quick, and advanced by the right of companies to the front. About half past five in the afternoon, I became engaged, and moved across an open field, in conjunction with the Forty-fourth Illinois. I have to lament the loss of Lieutenant Frederick Schlenstedt, who was killed.

371] On the morning of the 2d, we advanced, without opposition, near Lovejoy Station, where we went into position, and remained until the night of the 5th, at which date we retired in the direction of Atlanta, arriving at the latter place on the 8th of September.”*¹

In the latter part of September, the Twenty-fourth proceeded by rail to Chattanooga, Tenn., where the regiment was stationed in the performance of guard and garrison duty, until the 1st of November, at which date, participating in the movements of our forces under Major General Thomas, to repel the rebel invasion under General Hood, they left Chattanooga by rail and arrived on the following day at Athens, Ala., one hundred and seven miles from Nashville, on the Nashville and Decatur railroad. Thence on the 3d of November, they marched to the northward, and fording Elk River next day, they arrived on the 5th at Pulaski, Tenn., eighty miles from Nashville.

They moved into camp on the 7th, on the north side of the town, where the regiment was engaged in guard duty and the construction of fortifications, until the 22d of November, when they were again put in motion to the northward, and march-

*Official report of Major Arthur McArthur, commanding regiment.

¹ The Atlanta Campaign, 72 73, 74, Rebellion Records, 72 Ibid. 91. Report Brig. Gen. Nathan Kimball, 72 Ibid. 302-309. Col. Emerson Opdycke, 72 Ibid. 309-312. Maj. Arthur McArthur, 72 Ibid. 327-330. 73 Ibid. 545, 79 Ibid. 556.

ing by way of Linwood, they encamped on the 24th at Columbia, forty-six miles from Nashville, on the Nashville and Decatur railroad, at the junction of the Mount Pleasant branch road.

Here the regiment set to work building fortifications, and on the afternoon of the 25th of November, moved out on a reconnaissance, for the purpose of developing the position of the enemy in the vicinity, and having encountered the rebel pickets, within about two miles of the town, returned in the evening to the fortifications. On the 28th, they retired across Duck River by the railroad bridge, which was subsequently burned.

“At eight o'clock on the morning of the 29th of November, in obedience to orders, we broke camp in front of Columbia, Tenn., and marched out, left in front, following the Thirty-sixth Illinois. Marching rapidly, we arrived at Spring Hill, about eleven A. M., moving through the town at double quick, and formed in line of battle, with the Thirty-sixth Illinois on our right and the Forty-fourth Illinois on our left; advanced in line about four hundred yards, halted and threw up a barricade of rails; arriving just in time to prevent the enemy's cavalry from entering the town. We remained in this position until about four and a half P. M., when we were ordered to move to the railroad station, where we threw up another barricade, and lay during the night, picketing our front, and connecting with the pickets of the Forty-fourth Illinois on our right.

“At four on the morning of the 30th of November, in obedience to orders, we marched to the right of the Franklin pike, where we formed in line with the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Ohio on our right, and the Thirty-sixth Illinois on our left, acting as rear guard. We marched in this manner until we arrived near Franklin, (twelve miles), when the skirmishers being withdrawn from the front, we were ordered to take position behind a stone wall, on the left of the pike, and observe the movements of the enemy. After remaining in this position nearly an hour, we were ordered to move by the flank 372] again to the rear. . On moving a short distance, this order was countermanded, and the regiment was deployed as skirmishers. Having remained in this position half an hour, we were ordered to move by the flank into Franklin, which we

did, first deploying three companies as skirmishers to cover the rear.¹

“On arriving near the works the regiment was relieved by a regiment from the Second brigade. We then marched in with the other regiments of the brigade, four hundred yards to the rear of the works, where we stacked arms, and the men were allowed to rest and get their dinners; it being now past two in the afternoon, and having marched without breakfast.

“At about half-past four in the afternoon, the enemy attacked our line furiously, and the troops occupying the works in our front gave way in confusion. We charged forward with fixed bayonets, driving many stragglers back to the works, and retaking part of the lines, which had been momentarily held by the enemy. The fighting at this point was for a time hand to hand, one of my sergeants receiving a severe wound in the head from a sabre in the hands of a rebel officer. The regiment remained behind the works, keeping up a continual fire, until about eleven at night, when Major McArthur having been wounded and Captain Philbrook, acting field officer, killed, I assumed command of the regiment.

“In obedience to orders, I formed the regiment and marched back to town, remaining half an hour, when I was ordered to follow the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Ohio, and formed line a short distance in rear of the works, to support the lines in case of necessity. We remained in this position nearly an hour, when I was ordered to follow the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Ohio across the river, marching all night towards Nashville.

“Major McArthur was severely wounded soon after the engagement commenced, while gallantly leading his regiment in the thickest of the fight; and Captain Philbrook, than whom a braver officer never lived, was instantly killed near me, while nobly performing his duty. I deeply regret that we were obliged to leave his body in the hands of the enemy. Our loss in enlisted men was one killed, six wounded and three missing.

“Where all did so nobly, it is impossible to note each individual case of bravery without doing injustice to others. For

¹ Franklin, Tenn., Battle Nov. 30, 1864. Report of Captain Edwin B. Parsons, 93 *Ibid.* 252-254. Nashville, Tenn., Battle Dec. 15-16, 1864, 93 *Rebellion Records* 91, 251, 1198. Reports Col. Emerson Opdycke, 93 *Ibid.* 239-245. Capt. Charles Hartung, 93 *Ibid.* 254. 94 *Ibid.* 456.

some seven hours the regiment was under the fire of the enemy; the men volunteering as often as was necessary to go back and bring up ammunition, and keeping up so constant a fire as to prevent the enemy's again advancing on the works.

"I desire to make mention of Sergeants Thomas Toohey and Felix McSorley, of company F, who assisted to work the guns of a battery near the right of the regiment, after nearly every man had left them, the fire of the enemy being hotter at this than at any other point on the lines. I would also mention Corporal John Miller, of company B, who brought off the colors of the Fifty-first Illinois, which had been left on the field, he having carried them all night, and delivered them next day to the adjutant of that regiment.

"On the 1st of December, we continued our march until about noon, when we formed line and went into camp near Nashville."*

"On the morning of the 15th of December, the command was in readiness to move at an early hour, but did not until about eight o'clock, when it followed the Seventy-third Illinois, and moved out of the entrenchments to the right of our former position, closed *en masse* in rear of the first line of battle. After lying in this position more than two hours, the order was then given to move forward; we halted several times before reaching the first range of hills. When near the brow of the hill, we halted until the fire from the enemy's battery became so accurate that orders were given to deploy column and move forward a short distance. We remained in this position two hours, when the regiment moved over the hill, through a ravine and to the foot of another hill on which the enemy had a redoubt, whose guns commanded our approach. Remained here but a short time, getting into position, preparatory to making a charge on the enemy's works, when we moved forward at double quick, but met with no opposition; the skirmish line, which was composed of details from the regiments in the brigade, having succeeded in capturing the works with slight loss.

"After reaching the top of the hill the regiment lay in the line nearly an hour, when we moved by the right flank about a mile to the front. The regiment was then ordered on the skirmish

*Official report of Captain E. B. Parsons, commanding regiment.

line. It was now dark, and the regiment, having moved about half a mile after deploying, encountered the enemy's skirmishers where brisk firing commenced. The regiment lay down until ordered to retire, when we moved a short distance to the rear, threw up a line of works, and remained during the night.

"At six on the morning of the 16th of December, orders were received to move forward. We advanced cautiously nearly two miles, when we came upon the enemy's skirmishers, and steadily drove them back to his main line of works. The regiment remained close to the enemy's works, keeping up a constant fire until three in the afternoon, when we were relieved by a regiment from General Steadman's command, after which we retired a short distance and awaited orders from the commandant of the brigade. We remained in this position two hours, when orders came to rejoin the command. After rejoining the brigade, we marched in line of battle two miles to the front and went into camp."*

The regiment participated in the subsequent pursuit of the rebel forces, arriving on the 29th of December at Lexington, Ala., where the pursuit was abandoned, within a short distance of Florence, on the Tennessee River. Marching from Lexington on the 31st, they crossed Elk River on the 3rd of January, 1865, and arrived on the 5th at Huntsville, Ala., on the Memphis and Charleston railroad, where they went into winter quarters.¹

During the celebrated campaign, the regiment had "marched a distance of nearly one hundred and fifty miles, through drenching rains and over almost impassable roads. The men suffered extremely and bore their fatigue with patient endurance."

The regiment left Huntsville on the 28th of March, and proceeding thence by rail, arrived on the 31st at Bull's Gap, East Tenn., fifty-six miles northeast of Knoxville, on the East Tennessee and Georgia railroad. They marched thence ten miles eastward to Blue Springs, where they were engaged in repairing the railroad, until the 19th of April, at which date they returned to Bull's Gap. They left this place on the 22d by rail and reached Nashville, Tenn., on the 24th of April. Camp was

* Official reports of Captain Charles Hartung, commanding regiment.

¹ 103 Rebellion Records, 793. 104 Ibid. 366, 535. 109 Ibid. 424.

established four miles from the city on the Charlotte pike, where the regiment remained until mustered out of service on the 10th of June.

On the 15th of June, 1865, they reached Milwaukee, Wis., where they were shortly afterwards paid and disbanded.

* * * * *

The list of dead—pp. 374–378 is omitted and published in full in volume 3.

379]

TWENTY-FIFTH REGIMENT

The several organizations composing this regiment, recruited principally in the river counties, were ordered to rendezvous at La Crosse, on the 4th of September, 1862. Regimental organization was soon effected, under the direction of Colonel Milton Montgomery, and the regiment was mustered into United States service on the 14th. On the 19th, they left Camp Salomon, at La Crosse, under orders to report to General Pope, at St. Paul Minn., for the purpose of suppressing the Indian difficulties in that state. On arriving next day at St. Paul, the regiment was divided, by order of the commanding general; five companies, under command of Lieut. Col. Nasmith, being sent to Sauk Centre, Painsville and Acton; the remainder, under command of Colonel Montgomery, going to Leavenworth, Fairmont, Winnebago City and New Ulm, the regimental headquarters being established at the last mentioned place.¹

In the latter part of November, orders had reached all these companies to march at once for Winona, Minn., which place was designated as the rendezvous for the regiment. The long march of nearly three hundred miles, through a new country, with bad roads and in the depth of our northwestern winter, was at once undertaken. The last company arrived, and the regiment was reunited at Winona, on the 13th of December. They arrived at La Crosse, in this state, forty miles from Winona, on the 15th; whence they moved to Camp Randall on the 18th. Of the actions of the regiment during the Indian expedition in our sister state, little can be said which comes within the scope of such a sketch as this. Scattered as they were, over a vast extent of country, they could be indebted to no *esprit du corps*.

¹ Report of Brig. Gen. Henry H. Sibley, 19 Rebellion Records, 728, 772. 32: Ibid. 880, 896.

for stimulus to duty. It is not out of place to say here, that they performed their whole duty, sometimes under circumstances of peculiar hardship, to the satisfaction of their commanding officers.

The twenty-fifth again left the state, for active service in the field, on the 17th of February, 1863, under orders to report at Cairo, Ill. They arrived at that place on the 19th, and moved next day to Columbus, Ky., where they went into camp near the fortifications. With the exception of an expedition in the latter part of April, for the relief of Cape Girardeau, when attacked by the rebels under Marmaduke, they were employed in the performance of post and picket duty at this place, until the 31st of May, when they proceeded down the Mississippi. Touching at Memphis Tenn., on the 2d of June, orders awaited them to proceed at once to Young's Point, La., at which place they arrived on the morning of the 4th. Proceeding thence to Chickasaw Bayou, they were ordered up the Yazoo River to Satartia, Miss., where they disembarked and went into camp in the evening of the same day.

380] On the 5th of June, the regiment was brigaded with the Twenty-seventh Wisconsin and two other regiments, and the colonel placed in command of Montgomery's brigade, Kimball's provisional division.¹ Leaving Satartia on the 6th, they marched down the valley of the Yazoo, in intensely hot weather, a distance of thirty miles, and encamped next day at Haines' Bluff. Their camp was removed four miles, on the 11th, to Snyder's Bluff, close to the bank of the Yazoo, forming the left of the rear investing line of Vicksburg. Here they remained, performing picket duty and work on the fortifications and entrenchments, until the 25th, when the regiment, with a force of artillery and cavalry, the whole under command of Lieutenant Colonel Nasmith, was ordered to proceed up the Mississippi, for the purpose of capturing guerrillas. The expedition arrived on the 27th at a point below Greenville, Miss.,² where the cavalry disembarked at noon, and proceeded across the country to that place. Failing to discover the enemy, the cavalry again embarked next day, and the expedition proceeded to Spanish Moss

¹ 33 Rebellion Records, 427.

² Expedition from Snyder's Bluff to Greenville, Miss., June 25—July 1, 1863. Report of Lt. Col. Samuel J. Nasmith, 37 Rebellion Records, 516-518. 38 Ibid. 364.

Bend, a few miles above, on the Arkansas side, at which place a boat had been fired into the previous night.

Landing at this place, they marched into the country in quest of the enemy. His pickets were soon encountered and driven in. The pursuit was continued for six miles, until darkness set in, when our forces returned to the boats, proceeding down the river on the 29th of June. While on the way, news was received that the enemy was attacking Lake Providence, La. Their speed was at once increased, and the force arrived just in time to save the place, the enemy decamping as the expedition came in sight and landed. They remained here during the night, at the request of General Reed, who anticipated a renewal of the attack, and returned to Snyder's Bluff next day, resuming duty in the entrenchments.

While stationed in this sickly spot, the health of the regiment suffered severely. On the 20th of July, five hundred men lay sick, and not more than one hundred were fit for duty. They left Snyder's Bluff on the 25th of July, and proceeding up the river, the regiment, with the exception of four companies left at Lake Providence, disembarked at Helena, Ark., on the 31st. The regiment was reunited by the arrival of these companies on the 12th of August. On arriving at Helena, they were detached from the brigade, and Colonel Montgomery was placed in command of the District of Eastern Arkansas, the regiment being detailed as provost guard of the post.

The Twenty-fifth remained at Helena, Ark., employed principally in provost duty, until the 29th of January, 1864, when they embarked, and proceeding down the Mississippi, landed on the 2d of February at Vicksburg, Miss. Marching under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Rusk, with the celebrated Meridian Expedition,¹ under General Sherman, they left Vicksburg 381] on the 3d, and moving in an easterly direction across the state of Mississippi, reached Meridian, Miss., on the 14th. After a delay of two days at this point, the march was resumed, and the regiment arrived on the 26th at Canton, Miss., at the junction of the New Orleans and Jackson, and Mississippi Central Railroads, having marched a distance of two hundred and seventy-five miles

¹ The Meridian Expedition. Feb. 3—March 6, 1864, 57 *Ibid.* 164-391, 169, 204. Reports of Col. Milton Montgomery, 57 *Ibid.* 204-205. Lt. Col. Jeremiah M. Rusk, 57 *Ibid.* 205-207. Organization 38 *Ibid.* 255. 58 *Ibid.* 206, 278, 301.

from Vicksburg. They left Canton on the 1st of March, and marching by way of Livingston, Brownsville and Big Black River, arrived on the 4th, at Vicksburg, where they went into camp, and remained until the 13th, at which date they embarked, and proceeding up the Mississippi, arrived on the 20th at Cairo, Ill. On the 24th, they were ordered to Columbus, Ky., the terminus of the Mobile and Ohio railroad, and had proceeded by rail to within a short distance of Union City, when orders were received to return immediately to Cairo, at which place they again encamped late in the evening.¹

Re-embarking at Cairo on the 26th, they ascended the Tennessee River to Crump's Landing, at which place they landed on the evening of the 29th, and bivouacked for the night. On the following day, they marched a distance of thirteen miles to Purdy, Tenn., where they arrived at noon, having routed during the march a body of rebel cavalry, under Colonel Wisdom. They returned on the 31st to the transports, and resuming their progress up the river on the following day, landed on the 2d of April at Waterloo, Ala., and marching thence by way of Florence and Athens, arrived on the 9th at Mooresville, Ala., seventy-eight miles from Stevenson, on the Memphis and Charleston railroad.²

On the evening of the 16th, they marched five miles to Decatur, the junction of the Tennessee and Alabama Central railroads, where they had a sharp skirmish with the enemy on the following day, losing two men wounded. At this point Colonel Montgomery resumed command on the 22d of April, and here the regiment was stationed for the performance of guard duty, until the 1st of May, when they marched to Huntsville, whence they proceeded by rail, on the 4th, to Chattanooga, Tenn., arriving at the latter place on the 5th. They immediately moved forward to join our forces under General Sherman, and marching by Gordon's and Maddock's Gap formed in line of battle on the 9th, at the bluffs near Resaca, under the fire of the rebel batteries.³

¹ Forrest's Expedition into W. Tenn. and Ky., March 16—April 14, 1864, 57 Rebellion Records, 501-623, 503, 509. Report of Brig. Gen. James C. Veatch, 57 Ibid. 574-577.

² 59 Ibid. 370, 378, 380, 564.

³ The Atlanta Campaign, 72, 73, 74 Ibid. 72 Ibid. 108; 74 Ibid. 93, 143, 144, 373, 374, 483. Report of Brig. Gen. John W. Sprague, 74 Ibid. 504-509. Lt. Col. Jeremiah M. Rusk, 74 Ibid. 521-527.

From this point they fell back with the army to Snake Creek Gap, and fortified their camp. This position they occupied until the 13th, when the regiment took position in line before Resaca, remaining until one in the afternoon of the next day, when they were relieved and moved to the rear. Three hours afterwards, the brigade was ordered to the support of General Logan, whose column was giving away. At seven o'clock, the regiment formed in line, and charging over the Thirtieth Iowa, drove two rebel brigades from the crest of a hill, after a severe conflict, lasting two hours, in which they lost twenty-seven men. 382] This position they held until the evacuation of Resaca, after which, they crossed the Calhoun River on the 16th of May, and having advanced about five miles, encamped at three in the afternoon. An hour afterwards, the Second division of the Sixteenth army corps having been driven from the front by the enemy, the regiment promptly formed in line with the Fourth division of that corps, retaining the position until the forward movement was resumed, on the afternoon of the following day.

Passing through Adairsville on the 18th of May, they encamped on the following day near Kingston, where they remained until the 24th, at which date they were again put in motion, and proceeding by way of Van Wert, arrived on the 26th within two and a half miles of Dallas. Forming in line shortly before noon, they were engaged in skirmishing until five in the evening, when they advanced through Dallas, which had been abandoned by the enemy, and bivouacked for the night a short distance south of the town. On the 27th, they advanced to the front, and were engaged during the three following days in heavy skirmishing with the enemy, repulsing his attacks upon the picket line with heavy loss.

They occupied position in the front line until the 1st of June, when they were withdrawn from the trenches before daylight, and participating in the general movement to the left to turn the rebel position at Allatoona Pass, marched six miles to Pumpkin Vine Creek, near which they bivouacked for the night, and on the afternoon of the following day, changed position a mile to the right, where they were attacked by the enemy's batteries, which were soon silenced by our artillery. Crossing the stream on the 3d, they advanced four miles, and having erected breast-works during the night, occupied the position until the after-

noon of the 5th, when they moved four miles to the right. Next day they were again put in motion, and passing through Ackworth, encamped nearly a mile from the town, remaining until the 10th, when they advanced four miles, accompanying the army of the Tennessee in the movement to break the rebel lines between Kenesaw and Pine Mountains. On the following day, taking the lead of the Second brigade, they advanced two miles to the railroad, where line of battle was formed with the enemy on their flank and front.

While holding this position, company C was detailed at three in the morning of the 12th, to build rifle pits in front, which they finished by daylight, and next day company D was employed in opening a road through the woods in their rear for more convenient access to the teams. In the evening companies C, H and K, occupied the front line of rifle pits, and on the 15th companies, B, D, F, G and I, with six companies from other regiments were thrown forward on the skirmish line under command of Lieutenant Colonel Rusk, and advanced one and a half miles, carrying the enemy's skirmish line and front line of works, and maintaining their position, through the night, during which they were twice charged by the enemy in 383] the darkness. The position was retained with heavy fighting and the loss of fifteen men, until morning when they rejoined the balance of the regiment, which had moved forward to support the picket line against the anticipated advance of the enemy.

The enemy having abandoned his line on Lost Mountain on the 17th of June, they advanced on the 19th, across the rebel works in their front, and in the afternoon, advanced still farther towards Kenesaw Mountain establishing position on the crest of a hill, which they proceeded to fortify. Here they were engaged in siege and fatigue duty, constantly exposed to the enemy's fire until the morning of the 3d of July, when they were put in motion to accompany the movement of the army of the Tennessee on the right of our forces. Marching on the road between Kenesaw and Lost Mountain, they advanced three miles, where they constructed breastworks, and were ordered to support a battery, under heavy fire from the rebel artillery. They subsequently occupied the works in their front, which were abandoned by the enemy, and on the 5th continued the

movement to the right. Marching on the Sandtown road, they encamped in the evening two and a half miles from the Chattahoochee River, remaining until the 7th, when they advanced two miles towards the river. They again moved on the 9th, and passing through Marietta, where they bivouacked for the night, forded the Chattahoochee on the following day, going into camp on the south side of the river.

Participating in the general advance of the army, they marched at noon on the 17th, and crossing the railroad next day, passed through Decatur on the 19th, encamping on the right of the army of the Tennessee, in rear of General Logan's command, on the following day. On the 21st, with a section of artillery, they moved back to Decatur, under orders to guard the flank of the army trains, and next day companies B, E, F and I, of the Twenty-fifth, with four companies of an Ohio regiment, under command of Colonel Montgomery, moved forward one mile; when company F of the Twenty-fifth, with an Ohio company, was deployed as skirmishers, under command of Lieutenant Colonel Rusk. These companies moved forward, engaged the enemy, who was in greatly superior force, (two divisions of Wheeler's cavalry,) and were driven back upon the main body, when the engagement became general.

Colonel Montgomery having been severely wounded at the first fire from the enemy, Lieutenant Colonel Rusk took command of the regiment, and by order of General Sprague, fell back into the town. Companies D and G being detached on picket duty, the remaining companies, C, H and K of the regiment, with a battery of artillery, had been left in charge of the camp. After a gallant resistance, the whole force retired to the town, and retained their position for nearly three hours of very heavy fighting and repeated charges by the enemy. At this time they were again ordered one and a half miles farther to the rear, 384] where the advance of the rebels was finally checked. The trains were saved, but the regiment sustained a loss amounting to one-fourth of the whole number engaged, the list of casualties showing fifteen killed, fifty-seven wounded, twenty-five missing and three prisoners, among the latter of whom was Colonel Montgomery. On the 23d, having buried the dead, and provided for the wants of the wounded, they marched through the town, and proceeding two miles on the Atlanta road, erected

breastworks and bivouacked until the 25th, when they advanced three miles, encamping in line, protected by breastworks.

On the 26th of July, the regiment moved forward two miles on the Atlanta road, and bivouacked until midnight, when they passed to the rear of the army, from the left to the right flank, a distance of twenty-two miles, and forming with the brigade, drove the enemy from his position on a hill, and having lain on their arms during the night, they next morning took position and threw up a line of works, which they retained under a heavy fire, during the battle of the 28th. On the 30th, they moved a short distance to the right, and next day, the regiment was detailed as grand guard, and employed on the skirmish line. Retiring on the 1st of August to the reserve line, they remained until the morning of the 6th, when they moved to the skirmish line, and at nine o'clock they repulsed the attack of the rebels, who advanced in a double line to the assault.

During the two following days they were held in reserve, and on the 9th advanced to the front line, and under heavy fire, fortified a position, within five hundred yards of the rebel main lines, which position they maintained, under constant fire, until the evening of the 26th, when they were put in motion, accompanying the movement of the army of the Tennessee. Continuing the march, they struck the Atlanta and West Point railroad near Fairburn, on the 28th, and having spent the next day in destroying the road, they resumed the march on the morning of the 30th, and advancing towards the Macon railroad, bivouacked for the night near Jonesboro. They were next day present at the battle of Jonesboro, but were not actively engaged. On the 2d of September, they moved forward eight miles in pursuit of the retreating enemy, when they fortified position near Lovejoy Station, and remained until the 6th, at which date the return march was commenced. They arrived on the 8th at East Point, six miles from Atlanta, on the Macon Western railroad, where they went into camp.

The Twenty-fifth Wisconsin, attached to the Second brigade, First division of the Seventeenth corps, left East Point, Ga., on the 1st of October, 1864, as part of a reconnoitring expedition, and having next day developed the enemy, entrenched and in force near the Newman road, on the Montgomery railroad, returned on the morning of the 3d, to camp at East Point.

Accompanying the Seventeenth corps, in the movement of

General Sherman's forces, to meet the attempt of the rebel 385] forces upon the communications with Chattanooga, they again left East Point on the 4th of October, the regiment during the beginning of the march, acting as guard to the supply trains, which they frequently were called upon to assist in their passage over the muddy roads. They crossed the Chattahoochee River on the following day, and passing through Marietta, and around Kenesaw Mountain on the 9th, reached Ackworth and crossed the Etowah River on the 11th of October.

Continuing the march, they passed through Kingston on the 12th, arriving on the afternoon of the next day at Adairsville, whence they moved by rail to Resaca, at which place they took position on the ground occupied by the regiment during the engagement of the 15th of May.

On the 15th of October they moved to Snake Creek Gap, and the enemy, who had established himself in the works formerly erected by our troops, having been driven out, they pressed rapidly forward in pursuit, companies F and G acting as pioneers, to clear off the obstructions, which the enemy, in his flight had placed in the road. Passing through Ship Gap, on the 16th of October, and Summerville on the 20th, they crossed the state line next day and bivouacked at Gaylesville, Ala., on Little River. From this point companies B, E, F, G and H were detailed to guard the supply train to Rome, Ga., and rejoined the regiment on the 27th at Gaylesville. On the 24th of October, Lieutenant Colonel Rusk rejoined and took command of the regiment, which he retained, until its muster-out of service, with the exception of eight days subsequently, when in the vicinity of Pocotaligo, S. C.

The twenty-fifth left Gaylesville on the 28th of October, and marching to the southward, arrived on the 30th at Cave Springs, Ga., having marched during the month a distance estimated at two hundred and seventy miles.

The march was resumed on the 1st of November, and proceeding by way of Cedartown, Dallas and Marietta, they crossed the Chattahoochee River on the 10th and entered Atlanta on the following day. Here they were engaged in various duties until the commencement of General Sherman's celebrated march through Georgia to Savannah.¹

¹ The Savannah Campaign, Nov. 15—Dec. 21, 1864. 92 *Rebellion Records*, 1-418, 21, 151, 550. Report Maj. Gen. Joseph A. Mower, 92 *Ibid.* 149-150.

Accompanying the Seventeenth corps, and acting as train guard, the Twenty-fifth left Atlanta on the 15th of November, and taking the road to McDonough, passed through that place on the 17th, bivouacking on the road near Jackson. On the 20th, they passed through Monticello, where the regiment was relieved from duty as train guard, and rejoined the brigade. They arrived on the 22d at Gordon, the junction of the Milledgeville and Eatonton, and Georgia Central railroads, where they were ordered to destroy the road. Pressing forward from this point on the 24th of November, and destroying the railroad as they advanced they arrived on the 26th in the vicinity of 386] Toombsboro, where the regiment was detailed as pontoon guard, and the engineer corps placed under the charge of Lieutenant Colonel Rusk.

They crossed the Oconee River on the 27th, companies B, E, G and H, acting as rear guard, and on the 30th crossed the Ogeechee River, and bivouacked, having marched two hundred and thirty miles during the month. Resuming the march on the 1st of December, they crossed Buckhead Creek, near Millen, on the following day, and on the 8th reached Marlow, a station on the Georgia Central railroad, twenty-six miles from Savannah, where the regiment was temporarily relieved from duty as guard to the pontoon train.

On the 9th of December, they encountered the enemy posted near the west end of Long Swamp, and the Twenty-fifth Wisconsin, taking position in the rear of the brigade, was shortly afterwards ordered to support a battery. The rebels were soon driven from their position, when the regiment moved forward through the swamp south of the railroad to Station No. 1, where a number of torpedoes had been planted by the enemy. Here they took position and commenced the construction of breast-works.

On the 10th, they moved out in the rear of the brigade, and having advanced about three miles, again struck the enemy. The regiment took position in the rear of the Third brigade, and subsequently moved to the right, fronting the Ogeechee Canal. Their position here being very much exposed to the enemy's artillery, they forded the canal, and took position with the brigade within five hundred yards of the enemy's fortifications. At night, they were ordered to advance the line two hundred

yards and erect substantial breastworks and rifle pits, when it was found that a deep swamp extended in front of the rebel line. On the afternoon of the following day, during which one of their number was killed and one wounded, they were relieved by the advance of the Fourteenth corps, and recrossing the canal they marched around the swamp, a distance of five miles, "and finding a dry spot bivouacked for the night."

They took position on the 12th of December, at Dillon's Bridge, in unfinished works, previously erected by the Fifteenth corps, which they completed and held until the 19th, moving on that day to King's Bridge. On their arrival, they were ordered by General Sherman to return to the entrenchments at Dillon's Bridge, which they occupied, engaged in the performance of heavy picket and garrison duty, until the 3d of January, 1865, when they marched through Savannah and embarked next day below the city at Thunderbolt, arriving in the afternoon at Beaufort, Port Royal Island, S. C., where they encamped three and a half miles from the city.¹

They remained in camp on Port Royal Island until the 13th of January, when they commenced the march through the Carolinas, and crossing the Pocotaligo River on pontoons next day, bivouacked within a mile of Fort Pocotaligo, which the enemy [387] abandoned during the night. On the 15th of January they advanced, with little opposition, through several strongly fortified lines of the enemy, which were very difficult of approach on account of swamps and deep ditches, arriving about noon at Pocotaligo, forty-nine miles from Savannah, on the Charleston and Savannah railroad. In the afternoon, they moved one mile to the left, and encamped in the woods, on the right of the road, where they lay, until ordered on the 18th to protect the forage train, reported to be attacked by the rebels; in obedience to which order, they moved five miles towards McPhersonville, and having participated in a slight skirmish, returned without loss to camp.

On the 20th of January, they moved out on a reconnaissance towards the Salkehatchie River. Having marched about five miles, they encountered the enemy, drove in his pickets, and dis-

¹ Campaign of the Carolinas, Jan. 1—April 26, 1865, 98 Rebellion Records 1-1135, 49, 69. Reports of Maj. Gen. Joseph A. Mower, 98 Ibid. 386-393; Col. Milton Montgomery, 98 Ibid. 397-399; Lt. Col. Jeremiah M. Rusk, 98 Ibid. 399.

lodged a small force from temporary earthworks in the road, thence moving down the river, which they were unable to ford, returned to camp in the evening. The regiment on the 23d was ordered on fatigue duty, and moved towards Fort Pocotaligo, in the vicinity of which they were employed in cutting timber and corduroying the roads, which at this point were impassable for teams, until the 30th of January, when they marched nearly six miles towards the Salkehatchie River, encamping near Pocotaligo.

On the 1st of February, they advanced thirteen miles. Next day, having moved forward about ten miles, driving the enemy from his entrenchments they advanced, the trains were halted, and the Twenty-fifth ordered to take the advance. Companies C, E, I and K, under command of Lieutenant Colonel Rusk, were deployed as skirmishers, and rapidly advanced on the left of a large swamp, the remaining companies, under Major Joslin, following as reserve.

They were soon afterwards ordered to charge the enemy's works at Rivers' Bridge, on the Salkehatchie River, and sustaining a severe fire from the batteries commanding the road, they steadily advanced, crossing several bridges, until their progress was arrested by the Salkehatchie, an unfordable stream, on which the bridge had been destroyed by the enemy.

They were then ordered to shelter in the swamp on each side of the road, where companies were deployed and advanced slowly through mud and water, waist deep, to the bank of the river, on which they retained position for several hours, keeping up a steady fire on the rebels in front, until relieved in the evening, when they moved to the rear and encamped, having sustained a loss of three killed and five wounded, during the day. The night was occupied by the pioneers, assisted by details from the regiment, in opening a way through the swamp and timber, on the left of the road, and on the 3d of February, the regiment formed in line, and advancing over very difficult ground, had obtained position within a short distance of the rebel works, when the enemy abandoned the post.

388] The forward movement was resumed on the 6th of February, and crossing several swamps, where it was necessary to 'corduroy' the road, and removing obstructions as they advanced, the regiment on the 8th struck the Charleston and Au-

gusta railroad at Midway, seventy-two miles from Charleston. Having spent the day in the destruction of the railroad near this point, they marched on the 9th of February to the south branch of the Edisto River, where the enemy appeared in force.

“The Second brigade, about noon, was ordered forward, moved out to the bank of the stream, which they crossed on pontoons, and advanced through the swamp in mud and water, waist deep, upwards of half a mile, when they formed in line, and charged the works, dislodging the enemy, who abandoned the post and position. They were subsequently ordered to erect works on each side of the battery, and the men and officers, much fatigued, spent most of the night in drying their clothes.”*

The 10th of February was occupied in crossing with the teams and material; the brigade was ordered out on a reconnoissance, and having marched five miles returned to camp. On the following day, they passed through Roberts' Swamp, and encamped within five miles of Orangeburg, seventeen miles from Branchville, on the Columbia railroad. On the 12th, the left wing, under command of Major Joslin, was ordered on a foraging expedition, and during its absence, the right wing moved to the support of the Third and Fourth divisions of the corps, then engaged with the enemy. At ten in the evening, the regiment moved forward, passed through Orangeburg, which had been captured by our troops, and encamped two miles from the town. On the 13th, they were occupied in the destruction of the Columbia railroad, encamping near Lewisville. The march was continued on the following day, and on the 15th of February, they moved towards the Congaree River, within four miles of which stream their course was changed to the left, the regiment, on the 16th, going into camp in sight of Columbia, on the ground previously occupied by our prisoners in rebel hands.

They crossed the Saluda River on the 17th of February, on pontoons, and moving thence on the left to Bush River, encamped in the woods until four in the afternoon, when they marched to and crossed Broad River, encamping near the railroad in the suburbs of Columbia. Next morning they were ordered to destroy the railroad, and the brigade having been appointed provost guard, they returned late in the evening to

*Official report.

Columbia, where they were occupied in provost duty until the 20th of February, when the march was resumed.

Proceeding northward, on the line of the Charlotte and South Carolina railroad, which was destroyed as they advanced, they passed through Winnsboro on the 22d of February, and 389] changing the route to the eastward, they crossed the Wateree River on the evening of the 23d, and bivouacked next day near Liberty Hill. They crossed Lynch's Creek on the 26th and on the following day, and on the 28th, the regiment, detached from the brigade, was ordered to take possession of Wilks' Mills, in the forks of Juniper Creek, and grind corn for the division, in which they were employed until the 3d of March, when they rejoined the brigade, and marching with the supply train, crossed Thompson's Creek, and encamped at Cheraw, the terminus of the Cheraw and Darlington railroad. Here the brigade was assigned to duty as provost guard.

The regiment left Cheraw on the 5th of March, crossed the Great Pedee River in the afternoon, and passing through Bennetville next day, entered North Carolina on the 8th, the regiment as they advanced, corduroying the roads, which for a great distance lay through swamps and timber. On the 11th, they passed through Fayetteville, N. C., and over the bridge on Rockfish Creek, near which they remained in camp until the 13th, when they crossed Cape Fear River on pontoons, and participated in a slight skirmish with the enemy near the river.

Resuming the march on the 15th, they passed through Blockersville to South River, where a body of rebels were stationed in charge of the bridge, and ready to burn it upon an attempt to cross. A regiment each of cavalry and infantry was quietly formed, and supported by three regiments of infantry, including the Twenty-fifth Wisconsin, charged and routed the enemy, and crossing through the swamp, bivouacked for the night, protecting the passage of the trains.

Passing through Brockersville on the 17th of March, they proceeded by way of Clinton, in a northerly direction, towards Dudley, and on the 20th, when moving with the brigade in rear of the train as guard, were ordered forward to join Major General Howard at a point on the Goldsboro and Fayetteville road. Accompanying the brigade, they moved forward on the flank of the train to the point designated, where, after an hour's

rest, they took position in rear of the Thirty-second Wisconsin, as support to a charge made against the enemy's works defending Goldsboro, which were carried and occupied by our forces. The regiment at dark moved a short distance to the rear and bivouacked for the night.

On the 21st of March, they moved in rear of the train, and on arriving on the right of our line, the regiment was ordered to support the Third Michigan battery. Companies A, F and G were deployed as skirmishers, with one company in reserve covering the bridge over Falling Creek; the remainder of the regiment supporting the battery and guarding the train. During the engagement one man was wounded. Early next morning, they marched into and occupied the rebel works, which had been evacuated before daylight. Here they were joined by the 390] other regiments of the brigade, and advancing on the 23d, they crossed the Neuse River next day, and passed through Goldsboro, at the intersection of the Wilmington and Weldon, and North Carolina railroads.

The Twenty-fifth established camp within four miles of the city, where they remained, occupied in various duties, until the 10th of April, when they were again put in motion. Marching in the general direction of the North Carolina railroad, by way of Boon Hill and Smithfield, they crossed the Neuse River and entered Raleigh on the 14th of April, encamping within one mile of the city, which is situated near the Neuse River, at the junction of the Raleigh and Gaston, with the North Carolina railroad. In the movement against General Johnston's forces, they had advanced on the 15th a short distance from the city, when intelligence was received, that the rebel army had surrendered. They thereupon returned to camp near Raleigh, where the regiment remained, furnishing occasional details for guard and patrol duty, until news was received of the President's disapproval of the terms of the surrender.

On the renewal of hostilities, the regiment, on the 25th of April, marched ten miles to Jones' Cross Roads, and General Johnston, having next day accepted the proposed terms of surrender, they returned on the 27th, to camp near Raleigh, where preparations were made for the homeward march to Washington.

On the 29th of April, they set out from Raleigh, and crossing Crabtree Creek and Neuse River, encamped in the woods, ten miles from the city, where they rested during the next day, (Sunday,) in accordance with the instructions of Major General Howard.

The march homeward was resumed on the 1st of May. Passing through Forrestville, on the Raleigh and Gaston railroad, they crossed the Tar River next day, and proceeding northward by way of Ridgeway and Warrenton, they crossed the Roanoke and Meherin Rivers on the 5th of May, encamping on the Baydton plank road, in Virginia. They crossed the Nottoway River on the 6th, and proceeding on the following day, by way of Dunwiddie Court House, to the canal near the Danville railroad, three miles from Petersburg, they passed through that city in review on the 8th, and crossing the Appomattox River, encamped on the road two miles from Petersburg.

On the 9th of May, the regiment, taking the advance of the brigade, took the road to Manchester, near which place, they encamped in the evening remaining until the 12th, when they crossed the James River to Richmond, and passing through the city, encamped on the evening of the 13th, near Hanover Court House. They marched through Chesterfield on the following day, and having advanced sixteen miles, encamped near Hancock Junction.

They crossed the Mat, Ta and Po Rivers on the 15th of May, and the Ny River on the following day, when they passed in 391] review through Fredericksburg, before Major General Sherman, and crossing the Rappahannock at that place, pressed forward a distance of ten miles from the city, and bivouacked for the night. Proceeding on the 17th by way of Stafford Springs, they forded the Occoquan River on the following day, and crossing Acquia Creek on the 19th, went into camp four miles from Alexandria, remaining until the 23d, when they marched through Alexandria, and encamped a short distance from the city on the bank of the Potomac.

On the 24th of May, they crossed the Potomac River to Washington, where they participated in the grand review of General Sherman's army, after which they went into camp at Crystal Springs, four miles from the national capitol.

Here the regiment remained until the 7th of June, when

they were mustered out of service and set out for home. They arrived on the 11th of June, 1865, at Madison, Wisconsin, where they were shortly afterwards paid and formally disbanded.

* * * * *

The list of dead—pp. 392–401. is omitted and is published in full in volume 3.

402]

TWENTY-SIXTH REGIMENT.

The Twenty-sixth regiment, composed almost exclusively of Germans, was recruited principally during the month of August, 1862. The several companies were ordered to rendezvous on the 5th of September, at Camp Sigel, Milwaukee, where the regimental organization was effected, under the superintendence of Colonel William H. Jacobs, and the regiment mustered into United States' service on the 17th. They remained in camp until the 6th of October, when they left the state for service in the field.

Upon their arrival at Washington, they went into camp at Arlington Heights, whence they marched on the 15th to Fairfax Court House, fifteen miles distant. At this place they were assigned to the Second brigade, Third division, Eleventh army corps,¹ and were occupied in drill and picket duty, until the 2d of November, when the regiment accompanied the march of the division by the way Centreville, to Thoroughfare Gap, where they encamped on the following day. On the 7th, they marched through the gap to New Baltimore, and thence on the 9th to Gainesville, where they remained in the performance of picket duty, until the 18th, at which date, they returned to camp at Centreville.

Participating in the movement of the Eleventh corps to reinforce the army under General Burnside, who was then preparing for the assault upon Fredericksburg, they left Centreville on the 9th of December, and marching in very unfavorable weather, by way of Dumfries and Stafford Court House, arrived on the 14th at Falmouth on the Rappahannock River, opposite Fredericksburg. On the 17th they withdrew nine miles to Stafford Court House, where winter quarters were erected, and the regiment remained until the 19th of January, 1863, when orders were received to move to Berea Church. They returned on the 4th

¹ 31 Rebellion Records 936, 40 Ibid. 27. 582. 45 Ibid. 803. 107 Ibid. 895.

of February to Stafford Court House, near which place they again erected winter quarters and were occupied in acquiring thorough knowledge of drill and discipline, with the usual routine of picket and fatigue duty, until the opening of the spring campaign.

In the general movement of the army, under the direction of General Hooker, they broke camp on the 27th of April, and arrived on the following day at Kelly's Ford, on the Rappahannock. They crossed the river at midnight, and continuing the march on the 29th, crossed the Rapidan at Germania Ford, arriving at Locust Grove, near Chancellorsville¹ early on the following morning.

The Eleventh corps, to which they were attached, here formed the extreme right of the army of the Potomac, and on the 1st of May the regiment was posted in the second line, which was placed in position to repel the expected attack of the enemy on our right. Early next morning, their brigade was withdrawn 403] from this position, and formed in line to protect the flank of the army, at right angles with the main line, and somewhat retired from the extreme right. The Twenty-sixth took position in the first line, in an open space, about seventy-five yards from the heavy timber in their front, in which was deployed a heavy line of skirmishers. At five in the afternoon the enemy in heavy force, commenced a furious assault at this point, his line extending so as to attack simultaneously our right and rear. The skirmishers were at once driven in or captured by the rapid advance of the enemy, and the troops on the extreme right of our main line having given way, the rebels advanced directly upon the position held by the Twenty-sixth Wisconsin, with the New York regiment. Although suffering severely from the enemy's fire, these two regiments gallantly held the position, until there was danger of being surrounded, when they were ordered to retreat, and withdrew about a mile, leaving nearly two hundred of their number on the field.

On the morning of the 3d, they were placed in position on the left of the army near United States Ford, where a portion of the regiment was engaged as skirmishers during the day, without loss, and next morning they changed position to the right, re-

¹ Chancellorsville, Va., Battle May 1-3, 1863, Campaign April 27—May 6, 1863, 39 Rebellion Records, 146-1056, 167, 183, 660. Reports of Maj. Gen. Carl Schurz, 39 Ibid. 647-659. Col. Wladimir Krzyzanowski, 39 Ibid. 666-668.

maining until the 6th, when they recrossed the Rappahannock and returned to camp near Stafford Court House. During this disastrous movement the regiment had lost thirty-seven killed, one hundred and seventeen wounded, twenty taken prisoners and three missing.

On the 16th, camp was removed to the vicinity of Brooks' Station, on the Fredericksburg railroad, where they remained until called upon to participate in the general movement of the army of the Potomac to meet and turn back the rebel invasion of Maryland and Pennsylvania.

They left Brooks' Station on the 12th of June, and proceeding by way of Catlett's Station and Centreville, encamped near the Potomac on the 17th. The movement was resumed on the 24th, when they crossed the river at Edwards' Ferry, and marching through Middletown, Frederick and Emmettsburg, arrived on the morning of the 1st of July,¹ at Gettysburg,¹ Penn. About noon they took position in the second line of battle of their division, which was deployed in a wheat field a short distance northwest of the town, occupying the extreme right of our line. After a delay of half an hour in this position, the order was given to move forward. The first line had just reached the strip of timber two hundred yards in advance, when it was assaulted with great fury by a superior force of the enemy, and gave way in disorder, falling back through the second line, which was immediately pressed forward, the Twenty-sixth deploying into line of battle about one hundred yards from the rapidly advancing enemy. They were at once hotly engaged, and after sustaining the position with great gallantry for a short time against the overwhelming force of the enemy in their front, they were ordered to withdraw. Acting as rear guard to the retreating column, they fell back through the town to Cemetery 404] Hill, on which they went into position behind a low stone wall, and remained without being again engaged, during the following day. In this celebrated battle the losses of the regiment were forty-one killed, one hundred and thirty-seven wounded, twenty-six prisoners and six missing, but four officers escaping unhurt.²

¹ Gettysburg, Pa., Battle July 1-3, 1863, Campaign. 43 Rebellion Records. Reports Maj. Gen. Carl Schurz, 43 Ibid, 727-732. Col. William H. Jacobs, 43 Ibid. 746-747. Organization, 49 Ibid. 126.

² 43 Rebellion Records, 183.

On the morning of the 4th, the Twenty-sixth Wisconsin, with another regiment, effected a reconnoissance to the eastward of Cemetery Hill, and having discovered that the enemy had retreated, returned to camp, bringing in a number of prisoners. Next morning, they were put in motion on the track of the retreating rebels, and proceeding by way of Emmettsburg and Middleton, crossed the Katoclin Mountains on the 7th, and pressed forward on the following day to Boonesboro, where the enemy had attacked our cavalry under General Kilpatrick.

On the 12th of July, they occupied position in front of the enemy, between Funkstown and Hagerstown; following him thence on the 14th, to Williamsport, where the pursuit was abandoned, and the regiment commenced the return march to Virginia on the following day. They crossed the Potomac on the 19th, and proceeding by slow marches through the Loudon valley, encamped on the 25th at Warrenton Junction, Va., the intersection of the Warrenton Branch with the Orange and Alexandria railroad. They were stationed at this place, engaged in picket and patrol duty, with occasional short expeditions through the surrounding country, until the 17th of September, when the brigade was removed to Rappahannock Station.

At this place they took cars on the 24th, and proceeding by way of Indianapolis, Louisville and Nashville, Tenn., joined the army of the Cumberland, on the 2nd of October, at Bridgeport, Ala., where they went into camp.¹ Late on the evening of the 9th they left Bridgeport by rail, arriving on the following morning at the tunnel near Cowan, Tenn., where a party of raiders had previously succeeded in overpowering the guard and obstructing the track. Having removed the obstructions and thoroughly patrolled the vicinity without finding the enemy, they returned in the evening to Bridgeport, where they were occupied in picket and fatigue duty, with frequent reconnoitring expeditions in the vicinity, until the 27th, when the Eleventh corps was put in motion towards Chattanooga, Tenn. Crossing the Tennessee River at Bridgeport, they marched along the line of the railroad, and on the following day took part in the skirmish with the enemy near Brown's Ferry.

From this time the regiment was moved from point to point in

¹ 53 Ibid. 41. 54 Ibid. 75, 804. 55 Ibid. 17. 57 Ibid. 25, 32.

Lookout Valley, occupied in picket and patrol duty, with labor on the fortifications, until the 11th of November, when they went into camp. On the 22nd, they marched with three days' rations and without knapsacks, to Chattanooga, and next day participated in the movement against the enemy on Mission Ridge. 405] During the first day's action, the regiment was held in reserve as support to the first line. On the second day [24th], they were temporarily detached from the brigade, and taking position in the front line, advanced against the enemy's skirmishers, who were steadily forced back during the day.

Early on the 25th, they rejoined the brigade and marched around Mission Ridge, taking position to guard against a flank attack, on the extreme left of the army near Chickamauga Creek, and next morning started in pursuit of the enemy, who had been driven from his position on Mission Ridge. Following the line of the East Tennessee and Georgia railroad, they marched by way of Charleston, Athens and Loudon, and arrived on the 5th of December at Little River, fifteen miles from Knoxville, where farther pursuit was abandoned. The return march commenced on the 7th, and the regiment re-entered camp in Lookout Valley on the 17th of December.

During this short campaign, they had sustained no losses at the hands of the enemy, but the hardships they endured were unusually great. A number of the men were destitute of blankets, and at the conclusion of the march, many had no shoes. Subsistence was gathered from the country through which they passed, and was frequently scanty and of inferior quality. They remained in Lookout Valley until the 25th of January, when camp was moved to Whiteside, Ala., thirteen miles from Chattanooga, on the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad. During the winter, they were employed principally in picket and guard duty, occasionally furnishing heavy details for labor on the railroads and fortifications.²

On the 23d of April, they marched to Lookout Valley, joining at that place the Third brigade, Third division, Twentieth army corps, to which they had been assigned in the organization of the army for the spring campaign.¹ Participating in the general

¹ Organization 58 Rebellion Records, 286.

² 72 Rebellion Records, 100, 171, 59 Ibid. 365, 556. The Atlanta Campaign, May 1—Sept. 8, 1864. 73 Ibid. 1-930, 22. Reports of Col. James Wood, Jr., 73 Ibid. 428-447. Lt. Col. Frederick C. Winkler, 73 Ibid. 463-467.

movement of the army under General Sherman, they left Look-out Valley on the 2d of May, and marching slowly by way of Taylor's Ridge and Gordon's Springs, bivouacked on the 7th in Dogwood Valley. Next morning, they marched on a reconnoissance to Buzzard Roost, three miles distant, where they first encountered the enemy. A skirmish ensued which continued until dark, the Twenty-sixth losing two men wounded. They returned on the 9th to Dogwood Valley, from which the forward movement was resumed on the 11th, and passing through Snake Creek Gap, the regiment took position on the 13th, before the enemy's entrenchments at Resaca. Skirmishing was sustained from noon until dark, when the regiment was placed in the front line of battle and bivouacked for the night. Next morning, skirmishers were pushed forward, and the position was held during the day, with a loss of one killed and three wounded. They were relieved at midnight, and after a short rest, marched on the morning of the 15th, to the extreme left of the army, where dispositions were made for the assault.

406] The Twenty-sixth was placed in the front line on the right of the brigade, and ordered to take a hill in front. Skirmishers were thrown forward, and supported by the main body of the regiment, succeeded in driving the rebel skirmishers from their breastworks, and occupied the position. The enemy's main line of fortifications was situated on a ridge parallel to that which they now occupied, and separated from it by a narrow valley, covered with a dense growth of young pines. Shortly afterwards, they again advanced, forcing the enemy's skirmishers back to his works, and pressed forward to the assault. The enemy's fire was very destructive and the works proved to be very difficult of access. The dense timber rendered it impossible to preserve a compact line, so that although the works were actually gained in some places, the general assault proved unsuccessful. The troops reformed in the valley and again advanced to the assault, but with the same result. The order was then given to fall back to the first ridge, where the regiment re-assembled and repulsed the enemy's attempt to retake the position. The casualties during the day were six killed and forty wounded.

The rebels having evacuated Resaca during the night, they marched in pursuit next morning. They crossed the Coosawattee

River in the evening, and marching in a southwesterly direction, by way of Calhoun, encountered the enemy on the 19th, near Cassville. The enemy was driven to his main works, and the regiment encamped before the place, until the 23d, when they were again put in motion to the southward, and crossing the Etowah River, pressed forward next day to Burnt Hickory.

On the 25th of May, they took part in the battle near Dallas. In this action our regiment sustained a loss of five killed, thirty-two wounded and two missing. It was found that the enemy's position was too strong to be carried by assault, and entrenchments were built, in which they were employed in fatigue and siege duty until the first of June, when they accompanied the movement of their corps towards the left. They pressed slowly forward as the enemy retreated on their front, and on the 3d, occupied a position in front of the rebel entrenchments on Pine Knob.

In this vicinity they remained until the 15th of June, when they again moved forward, following the course of the enemy, who had evacuated Pine Knob during the previous night, and occupied position two miles southward. On the night of the 16th, the enemy again withdrew, closely followed next morning by our forces. In a skirmish with his rear guard, the Twenty-sixth captured a battle flag, and on the 19th, took position in our works before the rebel position on Kenesaw Mountain. On the 22d, the brigade was ordered forward, and after a severe action, in which our regiment lost nine killed and thirty wounded, captured the enemy's line of rifle pits in their front. Next day, they moved to the right and occupied position on the Powder Springs road, which they retained under an incessant fire, until the 3d 407] of July, when they followed the line of the retreating enemy to Nickajack Creek.

On the 5th, they were again in motion to the southward, and encamped next day, two miles from the Chattahoochee River, where they were allowed a few days' rest.

They crossed the Chattahoochee on the 17th, and pressing slowly forward towards Atlanta, participated on the 20th, in the battle of Peach Tree Creek. Shortly after the action commenced, the troops on their left retired, from which time the regiment occupied the extreme left of the line. In a dense wood, sixty yards to the left, the enemy had established a body of

troops, who opened a severe enflading fire on our lines as his forces advanced in front. Under these circumstances, the position was gallantly held, until the attacking force in front broke and fled in confusion, closely pursued by our victorious troops.

The Twenty-sixth captured the battle flag of the Thirty-third Mississippi,¹ together with forty prisoners of that regiment, whose retreat they had intercepted. The loss of the regiment was nine killed and thirty-six wounded, and having expended all their ammunition, they were relieved by fresh troops. The following finds an appropriate place in their record: "Where all behaved well, it may be regarded as invidious to call attention to individuals, yet it seems to me that I cannot discharge my whole duty in this report, without pointing out for special commendation, the conduct of the Twenty-sixth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and its brave and able commander. The position of this regiment in the line was such that the *brunt* of the attack on this brigade fell upon it. The brave, skilful and determined manner in which it met the attack, rolled back the onset and pressed forward in a countercharge and drove back the enemy, could not be excelled by the troops in this or any other army, and is worthy of the highest commendation and praise. It is to be hoped that such conduct will be held up as an example for others, and will meet its appropriate reward."*

During the 21st of July, they remained on the battle field, half a mile from the enemy's first line of fortifications, which he abandoned during the night, and on the following day, the Twenty-sixth moved forward, taking position near the main defences of Atlanta. On the 3d of August, they were placed in the front line, which they occupied, constantly engaged in siege and fatigue duty, until the evening of the 25th, when they silently withdrew from the trenches, and marched in a westerly direction to Turner's Ferry, on the Chattahoochee, where a pontoon bridge was thrown across the river, and fortifications built to defend the ferry. Here they remained until the 4th of September, when they entered Atlanta upon the retreat of the enemy's forces, and encamped.

The Twenty-sixth, which during the Atlanta campaign had been attached to the Third brigade, Third division of the Twen-

¹ Flag captured by Jacob Balders, private Co. B, 73, Rebellion Records 22.

* Official report of brigade commander.

408] tieth army corps, was detached from the brigade on the 8th of October, 1864, and ordered to the Chattahoochee railroad bridge, at which place the regiment remained until the 14th of November, when they returned to Atlanta and rejoined the brigade, then under command of Colonel Ross, of the Twentieth Connecticut.¹

Next day, the Twenty-sixth set out on the grand march to the sea-coast.² Passing through the desolate village of Decatur; by Stone Mountain, a huge cone of solid rock, they reached and crossed Yellow River at Stone Bridge on the evening of the 16th of November. On the following day, they passed through Sheffield, commenced foraging with good success, and reached Social Circle on the 18th, fifty-one miles from Atlanta, on the Augusta railroad. Destroying the railroad as they advanced, for a distance of sixteen miles, they arrived on the morning of the 19th at Madison, and marching thence to the southward, they arrived on the 22d, at Milledgeville. After a day's halt at the capital of Georgia, they again moved forward, and the march being much impeded by swamps and creeks, arrived on the 26th at Sandersville.

Moving thence by way of Davisboro to the Ogeechee River, in the vicinity of which a great deal of bridging and 'corduroying' was necessary, through Louisville, over innumerable rivers, creeks and swamps, the Twenty-sixth arrived and took position in front of Savannah on the 10th of December. Siege operations were commenced at once, and on the morning of the 21st, the city was occupied by our forces, the main body of the enemy having retreated across the Savannah River.

On the 2d of January, 1865, the regiment crossed the Savannah River, encamping opposite the city on the South Carolina bank of the stream, and on the 18th, marched to Hardeeville, S. C., twenty miles from Savannah on the Charleston and Savannah railroad.

Commencing the movement northward through the Carolinas³

¹ Report of Col. Samuel Ross, 77 Rebellion Records 691-692. 78 Ibid. 549, 79 Ibid. 559.

² The Savannah Campaign, Nov. 15-Dec. 21, 1864, 92 Ibid. 1-418, 24, 854. Reports Lt. Col. Frederick C. Winkler, 92 Ibid. 352-353, Col. Samuel Ross, 92 Ibid. 347-348.

³ Carolinas, Campaign of the, Jan. 1-April 26, 1865, 98 Ibid. 1-1135, 54, 65, 75, 142, Reports of Bvt. Brig. Gen. William Cogswell, 98 Ibid. 821-830. Lt. Col. Frederick C. Winkler, 98 Ibid. 843-845. Maj. Francis Lackner, 98 Ibid. 845-846.

the regiment left Hardeeville on the 29th of January, and marched through Robertsville and Lawtonville, across Beaufort Swamp and the Big and Little Salkehatchie Rivers, to the Augusta and Charleston railroad, which they struck at Graham's, fifty-six miles from the former place. The next three days were occupied in destroying the railroad, the regiment moving westward as the work progressed, a distance of twenty-one miles from Graham's. On the 11th of February, the march northward was resumed, leading over the South and North Edisto Rivers, and to the Congaree, opposite Columbia. They thence turned to the westward up the Saluda River, a distance of ten miles to Zion's Church, where a pontoon bridge had been thrown across the stream, and moving northward from this place they crossed the Board River on the 20th of February.

From this point, their subsequent route lay through Winnsboro, Rocky Mount, on the Catawba River, which they crossed 409] on pontoons: through Hanging Rock, across Lynch's Creeks and Flint River to Chesterfield, where they arrived on the 3d of March. From Chesterfield they moved on the 6th to Cheraw, crossing the Great Pedee River at that place on pontoons, and continuing the march into North Carolina, during which the column crossed the numberless streams, of which the most considerable were Lumber River and Rockfish Creek, they arrived on the 11th of March at Fayetteville, N. C., on Cape River.

The regiment marched through the city on the 13th, crossed the river, and next day accompanied the movement of the Third brigade to reconnoitre a crossing of Black River. Having ascertained that the crossing was held by the enemy in considerable force, the brigade returned, and on the 15th moved out in the direction of Averysboro,¹ taking part on the following day in the action near that place.

A brigade of General Kilpatrick's cavalry and Hawley's brigade of the First division, Twentieth army corps, was already on the ground and the Third division now joined them. Line of battle was formed, and a strong skirmish line thrown out in advance, when a very hot skirmish ensued. The enemy was obstinate, but was gradually forced back and compelled to

¹ Averysboro, N. C., Battle, March 16, 1865. Report of Lt. Col. Frederick C. Winkler, 98 Rebellion Records 843, 845.

abandon several lines of breastworks and three pieces artillery, with heavy loss in killed, wounded and prisoners. The battle lasted until night, when the enemy had been driven back into a strong line of breastworks, extending from the Cape Fear River on his right to the Black River on his left. Captain Schmidt and Lieutenant Klein, with five enlisted men of the Twenty-sixth were killed, and ten enlisted men wounded in this engagement. Next morning the position was found to have been abandoned by the enemy, and the column moved on to Averysboro.

On the 18th of March, they set out from Averysboro, in the direction of Goldsboro, and on the afternoon of the following day arrived on the field of Bentonville. The Third brigade was at once dispatched to the assistance of the Fourteenth corps, which was already engaged, assigned to position in line of battle a swampy wood, and ordered to advance. The brigade soon encountered a strong column of the enemy advancing against it, and a severe engagement ensued, lasting until night, when the enemy withdrew, leaving his dead and many of his wounded on the field.² The Twenty-sixth having been held in reserve during the action, had no opportunity to deliver its fire, and sustained a loss of one killed and four wounded. On the 22d of March, the regiment marched to Cox's Bridge, where they crossed the Neuse River on the 24th, and moving forward to Goldsboro, went into camp at that place, situated at the intersection of the Wilmington and Weldon, and North Carolina railroads.

Throughout the last two campaigns, the regiment had subsisted by foraging, and had never known a scarcity of provisions. In the last campaign they had captured a large number of mules and horses, which were turned over to the quartermaster's department. The inclemency of the weather, together with the fatigues of the campaign, had caused considerable sickness, and the troops were much rejoiced to reach the new base, with the prospect of new clothing and a short rest.

The army was electrified on the 6th of April by the news of the capture of Richmond. On the 10th, it was again put in motion, and marching through Smithfield, where intelligence of Lee's surrender was received, arrived on the 15th at Raleigh.

² Bentonville, N. C., Battle, March 19-21, 1865, 98 Rebellion Records, 821, 843

Here the Twenty-sixth remained in a pleasant camp, while the negotiations for the surrender of General Johnston's forces were pending. General Grant arrived on the 24th of April, and on the 26th, the regiment performed a day's march in a south-westerly direction. While at this point, hostilities ceased, and after a few days it was announced that Johnston had surrendered, on the same terms extended to General Lee.

Their march homeward commenced on the 30th of April. Richmond was reached on the 8th of May, and on the 11th the march was resumed. Passing over the field of its first battle near Chancellorsville, the Twenty-sixth Wisconsin arrived on the 19th at Alexandria, Va. On the 24th of May, they passed in review, with General Sherman's army, through Washington, and encamped near the city, their time being occupied in preparations for discharge.

The military history of the regiment, as such, terminates with the disorganization of the Third brigade, with which they had been so long identified. The brigade commander, Brevet Brigadier General Cogswell, in an official communication to the Secretary of War, thus speaks of the regiment: "The Twenty-sixth Wisconsin is one of the finest military organizations in the service."

The regiment was mustered out, and left Washington by rail on the 13th of June, and at noon on the 17th, arrived at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, by steamer from Grand Haven, Mich. Here the twenty-sixth was paid off and disbanded on the 29th of June, 1865.*

* * * * *

The list of the dead, pp. 411-417, is omitted and is published in full in volume 3.

418] TWENTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Seven companies of the Twenty-seventh regiment were ordered to rendezvous at Camp Sigel, Milwaukee, on the 17th of September, 1862. Special permission was obtained from the War Department to recruit the remaining companies. This having been done, the regiment was fully organized under the super-

* The above military record of the Twenty-sixth Wisconsin during the past year, is compiled from the military history written by F. C. Winkler, Esq., of Milwaukee, late colonel of the regiment.

vision of Colonel Conrad Krez, and their muster into United States service completed on the 7th of March, 1863.

They left the state for active service on the 16th of March, under orders to proceed to Columbus, Ky., at which place they were stationed until the latter part of May. Moving thence down the Mississippi, they occupied position at Snyder's Bluff, Miss., during the siege of Vicksburg, and after the capitulation of that place, were removed to Helena, Ark., where they encamped, remaining until the 13th of August.¹ At this date having been transferred to the army of Arkansas, they left Helena with General Steel's forces, and proceeding up the White River, encamped on the 24th at Devall's Bluff. Marching from this place in the beginning of September, they reached Little Rock shortly afterwards, and went into camp at that city.

The regiment remained at Little Rock, Ark., until the 23d of March, 1864, at which date, marching with the Third brigade, Third division of the Seventh corps, to which they had been attached, they left Little Rock, accompanying the movement of our forces in Arkansas, designed to cooperate with the celebrated Red River expedition,² under command of General Banks. After a seven days march, they arrived on the 29th at Arkadelphia, Ark., where they were allowed a short rest, and resuming the march on the 1st of April they proceeded by way of Spoonville to Okolona, thirty-two miles from Arkadelphia, near the Little Missouri River, near which place the regiment was engaged on the 3d, in a severe skirmish, with the enemy, sustaining a loss of three killed and three wounded. Having repulsed the rebel attack, they returned on the 4th to Spoonville, whence they marched on the following morning, and crossing the Little Missouri on the 4th, joined the main army at Elkins' Ferry in the evening.

Resuming the march on the 10th, they participated in the action at Prairie d'Anne, with a loss of one killed and three wounded. They were again in motion on the 12th, and proceeding across the prairie by way of Moscow, arrived on the 16th at Camden.

¹ 32 Rebellion Records 471, 518 Report Col. Adolph Engelman, 32 Ibid. 513-514. Organization, 33 Ibid. 423, 760. 37 Ibid. 155. 38 Ibid. 255, 364, 949. 62 Ibid. 201. 63 Ibid. 547. 64 Ibid. 607. 84 Ibid. 741, 978.

² The Camden (Ark.) Expedition, March 23—May 3, 1864, 61 Ibid. 653-850, 658, 685, 692. Reports of Col. Adolph Engelman, 61 Ibid. 720-728. Col. Conrad Krez, 61 Ibid. 742, 33 Ibid. 432.

Here the farther advance of the expedition was abandoned, and the regiment left Camden on the morning of the 27th, on their return to Little Rock. After a toilsome march in rainy weather and over very bad roads, they arrived on the 29th at Jenkins' Ferry, on the Saline River. Next day, they took part in the 419] battle at this place, which secured the passage of the river by our forces, during which they lost five killed and fourteen wounded.

Crossing the river on the 1st of May, they marched without further interruption to Little Rock, where the regiment was stationed as a part of the Second brigade, First division, Seventh army corps, to which they had been assigned on the 14th of May.

On the 3d of October, 1864, the Twenty-Seventh Wisconsin embarked at Little Rock, Ark., and descending the Arkansas River, landed at Pine Bluff, Ark., under orders to reinforce General Clayton,¹ whose command was at that time threatened by a greatly superior force of the enemy, under General Magruder. Here the regiment was retained until the 22d of October, when they left Pine Bluff, and arrived in camp at Little Rock on the 24th, having marched a distance of fifty miles.

By order of the general commanding the district of Little Rock, the regiment, on the same day, was detailed to guard the stations and bridges on the Memphis and Little Rock railroad, west of Brownsville. Companies A, D, E and H were assigned to this duty, and stationed at various points on the line of railroad; the remaining companies going into camp at Little Rock, on the left bank of the river, near the railroad depot.²

In this duty the regiment was employed until the 7th of February, 1865, at which date, under orders to join General Canby's forces at New Orleans, they embarked at Little Rock and descending the Arkansas and Mississippi Rivers, landed on the 12th at Algiers, La. Here they re-embarked on the 20th of February, and landed on the 25th at Navy Cove, Ala. They encamped at Mobile Point, near Fort Morgan, where on the 27th of February, the regiment was assigned to the Third brigade, Third division of the Thirteenth army corps.³

¹ 85 Rebellion Records 606, 632, 732, 723. 86 Ibid. 155, 216.

² 101 Ibid. 691, 692, 713, 824, 1023.

³ 102 Ibid. 259, 1140, 1156.

As a part of the forces under command of Major General Canby, destined for the reduction of Spanish Fort, they left Mobile Point on the 17th of March, and moving slowly, on account of the condition of the roads and the difficulty of moving the trains, took position on the 27th in the trenches before Spanish Fort.¹ They were thence forward occupied in picket and fatigue duty, until the termination of the siege, during which the regiment sustained a loss of three killed and nine wounded.

The enemy having evacuated the fort during the night of the 8th of April, the Twenty-seventh on the following day marched five miles northward to Fort Blakely, before which they arrived in time to witness its capture by the forces under command of Major General Steele. On the evening of the 11th of April they marched twelve miles to Starks' Landing on Mobile Bay, where, owing to lack of transportation, the regiment was separated from the brigade. Having remained two days at Starks' Landing, awaiting transportation, they returned on the 14th of April to Blakely, and marched thence next day through Mobile to Whistler Station, five miles north of the city, on the 420] Mobile and Ohio railroad, where they rejoined the brigade and encamped late in the evening.

Marching from Whistler on the morning of the 19th of April, a distance of thirty-six miles, they encamped at noon next day at Nannahubba Bluff, near the confluence of the Alabama and Tombigbee Rivers. On the 25th, they ascended the Tombigbee River, twenty miles to McIntosh Bluff, where the regiment was employed in building fortifications, until the surrender of the rebel General Taylor's forces rendered further occupation of the post unnecessary.

On the 9th of May they were placed on transports, and proceeding down the river to Mobile, went into camp, three and a half miles from the city. Here they remained until the 1st of June, when they again embarked, and leaving Mobile on the following day, proceeded via the Gulf of Mexico to Brazos Santiago,² Texas, at which place they disembarked on the 6th of June. On the 13th they marched eight miles to Clarksville, at

¹ Mobile Campaign, March 17—May 4, 1865, 103 Rebellion Records 87-322, 107, 112. Report of Col. Conrad Krez, 103 Ibid. 226-228.

² 102 Ibid. 259, 1140, 1156, 104 Ibid. 942, 969.

the mouth of the Rio Grande, where they were employed in picket and guard duty, until the 2d of August, at which date they marched to Brownsville.

Here the regiment was mustered out and set out for home on the 29th of August. They arrived next day at Brazos Santiago, where they embarked on the 1st of September. They reached New Orleans, La., on the 5th and re-embarking on the 7th, left that city in the evening. Proceeding up the Mississippi River, they arrived on the 14th at Cairo, Ill., from which point the journey was continued by rail.

They arrived on the 17th of September, 1865, at Madison, Wisconsin, where the regiment was shortly afterwards paid and disbanded.

* * * * *

The list of dead, pp. 421-426, is omitted and is published in full in volume 3.

427]

TWENTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT.

The companies composing the Twenty-eight regiment, recruited principally from Waukesha and Walworth counties, were ordered to rendezvous at Camp Washburn, Milwaukee, on the 13th of September, 1862, where the regimental organization was perfected, under the direction of Colonel James M. Lewis, of Oconomowoc.

They remained in camp, acquiring drill and discipline, until the 20th of December, when they left the state for active service, and proceeding by way of Cairo, Ill., arrived at Columbus, Ky., on the 22d. Immediately after landing, the Twenty-eighth, with another regiment of infantry, was sent forward by rail to Union City, Tenn., at the junction of the Nashville and Northwestern and Mobile and Ohio railroads; but finding no enemy, returned to Columbus on the following day. At this time, Columbus was threatened by the rebel forces under Forrest, and the troops were kept almost continually in line of battle, and constructing a new line of fortifications, for the protection of the town.

On the 1st of January, 1863, the regiment was ordered to proceed to Hickman, Ky.,¹ to destroy three pieces of artillery, after

¹ 25 Rebellion Records 486.

accomplishing which, they returned to Columbus, and remained until the 5th, when they embarked, and descending the Mississippi, landed on the 7th at Helena, Ark.¹

On the 11th of January, they took position in the Second brigade, Thirteenth division, Thirteenth army corps,² and embarked in transports to take part in an expedition up the White River. The expedition arrived on the 14th at St. Charles, Ark., one hundred miles from the mouth of White River, and the Twenty-eighth, with a small additional force of cavalry and artillery, under command of Colonel Lewis, was left in charge of the post, while the balance of the expedition moved forward to Devall's Bluff. They were stationed at St. Charles until the main body of the expedition returned on the 20th when the whole force re-embarked and proceeding down the river, arrived on the 23d at Helena, where they remained in camp until the 24th of February.

Having been transferred to the First brigade, commanded by General Salomon, they embarked at this date, under orders to take part in the Yazoo Pass expedition.³ The fleet was occupied five days in getting through the Yazoo Pass, and on the 11th of March, tied up at Curtis' plantation, nearly four miles south of the confluence of the Yallahusha and the Tallahatchie. For several days the troops lay in camp, while Fort Pemberton, a rebel fortification, on the peninsula between the Tallahatchie and Yazoo Rivers, was engaged by our gunboats. The attempt to silence the enemy's batteries having proved ineffectual, the 428] expedition started to return on the 21st of March, but meeting General Quimby's division on the following day, the whole force again returned to position before Fort Pemberton. Land batteries were erected, the construction and protection of which subjected the troops to much severe labor under the guns of the enemy.

On the 27th, the Twenty-eighth Wisconsin, with four companies of cavalry and a section of artillery, the whole under command of Colonel Lewis, was ordered to McNutt, Miss., to destroy a quantity of Confederate stores at that place. Having met only a small body of the enemy's cavalry, which they dis-

¹ 33 Rebellion Records 19-21, 134.

² Organization, 33 Ibid. 265, 301, 346, 422, 432-3, 761.

³ 36 Ibid. 394, 38 Ibid. 22, 251.

persed, capturing eleven prisoners; the stores were destroyed after a rapid march of twenty miles, and the expedition returned, without loss, to camp.

The Yazoo Pass expedition set out on the return on the 5th of April, arriving at Helena on the 8th. In these expeditions the health of the soldiers suffered greatly from fatigue and exposure. On the White River, they had been exposed, on the decks of transports, to severe snow storms, and the Yazoo Pass expedition was made in the rainy season, during which they were confined on transports at one period for ten days.

They left Helena on the 5th of May, accompanying an expedition towards Cotton Plant, Ark., at which place they arrived on the 9th, but finding no enemy, returned to Helena, where they went into camp on the 17th, having performed a march of one hundred and twenty miles. The regiment was engaged in the performance of post and garrison duty at this place, furnishing heavy details to assist in the construction of fortifications. until the 4th of July, when, under command of Lieutenant Colonel Gray, they took part in the battle of Helena.¹ Their position in the rifle pits supporting battery B on the left, enabled them to pour a severe fire upon the attacking columns, and to contribute largely to our success in repulsing the attack. On the 12th of July, their brigade made a reconnoissance to Big Creek, returning on the same day.

The regiment was transferred on the 6th of August to the army of Arkansas, and left Helena on the 11th, accompanying General Steele's command,² in his advance to Little Rock, Ark. Marching by way of Clarendon, at which place they arrived on the 13th, they encamped on the 23d at Devall's Bluff, Ark., on the White River, one hundred and sixty-six miles from its mouth. Having rested here some days, the march was resumed on the 31st, and the regiment on the 10th of September, entered Little Rock, the capital of Arkansas.

The regiment remained at Little Rock, Ark., until the 26th of October, 1863, when they accompanied the march of the brigade in pursuit of Marmaduke's forces, who had been defeated by our

¹ Helena, Ark., attack on July 4, 1863, 32 Rebellion Records 383-442, 390, 394, 471. Report Brig. Gen. Frederick Salomon, 32 Ibid. 392-393.

² 61 Ibid 659, 692, 769. Reports of Col. Powell Clayton 61 Ibid. 767-772, Lt. Col. Edmund B. Gray, 61 Ibid. 775-776. Capt. Lyndsey J. Smith, 61 Ibid. 774-775.

troops at Pine Bluff. On the following day, they arrived at Benton, on the Saline River, relieving at that place a force of cavalry, which was sent in pursuit of the enemy. On the 29th, they advanced to Rockport, on the Washita, where farther pursuit was abandoned, and returning by way of Benton, they re-entered camp at Little Rock on the 1st of November, having marched about one hundred miles.

The regiment was detached from the Second brigade on the 7th of November, and ordered to join Colonel Clayton's command at Pine Bluff, sixty miles distant, on the Arkansas River, where they arrived on the 10th. At this place, comfortable winter quarters were erected, and the regiment was occupied in post and garrison duty until the 27th of March, 1864.

Lieutenant Colonel Gray was placed in command of this post, and companies A, D, F, G, H and I, under command of Captain Smith, with an additional force of infantry and cavalry, left Pine Bluff on an expedition, intended to destroy the pontoon bridge at Longview, on the Saline River. On the following day, the expedition arrived at Mount Elba, at which place the infantry was left to guard the bridge laid at that point, while the cavalry pushed forward to Longview. The infantry, less than five hundred in number, was attacked on the 30th, at Mount Elba¹ by a force of the enemy, fifteen hundred strong. The six companies of the Twenty-eighth, deployed as skirmishers, held the enemy in check, until recalled to the main body. Shortly afterwards, the rebel charge was gallantly repulsed, the enemy leaving one hundred killed and wounded on the field. At this juncture the cavalry, which had been sent to Longview, came up, and the enemy was closely pursued a distance of ten miles to Centreville. Next day, the expedition returned to Pine Bluff,² bringing in three hundred and twenty prisoners, the infantry having marched eighty-two miles.

A detachment of three hundred and fifty men of the regiment, under Lieutenant Colonel Gray, left Pine Bluff on the 28th of April, under orders to proceed to Mount Elba, lay a pontoon bridge across the Saline River, and guard the pass until the arrival of the expedition intended to convey supplies to our forces at Camden. Information having been received that Gen.

¹61 Rebellion Record 775-776.

²63 Ibid. 342, 547. 84 Ibid. 741, 978.

eral Steele's forces were retreating in the direction of Little Rock, the regiment returned to Pine Bluff on the 30th.

After the re-establishment of the army, on the line of the Arkansas, the regiment furnished heavy details for outpost and guard duty, and during the months of June and July, was occupied day and night in labor on the defences of the post.

The Twenty-eight remained in camp at Pine Bluff, Ark., engaged in garrison and fatigue duty, until the 30th of November, 1864, when they were relieved from duty at that post, and marching by way of Rock Spring, a distance of fifty miles, arrived and encamped at Little Rock, Ark., on the 2d of December.

On the 22d of January, 1865, accompanying an expedition under command of Brigadier General Carr, they left Little Rock, and having marched a distance of seventy-five miles, arrived on 430] the 27th at Mount Elba, on the Saline River. In returning they left Mount Elba on the 30th, and on the 4th of February returned to camp at Little Rock.¹

In obedience to orders to report to Major General Canby at New Orleans, they left Little Rock on the 11th of February, proceeding thence by rail forty-five miles to Devall's Bluff, Ark., where they embarked, and descending the White and Mississippi Rivers, arrived on the 16th at Algiers, La. Re-embarking on the 22d, they landed on the 25th on Mobile Point, where the regiment was shortly afterwards assigned to the Third brigade, Third division, Thirteenth army corps.²

Accompanying the movement of our forces against Spanish Fort, they left Mobile Point on the 17th of March, advancing with great difficulty over bad roads, a distance of forty-five miles, arrived on the 23d at Fish River, where they were delayed two days. Resuming the march on the 25th, they took position on the 27th in the trenches before Spanish Fort, where the regiment was employed in siege and picket duty, until its evacuation by the rebels during the night of the 8th of April. On the next day they marched five miles to Blakely, which they reached too late to take part in its capture.

They left Blakely on the evening of the 11th of April, and marching thence fourteen miles to Starks' Landing, embarked

¹ 86. Rebellion Records, 385, 427, 706, 854.
² Mobile Campaign, March 17—May 4, 1865, 103 Ibid. 87-322, 107, 112. Report of Col. Conrad Krez, 103 Ibid. 226-228. Report of Surgeon George R. Weeks, 101 Ibid. 60. Order, 101 Ibid. 691, 692, 713. 102 Ibid. 259.

at that point on the 12th and crossed Mobile Bay, landing five miles south of Mobile. In the evening, they marched to and encamped in the city, which had been abandoned by the enemy. On the 13th, they marched northward to Whistler Station, five miles from Mobile, on the Mobile and Ohio railroad; remaining at that point until the 19th, when they were ordered to move to the northward and encamped on the following day thirty-five miles from Whistler at Nannahubba Bluff, near the confluence of the Tombigbee and Alabama Rivers. Embarking at this place on the 25th, they ascended the Tombigbee River to McIntosh Bluff, where the regiment was employed in the construction of fortifications, until the surrender of the rebel forces under General Dick Taylor.

Proceeding down the river on the 9th of May to Mobile, they remained in camp at that city until the 31st of May, when the regiment was placed on transports, under orders to join our forces in Texas. They arrived on the 6th of June at Brazos Santiago, Texas, whence on the 16th, they marched to Clarksville, at the mouth of the Rio Grande.⁴ Here the regiment was employed in garrison and and picket duty, until 3d of August, at which date they marched to Brownsville, where the Twenty-eighth was mustered out and placed on transports *en route* for home, on the 23d of August.

They arrived on the 15th of September, 1865, at Madison, Wisconsin, where the men, on the 23d were paid and disbanded.

* * * * *

The list of the dead, pp. 431-436, is omitted and is published in full in volume 3.

437]

TWENTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

The preliminary organizations, composing the Twenty-ninth, recruited principally in the counties of Jefferson, Dodge, Dane and Columbia, were ordered to regimental rendezvous at Camp Randall, on the 20th of September, 1862. Under the supervision of Colonel Charles R. Gill, regimental organization was soon completed, and the regiment mustered into United States service on the 27th, one week after arriving in camp.

On the 2d of November, they left Camp Randall, for active

⁴ 102 Rebellion Records, 1140, 1156. 104 Ibid. 942; 969.

service in the field, under orders to join the army in southwest. After a short detention at Cairo, Ill., they proceeded down the Mississippi, disembarking on the 7th, on the east bank of the river, opposite Helena, Ark.

A detachment of four hundred men from the regiment, commanded by Colonel Gill, left Helena on the 15th of November, having been ordered to join an expedition into the interior of Arkansas, by way of White River. The low stage of water in the river compelled their return after proceeding a short distance, and the detachment returned to camp on the 22d. They remained at this place, doing heavy picket duty and taking part in occasional expeditions through the surrounding country, until the 23d of December, when they crossed the river and went into camp on the bluffs above Helena.¹ On the same day, the regiment embarked, proceeding down the river to Friar's Point,² Miss., at which place they established their camp, having previously, in a sharp skirmish, driven out a band of guerrillas. On the 28th, a detachment of four hundred men of the regiment, marched some miles into the interior, encountering and putting to flight a guerrilla force.

They evacuated Friar's Point and returned to Helena, on the 9th of January, 1863. On the 11th, they again embarked, taking part in an expedition intended for the capture of Arkansas Post, and to penetrate the interior of the state by way of the White River. On arriving at the mouth of White River, on the 13th, information was received of the surrender of Arkansas Post, and the expedition moved up the White River to Devall's Bluff, capturing a number of prisoners, several pieces of artillery, with small arms and stores, at various points along the river.

They returned to Helena, on the 23d of January, and went into camp five miles back of the place, where they were engaged in outpost duty. Embarking on the 21st of February, they proceeded down the Mississippi and through Yazoo Pass to the Coldwater River, where they were stationed as guard during the remainder of the month. On the 1st of March, they returned to Helena, encamping near the river.³

¹ 19 Rebellion Records 812.

² 32 Ibid. 212, 832, 842.

³ 33 Ibid. 183, 38 Ibid. 22, 251.

In the organization of the army for the great campaign of the summer, the Twenty-ninth was assigned to position in the Thirteenth army corps.¹ Participating in the general movement, they left Helena on the 10th of April, and arrived at Milliken's Bend, La., on the 13th. Disembarking at this place, the march around Vicksburg was commenced on the 16th. The roads were very difficult, and in many places had to be built for long distances through almost impassable swamps, and across numerous bayous. Proceeding by way of Richmond, they arrived at Perkins' plantation, below Vicksburg, on the 25th, on the 27th, embarked on transports and barges for an attack on Grand Gulf. The gunboats failing to silence the rebel batteries, they landed on the 29th, and marched across the peninsula to a point apposite Bruinsburg, at which place they crossed the river next day, continuing the march during the night, over rough and difficult roads, towards Port Gibson, Miss., in the vicinity of which they arrived early in the morning of the 1st of May.

The enemy was discovered, strongly posted on all the roads leading to Port Gibson,² and a general action immediately commenced. The rebels fought desperately, and prolonged the battle until late in the afternoon; when, beaten at all points, they were forced to a hasty flight. Of the action of the Twenty-ninth, in this—their first engagement—their brigade commander, General McGinnis, speaks as follows in his official report: "I cannot refrain however, from special mention of the Twenty-ninth Wisconsin; * * * it is a new regiment, and this is the first time they had been under fire. They fought like veterans, and suffered severely as their casualties will show." The regiment sustained a loss of seventy-five killed and wounded. They entered Port Gibson next morning. March was resumed on the 3d. They crossed Bayou Pierre, and moving towards Jackson by way of Rocky Springs, Big Sandy and Five Mile Creek, encountered the enemy, on the 12th near the main crossing of Fourteen Mile Creek, four miles from Edward's Station.

A part of the regiment was deployed as skirmishers, and in connection with others of the brigade, succeeded in driving the

¹ 36 Rebellion Records 138, 583.

² Port Gibson, Miss., Battle of May 1, 1863. Report of Brig. Gen. Alvin P. Hovey, 36 Ibid. 600-606, Brig. Gen. George F. McGinnis, 36 Ibid. 606-608.

enemy across the creek and some distance from it. Early next morning, [May 13th,] the division crossed the stream, and formed line of battle a mile in advance. Sharp skirmishing continued till late in the afternoon; when, the object of these demonstrations having been accomplished, the division moved to the right towards Raymond. They passed through this place on the 14th, marching towards Clinton, where they arrived early next day, and turning to the northwest, took the advance towards Vicksburg. Falling in with the enemy near Bolton, the division was formed in line awaiting his attack.

Early on the morning of the 16th, they moved towards the enemy, whom they found six miles in advance, strongly posted on Champion's Hill,¹ near Baker's Creek. The battle immediately commenced, the regiment being under fire from the beginning and one of the first closely engaged with the enemy. Line 439] of battle having been formed, the regiment advanced about four hundred yards across an open field, taking position at the foot of a heavily timbered hill, which was occupied by the enemy. The flank companies were deployed as skirmishers, and about noon, the brigade was ordered to charge up the hill and dislodge the enemy. Our regiment moved rapidly forward, under a severe fire of grape and canister, from a battery directly in front. They kept steadily on, until within easy range, when they opened a terrific fire, sustained by that of the whole brigade. In a few minutes, the enemy, having suffered severely, began to waver. A bayonet charge was immediately ordered, and the Twenty-ninth with a loud cheer, pressed forward on the double quick. The advance was so rapid and unexpected by the enemy, that, unable to resist, many had no time for escape, and together with the battery fell into our hands. It was soon apparent that the enemy was yet in force in the woods beyond, and the regiment still pressed forward, keeping up a steady fire, until they had driven him half a mile from where his battery was stationed. Here the rebels received reinforcements, and General McGinnis' brigade, having sustained a severe fire for two hours without support, fell back to a more secure position, where they were soon relieved by fresh troops.

¹ Champion's Hill, Miss., May 16, 1863, 37 Ibid. 6-128, 8, 151. Report of Brig. Gen. George F. McGinnis, 37 Ibid. 48-52. Brig. Gen. Alvin P. Hovey, 37 Ibid 40-47.

The Twenty-ninth had captured over three hundred prisoners, a stand of colors, and a battery of brass pieces, and sustained a loss of nineteen killed, and ninety-five wounded, being nearly one-fourth of the number engaged.

During the next two days, the brigade remained upon the field, engaged in burying the dead and collecting arms, and moved on the 19th of May to Black River. They marched on the 21st, to the advanced lines of our entrenchments in rear of Vicksburg,¹ participating next day in the general assault on the enemy's works. During the remainder of this celebrated siege, they were constantly employed in the rifle pits and advanced works, their list of casualties showing six men killed and wounded.

They left Vicksburg on the 5th of July, accompanying the movement of their division towards Jackson,² before which place they took position on the 9th. During the short siege which followed, they participated in several engagements and skirmishes, with a loss of five men killed and wounded. The rebels having evacuated Jackson on the night of the 16th, they were ordered to return to Vicksburg, where they encamped on the 22d.

On the 6th of August, they were placed on transports, and proceeding down the river, landed at Natchez³ on the 7th. Here they remained, with the exception of a short expedition to Kingston, until the 16th, when they again moved down the river, encamping at Carrollton La., on the 18th. Thence, on the 14th of September, they marched to Algiers, opposite New Orleans, and next day, moved by railroad to Brashear City, near which they went into camp.

The Twenty-ninth, which had been stationed some days on the shore of Berwick Bay, opposite Brashear City broke camp on 440] the 3d of October, and commenced the movement to Opelousas.⁴ They arrived on the 6th at New Iberia, sixty miles from Berwick, and on the 10th, marched twenty-four miles to Vermilion Bayou, and thence on the 15th, eighteen miles to Grand Choteau Bayou. The march was resumed on the 21st,

¹ Siege of Vicksburg, May 19—July 4, 1863, 37 *Rebellion Records* 146-424.

² The Jackson Campaign, July 5-25, 1863, 37 *Ibid.* 518-661, 546. Report Col. William T. Spicely, 37 *Ibid.* 599-601.

³ Natchez, Miss., Occupation, July 13, 1863. Report of Brig. Gen. Thomas E. G. Ransom, 37 *Ibid.* 680-683.

⁴ Operations in the Teche Country, La., Oct. 3—Nov. 30, 1863; 41 *Rebellion Records* 332-395, 335, 358, 359.

when they met the enemy at Opelousas, and after a skirmish in which they sustained no loss, pressed forward to Barre's Landing, eight miles beyond Opelousas, where they went into camp and were employed in picket and guard duty until the 29th, at which date they returned to Opelousas.

On the 1st of November, they marched ten miles to Carrion Crow Bayou, and on the 3d, were ordered up to reinforce General Burbridge's command, four miles distant, which had been attacked by the enemy. During the battle they acted as support to a Missouri battery, but were not actively engaged, and returned on the same evening to camp on Carrion Crow Bayou.

They moved on the 5th to Vermilion Bayou, from which place they marched, on the 16th, and proceeding by way of Spanish Lake, arrived on the following day at New Iberia. On the 20th, they accompanied the brigade, with a small additional force of cavalry and artillery, on a secret expedition, which resulted in the capture of one hundred and fourteen prisoners at Spanish Lake. They returned on the same day to New Iberia where they were employed in picket duty and guarding forage trains, until the 19th of December, when they were again put in motion, and passing through Franklin and Centerville, arrived on the 21st at Berwick, having marched, during the whole expedition, about two hundred and sixteen miles. They crossed Berwick Bay on the following day, and moving by rail from Brashear City, went into camp on the 25th at Algiers.

Participating in the Texas Expedition,¹ they embarked at Algiers on the 5th of January, 1864, and arrived on the 11th off Pass Cavallo, Texas, where they disembarked on the following day, and encamped on the Decrow's Point, near the mouth of the Rio Grande. At this place they were employed in guard duty, until the 20th of February, when they re-embarked, on their return to Louisiana. They arrived at New Orleans on the 23d, the next day went into camp at Algiers, where they were stationed until the 5th of March, at which date they proceeded by rail to Brashear, and crossing Berwick Bay, encamped on the following day at Berwick.

The spring campaign commenced on the 13th, at which date they left Berwick, forming part of the celebrated Red River ex-

¹ The Rio Grande Expedition Oct. 27—Dec. 2, 1863, 41 Rebellion Records, 395-447, 710, 898.

pedition.¹ Proceeding by way of Opelousas, they reached Washington on the 20th, and two days afterwards, resumed the movement up Bayou Boëf, and passing through Holmesville and Cheneyville, arrived on the 26th at Alexandria, on the Red River, ninety miles distant from Washington. On the morning of the 18th they marched to Cane River, where the movement was delayed a short time awaiting the completion of a pontoon bridge. 441] Crossing the river on the 31st, they passed through Cloutierville, and on the following day, marched twenty-three miles in six and a half hours, going into camp at Nachitoches at noon. They were again put in motion on the 6th of April, and next day arrived at Pleasant Hill, having marched thirty-six miles. On the 8th, they again marched eighteen miles, when they met the enemy, and took part in the battle at Sabine Cross Roads.² But five companies, B, D, E, G and H, were engaged, the remainder having been detailed to the rear as guard to the train, and out of one hundred and eighty-three men engaged, sixty-three were reported killed, wounded and missing. During the night they accompanied the retrograde movement of the army to Pleasant Hill, at which place General A. J. Smith's forces had just arrived.

Next morning the retreat was resumed, and marching day and night, they arrived on the 11th at Grand Ecure, where they were employed in fatigue and picket duty until the 22d, when the march was resumed towards Alexandria. Having marched thirty-six miles, they arrived at two on the following morning at Cloutierville, where the enemy was posted in rifle pits, defended by artillery, to dispute the passage of the Cane River at that point.

The Twenty-ninth, accompanying the movement of the Thirteenth and Nineteenth corps, forded the stream some distance above the enemy's position, which they attacked in the rear, and after a stubborn engagement, lasting two hours, drove the enemy from the field. Our regiment, being held as reserve, sustained no loss. They bivouacked for the night on Cane River, and resuming the march next day, arrived on the 25th at Alexandria, encamping two miles from the town.

¹ Red River Campaign March 10—May 22, 1864, 61 Rebellion Records, 162—638, 169, 259, 273. Report of Maj. Bradford Hancock, 61 Ibid. 282—284, 63 Ibid. 476.

² Red River Campaign, La. Sabine Cross Roads, Battle of, April 8, 1864. Report of Maj. Bradford Hancock, 61 Ibid. 282—284; Maj. Joseph E. Greene (23 Wis.) 61 Ibid. 298—299.

While remaining here they were frequently employed on reconnoissances through the surrounding country, during which they participated in several skirmishes with small bodies of the enemy, and on the 6th of May were ordered to report to Lieutenant Colonel Bailey, of the Fourth Wisconsin who was then engaged in constructing the famous dam across the Red River.¹ The regiment was engaged in this work, day and night, until the 12th, when our fleet passed the rapids in safety. March was resumed on the following morning, and our forces reached Marks-ville, on the 16th. Being held in reserve during the engagement of the next day, they sustained no loss. They arrived at Sims-port on the 17th, and next day took part in the battle at that place. Crossing the Atchafalaya River on the 19th, they pressed forward to the Mississippi, and went into camp on the 22d at Morganza.

At this point they were employed in guard and picket duty, with frequent expeditions against guerrillas, until the 13th of June, when they embarked, and proceeding down the Mississippi, landed next day at Carrollton, where they went into camp. On the 21st, they moved sixteen miles to Kennerville, and thence on the 26th to Thibodeaux,² where they were stationed for the 442] performance of outpost and guard duty. On the 8th of July, Colonel Greene was appointed post commandant, and company K of the regiment detailed as provost guard. The same evening orders were received to move immediately to Algiers, where they arrived on the following day.

Here all transportation was turned over, and every preparation made for transfer to the army of the Potomac. The regiment was assigned to the First brigade, Provisional division, and while awaiting the final order to move, the brigade was ordered to Morganza, and embarking on the morning of the 26th, reached that place on the following day. On the 28th, they took part in a reconnoissance to the Atchafalaya River,¹ and after a severe skirmish with the enemy, who was advantageously posted on the opposite bank, they returned to camp, having sustained a loss of one killed and one wounded. While stationed at this place, the regiment was assigned, on the 13th of August, to the Second brigade Second division, Nineteenth army corps.³

¹ 61 Rebellion Records, 402-405.

² 64 Ibid. 617.

³ 84 Ibid. 682.

Embarking on the 23d of August,¹ they ascended the river to Port Hudson, where they landed next day, and late in the afternoon, took up the line of march for Clinton, La. Marching all night over roads which recent rains had rendered almost impassable, they arrived at Clinton on the 25th, too late to assist in the capture of the place, which had been taken by a force sent from Baton Rouge. During their advance from Port Hudson they had marched for twenty-four hours, with but twenty minutes rest, and the men suffered greatly from heat and exhaustion. After a short rest, they were again put in motion on the evening of the 27th, and arrived on the 29th at Port Hudson, where they re-embarked, and, descending the Mississippi, arrived in the evening at Morganza.

On the 3d of September, they were again placed on transports, with the Second division, and moving up the Mississippi on the following day, arrived on the 8th at the mouth of White River, near which they landed, and encamped in a cotton field. They again embarked on the 10th, and proceeded up the White River to St. Charles, Ark., where they were stationed in the performance of guard duty, and frequently called upon to participate in expeditions against the guerrillas, which infested the surrounding country.²

On the 23d of October, 1864, the Twenty-ninth regiment embarked at St. Charles, Ark., where for some time previous they had been stationed as garrison, and ascending the White River, arrived next day at Devall's Bluff, then the terminus of the Memphis and Little Rock railroad.

Returning, they left Devall's Bluff on the 25th, and landed next day at St. Charles, where they re-embarked on the 27th of October, under orders to proceed to the mouth of White River, at which place they went into camp on the evening of the same day, and were engaged in guard and picket duty until the 443] 11th of November, when they were placed on transports, with an additional force of cavalry, and moved ten miles up the Mississippi, on an expedition organized for the purpose of obtaining mules for the quartermaster's department. Landing at McGee's plantation, Miss., the infantry remained near the river, while the cavalry moved into the country, and having captured a number of prisoners, returned in the evening to camp.

¹ 83 Ibid. 276, 84 Rebellion Records, 817, 968.

² Report of Col. J. R. Slack, 85 Ibid. 153.

The regiment again embarked on the 12th of November, and moving up the White River, landed on the 15th at Devall's Bluff, whence, on the 17th, they proceeded by rail to Little Rock.¹ On arriving at the latter place, late in the evening, they were invited to share the hospitality of their comrades of the Ninth Wisconsin, who had kindly prepared supper for them in anticipation of their arrival.

They were employed in heavy fatigue and picket duty at Little Rock, until the 24th of November, when they moved by rail to Devall's Bluff, and embarking at the latter place on the 25th, proceeded by the way of the White and Mississippi Rivers to Memphis, Tenn., where they landed on the 28th, and went into camp. Accompanying General Lawler's forces in an expedition as support to General Grierson's cavalry, they left Memphis on the 21st of December, and having advanced a distance of forty miles, arrived on the 24th opposite Moscow, on Wolf River. Commencing the return march on the 26th, they arrived on the 31st at camp in Memphis, where Company I rejoined the regiment.

While the Twenty-ninth was stationed at Little Rock, this company was detached from the regiment on the 19th of November, and ordered up the Arkansas River to Fort Smith, as guard to a steamer. When about sixty-five miles above Lewisburg, the boat was snagged and sunk, proving a total wreck. The company remained near the place until the 20th of December, when they embarked, and, after considerable delay, succeeded in rejoining their comrades at Memphis.²

On the 1st of January, 1865, the regiment embarked at Memphis, under orders to report to Major General Canby at New Orleans, where they arrived on the 4th. Next day they encamped at Kennerville, a railroad station on the bank of the Mississippi, and remained until the 5th of February, when they embarked, under orders to proceed to Dauphin Island, near Mobile.³ They landed on the 8th near Fort Gaines on Dauphin Island. Here the regiment was assigned to the First Brigade, First division of the Thirteenth army corps, and on the 17th of March, participating in the general movement of the forces put in motion against the

¹ 86 Rebellion Records 655, 765, 838.

² 86 Ibid. 915.

³ 104 Ibid. 14.

defences of Mobile, they crossed the bay to Mobile Point, whence on the 19th, they set out for Spanish Fort.¹

The ground over which they marched, being low and swampy, it was necessary to 'corduroy' about twenty miles of the road, and having encountered great difficulties during the march of fifty miles from Fort Morgan, they took position on the 27th in 444] the trenches before the Spanish Fort. While stationed at the front the regiment lost one killed and one wounded. Under orders to guard a supply train for General Steele, then at Blakely, they left the trenches in front of Spanish Fort on the 31st of March, meeting the train at Holyoke Farm, where they lay two days, and took position on the 3d of April, with the forces besieging Blakely. Here they remained until the evening of the 8th, when in obedience to orders to report to General A. J. Smith, they marched three miles in the direction of Spanish Fort.

On receiving intelligence of the evacuation of Spanish Fort, this order was countermanded, and on the 9th of April, they returned to position near Blakely, which was assaulted and carried by our troops in the afternoon. In this action the Twenty-ninth was not engaged. On the 10th they marched four miles to the right and rear of our lines, and on the evening of the following day set out for Stark's Landing, on Mobile Bay, arriving at four in the morning of the 12th of April. Thence crossing the bay, they landed at noon on its western shore, five miles below the city. The Twenty-ninth Wisconsin, the second regiment to reach the city, entered Mobile at two in the afternoon. Here they were assigned to permanent duty as provost guard. By the explosion of the magazine on the 25th of May, two men of the regiment were killed, and four wounded.

Under orders to report at New Orleans, they embarked at Mobile on the evening of the 26th of May, and arrived on the 28th at Hickox's Landing, on Lake Pontchartrain, about four miles from New Orleans. Marching thence by way of Halfway House, they arrived on the 30th of May at New Orleans, where they immediately re-embarked, under orders to proceed to Shreveport, La., and leaving New Orleans next day, they arrived and encamped at Shreveport on the 8th of June.

¹ Mobile Campaign March 17—May 4, 1865, 103 Rebellion Records, 87-322, 105, 110. Report of Brig. Gen. James R. Slack, 103 Ibid. 160-163, 104 Ibid. 409, 738, 801. Lieut. Henry C. Hadley, 103 Ibid. 170-171.

The regiment was employed in provost guard duty at this place, until the 22d of June, when they were mustered out of service,¹ and placed on transports, *en route* for Wisconsin. On arriving at the mouth of the Red River on the 25th, they moved to Port Hudson, La., where they were detained one day while awaiting the result of a communication by telegraph, with New Orleans, and resuming their progress up the Mississippi on the 26th, they arrived on the 3d of July at Cairo, Ill. Proceeding thence by rail they reached Madison, Wisconsin, on the 5th of July, and on the 17th of July, 1865, were paid off and formally disbanded.

* * * * *

The list of dead. pp. 445-452, is omitted and is published in full in volume 3.

453]

THIRTIETH REGIMENT.

The various companies and squads recruited for the Thirtieth regiment, were ordered to rendezvous at Camp Randall in the middle of October, 1862. Here the regimental organization was completed under the direction of Colonel Daniel J. Dill, of Prescott, and the Thirtieth regiment mustered into the United States service on the 21st of October. Subsequently regimental headquarters remained at Camp Randall, while portions of the regiment were almost constantly detached in the performance of various kinds of duty.²

On the 2nd of May, 1863, companies D, F, I and K, under command of Lieutenant Colonel Bartlett, were ordered to the upper Missouri River, as guards for transports in the 'Indian Expedition' under General Sully.³ These four companies were engaged in the performance of this duty, and guarding stores at different points on the river from Sioux City, Iowa, to Fort Pierre, Dakota Territory, until the 10th of August, when companies I and K were ordered to report at Camp Washburn, Milwaukee. Leaving companies D and F at Fort Pierre, companies I and K arrived on the 12th of September, at Milwaukee.

On the 26th of May, companies G and E left Camp Randall;

¹ 102 Rebellion Records 909, 918. Reorganization, 101 Ibid. 409, 729, 730, 824, 1022. 102 Ibid. 259.

² 32 Ibid. 896, 33 Ibid. 350, 767.

³ Reports of Brig. Gen. Henry H. Sibley, 61 Ibid. 937-938. Maj. John Clowney, 84 Ibid. 546, Capt. L. S. Burton, 84 Ibid. 546-548, 84 Ibid. 30, 31, 40, 65, 80, 675, 736, 737, 814, 815, 988.

the former for Superior, Wis., and the latter for Bayfield, Wis. They remained at these stations, respectively, until the middle of August, when they were recalled, and arrived on the 21st, at Camp Washburn which was placed under the command of Major John Clowney, of this regiment. The remaining companies at various times, furnished detachments, which were sent to various parts of the state and assisted in maintaining order during the enrollment, under the Conscription Act, and stationed at Camp Randall, had charge of the post furnishing guards for conscripts, recruits and deserters.

The regiment moved from Camp Randall in the month of December, 1863, to Camp Washburn, and subsequently to Camp Reno, at Milwaukee, where the headquarters of the regiment were established. In the month of March, 1864, detachments of the regiment were ordered to various posts in Dakota Territory and northwestern Minnesota, and in General Sully's campaign against the Indians, moved from point to point during the summer, performing many long and difficult marches through an extremely wild country and participating in several engagements.¹

On the 1st of October, 1864, detachments of the Thirtieth Wisconsin were stationed at various places in Dakota Territory, as follows: Companies A, C, F and H, under the immediate command of Colonel Dill, at Fort Rice, of which post Lieutenant Colonel Bartlett was placed in command; companies B, E, G, and K, under command of Major Clowney, at Fort Wadsworth, near 454] Coteau des Prairies; company D, under command of Captain Fulton, at Fort Sully; and company I, under command of Captain Grier, at Fort Union.

Companies A, C, E, and H, commanded by Colonel Dill, left Fort Rice, in Dakota Territory on the 12th of October, and descending the Missouri River on flat boats, arrived on the 2d of November, at Sioux City, Ia., where they were joined by company D of the regiment, under Lieutenant Marshall, who had assumed command of the company on the 14th of October previous, the date of Captain Fulton's² departure to accept promotion. Con-

¹ Operations against Indians in Minnesota July 1—Oct. 1, 1864, 83 *Rebellion Records*, 37-41. Expedition against Sioux Indians in Dakota Territory, 83 *Ibid.* 131-174, 85 *Ibid.* 15, 38, 51, 73, 74, 87, 88, 130, 219, 236, 296, 254, 465, 466, 697, 773, 799, 827. 86 *Ibid.* 64, 122.

² Commissioned Major First Regiment Heavy Artillery Sept. 9, 1864.

tinuing the journey down the Missouri, on the 3d of November, they arrived on the 17th of November at St. Joseph, Mo.

Company H having been detained by floating ice, Captain Bedal abandoned his boat a few miles above St. Joseph, and marched with his command to the city, rejoining the other companies on the 23d at that place.

They left St. Joseph on the 24th of November, and proceeding by rail, arrived on the following day at Quincy, Ill., and continuing thence by way of Springfield, Ill., and Indianapolis Ind., arrived on the 29th at Louisville, Ky., where they went into camp.

Companies B, E, G and K, under command of Major Clowney, left for Fort Wadsworth, Dakota Territory, on the 29th of September, *en route* for Fort Snelling, Minn., where they arrived on the 12th of October, having marched upwards of three hundred miles. Embarking at Fort Snelling on the 20th of October, they descended the Mississippi River to St. Louis Mo. where they arrived on the 26th, and were quartered in Benton Barracks. They left St. Louis on the 29th, and arrived the next day at Paducah, Ky., at the mouth of the Tennessee River. Here they were employed in guard duty until the 6th of December, when they again embarked, and proceeding up the Ohio River, landed on the 10th at Louisville, Ky., where they rejoined the balance of the regiment, with the exception of company I, which still remained at Fort Union, Dakota Territory.

On the 12th of December, the Thirtieth Wisconsin, nine companies, left Louisville by rail, and next arrived and went into camp at Bowling Green, Ky., seventy-four miles from Louisville, on the Louisville and Nashville railroad, near Green River. Here the regiment was assigned to the Second brigade of the Second division, Military District of Kentucky.¹ Colonel Dill took charge of the brigade, and Major Clowney assumed command of the regiment.

The regiment on the 10th of January, 1865, left Bowling Green, and arrived on the 12th at Louisville, where they were assigned to duty as guard at the military prison in that city.

On the 20th of January, companies A, D and F, under command of Captain Meacham, were detached as provost guard in the city; and on the 8th of February, companies B, E and G,

¹ 103 Rebellion Records 801, 698. 86 Ibid. 251, 291, 296, 297, 324, 383, 515, 642, 652, 996. See reports Brig. Gen. Alfred Sully, 101 Ibid. 979, 1031.

455] under command of Major Clowney, proceeded by rail to Frankfort, Ky., sixty-five miles from Louisville, under order to assume the duties of permanent garrison of that city. Company B, on the 20th of March, moved from Frankfort to Georgetown, near which they were stationed as garrison, under command of Lieutenant Gill.

Lieutenant Colonel Bartlett rejoined and assumed command of the regiment at Louisville, in the latter part of February, and on the 17th of April, Colonel Dill was appointed provost marshal general of Kentucky. Company B returned to and rejoined their comrades on the 27th of May, and early in June, companies E and G returned to Louisville, where company I also rejoined the regiment on the 22d of June, having been relieved from duty at Fort Union, Dakota Territory, on the 4th of June.

The regiment was mustered out of service at Louisville, and set out for home on the 20th of September, 1865, and on the 25th, arrived at Madison, Wisconsin, where it was paid and disbanded.

* * * * *

The list of dead, pp. 456-457, is omitted and is published in full in volume 3.

458]

THIRTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

Companies A, B, C, D, E and F, of the Thirty-first regiment were recruited principally during the month of August, 1862, and ordered to rendezvous on the 23d of September at Prairie du Chien, where they were organized under the supervision of Colonel Isaac E. Messmore and mustered into United States' service on the 9th of October.

The battalion thus organized, was station at Prairie du Chien, employed in drill and guarding prisoners, until the 14th of November, when companies A, D and F, were ordered to Camp Utley, Racine, and companies B, C and E, were ordered to Camp Randall, Madison, to take charge of camps of rendezvous for drafted men at those places. On the 20th of December, the detachment at Camp Randall was moved to Camp Utley, at which place companies G, H, I and K, were organized and mustered into United States' service on the 24th of December, and the final organization and muster of the regiment completed on the 13th of January, 1863.

They were thenceforth occupied in acquiring drill and discipline, until their departure from the state on the 1st of March, when they left Camp Utley for active service, arriving on the 3d at Cairo, Ill. At this point, they immediately embarked, and proceeding down the Mississippi twenty miles, landed at Columbus,¹ Ky., the terminus of the Mobile and Ohio railroad, where they were assigned to the Sixth division, Sixteenth army corps, and ordered into camp at Fort Halleck. While here, they were engaged in the performance of various duties, furnishing daily large details for picket and provost duty; besides which they were frequently called upon for guards to transports on the Mississippi River. Parts of the regiment were also despatched on various reconnoissances through the surrounding country, during which they occasionally met the enemy in small force, but sustained little loss.

In the movements of our forces which followed the battle of Chickamauga, they left Columbus on the 24th of September, and proceeding by way of Cairo, Ill., and Louisville, Ky., arrived on the 27th at Nashville, Tenn.,² near which place they went into camp. They broke camp at Nashville on the 5th of October, and marched sixteen miles to Lavergne, on the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad, where they were employed on guard duty until the 25th, at which date they marched to Murfreesboro, sixteen miles distant.

Shortly afterwards, companies B, G and K, under command of Captain Stephenson, were detached from the regiment, and stationed at the crossing of Stone's River, where they remained, building fortifications and guarding the railroad bridge until the 2d of April, 1864, when they rejoined the regiment at Murfreesboro. On the 14th of April, the regiment was assigned 459] to the Fourth division, Twentieth army corps, and on the 16th, was divided into detachments, which were stationed at various points on the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad, from Normandy to Murfreesboro, a distance of thirty miles.

At this time, in addition to picket duty and guarding important points, the regiment patrolled the railroad from near Tullahoma to Murfreesboro. From the 1st of March to the

¹ 38 Ibid. 255, 454.

² 48 Rebellion Records 166, 52. Ibid. 925. 54 Ibid. 725, 744, 810. 56 Ibid. 558. 58 Ibid. 11, 94, 291. 59 Ibid. 291, 365, 472, 560.

latter part of June, a detachment of the regiment was mounted, and under command of Lieutenant Thomas Beattie of company B, performed much valuable service in middle Tennessee. On the 6th of June, the regiment was ordered to Murfreesboro, where they arrived on the 8th and immediately pressed forward to Nashville, at which place they encamped on the 10th. Here the regiment was assigned to the post command, and employed on provost guard duty in the city. On the 3d of July, the Thirty-first was transferred to the Third brigade, First division, Twentieth army corps, with which they were subsequently identified.¹

In pursuance of orders to join the brigade at the front, they left Nashville on the 16th of July, proceeding by rail to Marietta, Ga., from which place they marched, joining the brigade on the 21st, in its position on the south side of the Chattahoochee River, in the trenches before Atlanta.² From this time they were constantly under fire, and engaged in siege and fatigue duty, until the 25th of August, when they accompanied the movement of the division to position near the railroad bridge at the crossing of the Chattahoochee River. This position was retained until the evacuation of Atlanta by the enemy; after which, on the 4th of September, they marched to the city, and were assigned camp within the fortifications.

Subsequent to the capture of Atlanta, Ga., the Thirty-first Wisconsin was stationed within the fortifications at that place, where they were employed in guard duty as a portion of the garrison. The regiment was also ordered upon two foraging expeditions, one of which left camp on the 16th and the other on the 26th of October. These expeditions, each of which occupied five days, were attended with much labor and danger.

The regiment, attached to the Third brigade of the First division, left Atlanta on the 15th of November with the twentieth corps, the movements of which they accompanied during the march to Savannah.³

¹ 72 Rebellion Records 98, 73 Ibid. 35.

² Report of Col. James S. Robinson, 73 Ibid. 84-92. Col. Horace Boughton, 73 Ibid. 92-96. Col. Francis H. West, 73 Ibid. 111-112. 78 Ibid. 548, 109 Ibid. 566.

³ The Savannah Campaign, Nov. 15-Dec. 21, 1864, 92 Ibid. 1-418, 24, 47, 49, 723, 853. Reports of Brig. Gen. Nathaniel J. Jackson, 92 Ibid. 216-220. Col. James S. Robinson, 92 Ibid. 252-260. Col. Francis H. West, 92 Ibid. 267-269.

On the route, they participated in nothing of more importance than the usual skirmishing while in advance, until the 9th of December, when the march of the column, of which the regiment formed a part, was checked at a point nine miles from Savannah, by a body of the enemy, posted in two small redoubts, commanding the Springfield road, upon which the column was advancing. Under orders to move to the left, and flank the rebel position, the Thirty-first Wisconsin and the Sixty-first Ohio, struggled through an almost impenetrable swamp, and 460] under a severe fire of musketry, charged upon and carried the works, before other troops could arrive, capturing the entire camp and equipments of the rebels.

In this affair, the Thirty-first sustained a loss of one killed and three wounded, one of the latter mortally. For this gallant exploit, these two regiments received the compliments of the division and corps commanders, and also of Major General Slocum, commanding the left wing of the army. The regiment occupied position on the left of the investing line, during the siege of Savannah, and after the surrender, occupied position within the city.

On the 18th of January, 1865, they crossed the Savannah River, to rejoin the brigade from which they had been separated for some days and at Purysburg, about twenty-five miles from Savannah, they overtook the First and Third divisions of the corps.¹ Owing to the heavy rains which prevailed at the time, in consequence of which the whole country was flooded, the corps was compelled to remain at this place until the 28th of January, when the forward movement was resumed. It is worthy of remark, that at this village, in the month of January, 1779, the American army, under General Lincoln, was delayed for three weeks by high water, in consequence of which Savannah was lost.

During the laborious and eventful march through the Carolinas, the Thirty-first performed its full share of skirmishing, foraging, destruction of railroads, and corduroying the common roads for the wagon trains, and on the 1st of March formed a part of the advance column of attack upon Chesterfield, S. C.,

¹ The Carolinas, Campaign of, Jan. 1—April 26, 1865, 98 Rebellion Records 1-1135, 53, 64, 74, 128, 596. Report of Brig. Gen. Nathaniel J. Jackson, 98 Ibid. 597-603. Brig. Gen. James S. Robinson 98 Ibid. 659-668. Col. Francis H. West, 98 Ibid. 678-680.

which was held by a brigade of rebel cavalry. In the brief action which followed, resulting in the capture of the place, the regiment sustained no loss.

They were in the front line during the battle of Averysboro, N. C., on the 16th of March, losing one man killed and twelve wounded. At the battle of Bentonville, N. C., on the 19th of March, the Thirty-first, with two other regiments, was thrown forward without support or connections. These regiments were attacked by the rebels on both flanks and in front, doubling up the line and forcing them back about a quarter of a mile, in which position, having re-formed the line and established connections on the right and left, they repulsed five different charges of the enemy, holding their ground from two in the afternoon until dark, when they were relieved and took position in the second line. In this engagement, the regiment lost sixty men, killed, wounded and missing. On the 24th of March, they arrived at Goldsboro, N. C., where the regiment was re-clothed and refitted.

The Thirty-first remained at Goldsboro until the 10th of April, when they set out with the corps for Raleigh, and passing through that city, had advanced eighteen miles beyond, when hostilities were brought to a close by the surrender of General Johnston, after which they returned to Raleigh and encamped. Commencing the homeward march on the 30th of April, they reached Alexandria, Va., on the 20th of May, and on the 24th, took part in the grand review of General Sherman's army at Washington, three miles east of which they went into camp.

Having been assigned to the Provisional division of the Fourteenth army corps, composed of western troops, they left Washington by rail on the 10th of June, for Parkersburg, Va., where they embarked on the 13th, and descending the Ohio River, landed the 15th, at Louisville, Ky., encamping four miles from the city.¹

Here companies A, B, C, D, E and F were mustered out of service on the 20th of June, and next day set out for home, arriving on the 23d at Madison Wis., where they were paid and formally disbanded on the 8th of July.

¹ Provisional Division, 100 Rebellion Records 620. 109 Ibid. 510.

Bentonville, N. C., Battle March 19-21, 1865, Report of Col. Francis H. West. 98 Ibid. 678-680.

The other companies of the regiment, under command of Lieutenant Colonel Rogers, were mustered out on the 8th of July, and left Louisville on the following day. On the 11th, they arrived at Madison, Wis., where they were paid and disbanded on the 20th of July, 1865.

* * * * *

The list of dead, pp. 462-465, is omitted and is published in full in volume 3.

466] THIRTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

The several companies and squads composing the Thirty-second regiment, recruited principally in the northern part of the state, were ordered to rendezvous at Camp Bragg, Oshkosh, on the 13th of September, 1862. Their organization was soon effected under the superintendence of Colonel James H. Howe, of Green Bay, and the regiment was mustered into United States' service on the 25th.

On the 30th of October, the Thirty-second left the state for active service, and proceeding by way of Cairo, Ill., landed on the 3d of November, at Memphis, Tenn., where they joined General Sherman's command.¹ Accompanying General Sherman in his movement towards Jackson, Miss., they left Memphis on the 26th of November, and crossing the Coldwater on the following day, encamped on the 28th at Chewalla, Miss., seven miles south of Holly Springs. Moving thence on the 30th, to Chulahoma, they encamped two days, and resuming the march on the 2d of December, they advanced, in rainy weather and over muddy roads, to within a short distance of Wyatt. The rebels having burned the bridge across the Tallahatchie, their movement was delayed some days to allow of its being rebuilt, which having been accomplished, they again marched on the 6th, encamping at Hurricane Creek on the following day.

The surrender of Holly Springs having caused the abandonment of the movement southward, the Thirty-second was the first to enter the town after its capture. Marching northward by way of Jackson, Tenn., where they remained a short time, they arrived in the latter part of January, 1863, Memphis, Tenn., at which place they were assigned to the performance of provost duty.

¹ 52 Rebellion Records 320, 757. 54 Ibid. 820. 56 Ibid. 412, 568. 58 Ibid. 206, 301, 328. 25 Ibid. 329, 340, 344, 861.

The Thirty-second left Memphis on the 26th of November, 1863, arriving on the 30th at La Grange, forty-nine miles distant on the Memphis and Charleston railroad. At the time of the rebel General Lee's attack upon Moscow, on the 2d of December, they received orders to proceed at once to that place, and with their brigade, marched nine miles in less than two hours, arriving in time to repulse the attack and save Colonel Hatch's cavalry from capture. During the month, they moved from point to point in Tennessee and northern Mississippi, going into camp about the 1st of January, 1864, at Grand Junction, Tenn., the intersection of the Memphis and Charleston, and Mississippi Central railroads, having marched during the month a distance of two hundred and forty-seven miles.

They subsequently moved to Vicksburg, Miss., arriving at that place on the 2d of February, and marching with their brigade [Second brigade, Fourth division of the Sixteenth army corps,] joined the forces comprising General Sherman's Meridian Expedition,¹ six miles from the city. Next day, the brigade under 467] command of Colonel Howe, moved forward to Messenger's Ford, on the Big Black River, which they held until the expedition had passed.

They reached Jackson on the 7th, patrolling the city, and holding the pontoon bridge across the Pearl River, which the enemy in his hasty retreat had no time to destroy. After the passage of our forces, they destroyed the bridge and rejoined the expedition at Brandon, from which point the march was continued, without serious interruption, to Meridian, where the expedition arrived on the 14th, having marched one hundred and eighty-seven miles from Vicksburg. Next day, the destruction of the Mobile and Ohio railroad from this point commenced, and on the 16th, while the regiment, with five companies of an Indiana regiment, was engaged in this labor, they sustained an attack from a brigade of rebel cavalry, which was handsomely repulsed, after which the brigade moved to and occupied Marion, six miles from Meridian, where camp was temporarily established.

The return march commenced on the 20th, and moving by way of Union, Hillsboro and Eaton, a distance of one hundred and

¹ Meridian Expedition, Feb. 3—March 6, 1864; 57 Rebellion Records 164-391, 169, 191. Reports of Col. James H. Howe, 57 Ibid. 207-208. Brig. Gen. Mason Brayman, 57 Ibid. 502-514. Brig. Gen. James C. Veatch, 57 Ibid. 574-577. 38 Ibid. 25, 253, 454. 59 Ibid. 564. 78 Ibid. 66, 557, 79 Ibid. 566.

forty-two miles, the regiment on the 27th entered Canton, where they remained until the 1st of March, at which date the movement was resumed, and passing through Livingston and Brownville, they arrived on the 4th at Vicksburg, having marched sixty miles from Canton.

Embarking at Vicksburg on the 12th of March, they proceeded up the Mississippi, landing on the 14th at Memphis, Tenn., and after a delay of five days at this point, re-embarked on the 19th, and landed on the 21st at Cairo, Ill. On the 24th, they moved to Union City, Tenn., and returning on the night of the 26th to Cairo, immediately proceeded thence up the Ohio, to Paducah, Ky., at the mouth of the Tennessee, arriving on the morning of the 27th, too late to meet the rebel General Forrest's command. They re-embarked in the evening, and ascending the Tennessee River about two hundred miles, landed on the evening of the 29th at Crumps' Landing, whence they marched on the following day eighteen miles to Purdy, Tenn., returning on the 31st to the landing, where they again embarked late in the evening.

Next day, they sailed up the Tennessee, landing on the 2d of April at Waterloo, Ala., whence they marched on the following day, and proceeding *via* Florence, Masonville and Rodgersville, a distance of ninety-three miles, encamped on the 7th at Prospect, Tenn. Marching thence on the 9th thirty-six miles, through Athens, Ala., they arrived on the 10th at Decatur, Ala., on the Memphis and Charleston railroad, at the junction of the Tennessee and Alabama Central. Here they were employed in guard duty and building fortifications, with the Third brigade, to which they had been transferred during the month.

On the 25th of May, companies A, C, D and F, with a small additional force, moved out on the Courtland road, and meeting a considerable body of the rebels, were, after a brisk skirmish, 468] compelled to return. Next day, the Third brigade with an additional force of cavalry and artillery, under command of Colonel Howe, moved out on the same road, and having marched seven miles, encountered the rebel skirmishers. The Thirty-second having the lead, was at once deployed as skirmishers, and, supported by an Indiana regiment, forced back the enemy's skirmishers a distance of seven miles to his main force, under command of Generals Roddy and Pickett, who had taken a

strong position, with artillery disposed to command the roads over which our troops must advance. Colonel Howe having made the necessary preparations, our forces soon after advanced to the assault, led by the Thirty-second with two other regiments. The enemy's line beginning to waver, a charge was ordered, which resulted in the rout of the enemy, and the capture of one piece of artillery, with a number of prisoners. Loss of the regiment, two wounded. In the afternoon, they pursued the retreating enemy three miles to Courtland, where they bivouacked for the night, continuing the pursuit next day to Jonesboro, whence the regiment returned to Decatur.

During the month of June, they were frequently employed in reconnoissances on the roads in the vicinity, and on the 28th, accompanied the brigade in a march down the bank of the Tennessee, without roads and unaccompanied by artillery, during which they traveled all day and night, surrounding, near Courtland, a rebel camp of about four hundred men, of whom seventeen were killed and wounded, and forty-nine were captured, with ten wagons, an ambulance, a number of horses and mules, and all the camp and garrison equipage. The expedition returned on the 29th, without loss, to camp, resuming picket duty and labor in strengthening the fortifications.

On the 24th of July,² while guarding a wagon train on the Courtland road, the regiment was attacked, five miles from camp, by a greatly superior force of rebel cavalry. The train was immediately put in motion and hurried towards camp, while every attempt to capture it was successfully foiled. The rebels charged repeatedly, but the gallant behavior and steady fire of our troops, as often drove them back, until, having arrived within a mile of Decatur, eight men of the regiment were surrounded and compelled to surrender. The remainder, with the train, reached camp in safety. Next day, the brigade marched towards Courtland, skirmishing with the rebels during almost the entire distance. On approaching the rebel position, they encountered a heavy fire of shell, from which they suffered severely until our artillery was placed in position, shortly after which an assault was made, forcing the enemy from his works in great confusion, and capturing twenty-five prisoners. The

¹ Expedition from Decatur, Ala., and skirmish July 25-28, 1864. 77 *Ibid.* 361-365. Report of Lt. Col. Charles H. De Groat, 77 *Ibid.* 364-365.

regiment, which sustained a loss of one killed and six wounded, returned on the 31st to Decatur.

Orders having been received on the 4th of August to proceed immediately to the front, they left Decatur on the following day by rail, and on the 7th, joined our forces in front of Atlanta.¹ Next day, they were assigned position in line, and on the 9th, moved position farther to the front, where they remained until the 15th, when the line was still farther advanced, the Thirty-second taking position within half a mile of the rebel forts. Here they were constantly under fire, engaged in siege and fatigue duty until they were relieved on the 24th, when they retired to the second line of works, and next day moved to the entrenchments thrown up to protect the left and rear of the army.

On the 26th of August, they left the trenches, and accompanying the army of the Tennessee, in its movement to the right, marched on the Sandtown road, and proceeding in a circuitous direction a distance of about thirty-nine miles, arrived on the morning of the 30th, within half a mile of the Macon and Western railroad at Jonesboro, twenty-two miles from Atlanta. Next day, the regiment took position in line, and shortly afterward, the enemy attacked the Sixteenth corps. In the battle which ensued, the regiment was ordered to the support of the Second division, and held this position during this and the following day, with a loss of six killed, fifteen wounded and six prisoners, the latter being captured in the second day's fight.

On the 2d of September, they accompanied the march in pursuit of the rebels to Lovejoy Station, whence they set out on the 5th, in return, and arrived on the 10th, at East Point, where they were stationed in the performance of picket and guard duty.

Early in the month of October, 1864, the Thirty-second regiment moved from East Point, Ga., to Atlanta, where they were employed in fatigue and guard duty until the 15th of November, at which date they rejoined the Third brigade, First division of the Seventeenth army corps; and accompanying the movement of General Sherman's army, set out on the march to Savannah.²

¹ The Atlanta Campaign May 1—Sept. 8, 1864, 72, 73, 74 Rebellion Records, 72 Ibid. 108. 74 Ibid. 374, 489, 530. Reports of Col. James H. Howe, 74 Ibid. 527-529. Col. Charles H. De Groat, 74 Ibid. 535.

² Savannah Campaign, Nov. 15—Dec. 21, 1864. 92 Ibid. 1-418, 21, 151, 850.

They crossed the Ocmulgee River, sixty-five miles from Atlanta on the 19th of November, and on the 22d, arrived at Gordon, twenty miles from Macon, at the junction of the Milledgeville and Eatonton, with the Georgia Central railroad. Destroying the railroad as they advanced, the regiment crossed the Ogeechee River on the 30th, and on the 2d of December, reached Millen, seventy-nine miles from Savannah, at the junction of the Augusta and Savannah, with the Georgia Central railroad. Having destroyed the public property at this place, they moved forward next day, and on the morning of the 5th, encountered the enemy, posted in considerable force to dispute the passage of the Little Ogeechee River. After a sharp skirmish at this place, which resulted in the rout of the enemy, they pressed forward passing through Marlow, twenty-six miles from Savannah, on the 8th of December. Next morning, a short distance from Marlow, on reaching the Louisville road, they encountered the enemy's skirmishers.

470] "The first division having the advance, deployed in line of battle and throwing out skirmishers, advanced a distance of eight miles, driving the rebels from several strong positions, and establishing our line in the evening, eight miles from Savannah. Loss during the day, four men wounded."*

Early on the morning of the 10th of December, they moved with slight opposition, four miles to the Ogeechee Canal, near which they took position, and developed the enemy's works, without loss. On the 12th, they accompanied the movement of the corps, which had been relieved on the preceding day, and took position on the extreme right. The regiment, on the 13th, was detailed to guard a forage train, and returned to camp on the following day, having marched a distance of fifty miles.

Accompanying the First division, which with the Second, had been ordered to destroy the Savannah and Gulf railroad between the Ogeechee and Altamaha Rivers, they left camp on the 16th of December, and arrived on the 18th at Wallhourville. Having completed the destruction of the railroad, they returned on the 24th to Savannah, and went into camp near the city at Fort Thunderbolt, where they remained until the 3d of January.

* Official report.

1865¹, when they embarked, and proceeding to Beaufort, on Port Royal Island, S. C., landed at that place on the 5th.

They left Beaufort on the 13th of January, and having marched a distance of twenty-four miles, encamped on the 15th, at Pocotaligo, which the rebels had evacuated during the previous night. From the 16th to the 26th, they were employed on two expeditions to the Salkehatchie River, and on the 30th, broke camp at Pocotaligo, accompanying the advance of the army.

Crossing Whippy Swamp on the 1st of February, they arrived on the following day at Rivers' Bridge, on the Salkehatchie, where the regiment, during the day, took part in several charges upon the enemy's works. Early on the morning of the 3d of February, the Thirty-second deployed in front of the enemy's works, and by ten o'clock had succeeded in passing company B across the river. This company was followed at noon by the balance of the regiment, and shortly after four in the afternoon, they had succeeded in effecting a lodgement on dry ground, out-flanking the enemy on his right. The enemy having retreated from the position, the regiment moved into his abandoned works at six in the evening; having worked from six in the morning until four in the afternoon, in water from one to four feet deep, and sustained a loss during the day of eight killed and forty-three wounded.

Resuming the forward movement on the 6th of February, they crossed the Little Salkehatchie River next day, and occupied Midway, sixty-five miles from Augusta, on the Charleston and Augusta railroad. Here the regiment destroyed the railroad, 471] and on the 9th, skirmishing with the enemy as they advanced, accompanied the forward movement of the corps to Binnaker's Bridge, on the South Edisto River, where the enemy held a strongly fortified position. At three in the afternoon, company E of the regiment, by means of a small raft, was thrown across the stream some distance below the rebel position. A boat was then procured from the pontoon train, and companies C, G and I crossed the river, holding the opposite bank until the pontoons were laid, when the balance of the regiment crossed, and supported by two other regiments, succeeded by eight in the

¹The Carolinas, Campaign of the, Jan. 1—April 26, 1865. 98 Rebellion Records 1-1135, 49, 70, 94, 389. Reports of Col. John Tillson, 98 Ibid. 400-404.

evening in securing a position on firm ground. An hour afterwards, they turned the enemy's left flank and carried the rebel works by assault, driving the garrison out in disorder, and capturing a number of prisoners. In this gallant affair, the regiment lost one killed and five wounded.

On the 12th of February, they acted as support to the Third division in the engagement at the North Edisto River, and crossing that stream in the afternoon, bivouacked at Orangeburg, seventeen miles from Branchville, on the Columbia railroad. Having destroyed the railroad in the vicinity, they crossed the Saluda and Broad Rivers, and entered Columbia on the 17th. They left Columbia on the 18th of February, and marching northward on the line of the Charlotte and South Carolina railroad, passed through Winnsboro on the 22d, and thence moving eastward on the Camden road by way of Liberty Church, crossed the Wateree River at Peah's Ferry, on the 23d. Marching by way of Liberty Hill on the 24th, they crossed Lynch's Creek on the 26th and 27th, and arrived near Cheraw on the following day.

In a reconnoissance on the 2d of March, the enemy was discovered six miles from the city, stationed in rifle pits, commanding the road when the right wing of the regiment was deployed, and, supported by the brigade, charged upon and carried the rebel position, driving the enemy back to his main line in front of the city, the Thirty-second losing one man wounded. Next day, having marched six miles in line as support to a battery, they entered Cheraw, the terminus of the Cheraw and Darlington railroad. They left Cheraw on the 4th of March, and crossing the Great Pedee River in the evening, passed through Bennettsville on the 6th, and having been delayed two days on the road by heavy rains, arrived on the 11th at Fayetteville, N. C. Here the Third brigade on the 12th of March, was ordered to cover the laying of pontoons across the Cape Fear River, and the regiment crossing in boats, was engaged in heavy skirmishing during the day. They advanced next day, driving the rebel skirmishers through several miles of swamp, and losing two men wounded.

From this date, they moved forward with much difficulty through a very swampy country, until the 20th, when the regiment was ordered forward as support to the Fourteenth and

Twentieth corps, near Bentonville.¹ At noon on the following 472] day, they took position on the right of the army, and advancing with the First division, through a swamp two miles wide, charged and captured the enemy's works, driving him in confusion from the field. The regiment held the captured ground until all support on right and left had fallen back, when by order of the commanding general, they withdrew to a less exposed position. In this action, the regiment sustained a loss of two killed, twenty-three wounded and two missing. On reaching the Neuse River, on the 24th, of March, the regiment was detached as guard to the pontoon bridge, in which duty they were engaged until the 31st, when they were relieved and rejoined the brigade, two miles from Goldsboro.

Accompanying the general movement, they left Goldsboro on the 10th of April, and having marched sixty-four miles, arrived on the 14th at Raleigh, the capital of North Carolina. On the 25th, they moved fifteen miles in a westerly direction, and upon the final surrender of General Johnston with his army, returned on the 27th to Raleigh. Commencing the march to Richmond, they left Raleigh on the 29th of April, and crossing the Neuse River near the city, remained in camp during the following day.

Resuming the homeward march on the morning of the 1st of May, they moved northward by way of Forestville and Clarks-ville, arriving on the evening of the 3d at the Roanoke River. Here they were detained one day to allow the Fifteenth corps to precede them, and crossing the river on the morning of the 5th, reached Richmond, Va., on the 9th of May. They left Richmond on the 12th, and moving by way of Hanover Court House and Fredericksburg, arrived on the 19th at Alexandria, where they remained until the 23d of May, at which date they moved eight miles to Long Bridge. On the 24th they took part in the grand review at the national capital, and encamped in the afternoon at Crystal Springs, near Washington, where the Thirty-second was mustered out of service on the 12th of June, 1865.

They set out for home on the same day, and proceeding by way of Pittsburg and Detroit, arrived on the 10th of June at

¹Bentonville, N. C., Battle, March 19-21, 1865. 98 Rebellion Records 70, 60-76.

Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where they were soon afterwards paid and disbanded.

* * *

The list of dead, pp. 473-479, is omitted and is published in full in volume 3.

480]

THIRTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

The several companies composing this regiment, contributed principally by the counties of Grant, Kenosha, Rock and La Fayette, were ordered to rendezvous, on the 29th of September, 1862, at Camp Utley, Racine, where the regimental organization was perfected, under the direction of Colonel Jonathan B. Moore.

They were mustered into the service of the United States on the 18th of October, and remained in camp, acquiring familiarity with their duties as soldiers, until the 12th of November, when the regiment left the state for active service, under orders to report at Cairo, Ill. They were placed on transports at this place, and moving down the Mississippi, touched at Columbus, Ky., where they received orders to report at Memphis, Tenn. Continuing their course down stream, they disembarked at the latter place on the 16th.

Here they were assigned to position in General Lauman's division,¹ in the right wing of the army of the Tennessee. Colonel Moore was placed in command of the Third brigade, comprising the Thirty-third, with two other regiments, and a battery of artillery; the regiment being commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Lovell. Taking part in the expedition intended for the reduction of Jackson and Vicksburg, they left Memphis on the 26th of November, carrying ten days' rations, and one hundred rounds of ammunition. They arrived on the 3d of December, at Wyatt, Miss., a small town on the Tallahatchie River, after a fatiguing march of seven days, during which they had been almost constantly employed in building bridges and removing obstructions, which the enemy, as he slowly retreated before our forces, had placed in the road to impede our advance.

The rebels retired beyond the Tallahatchie, which at this point is not fordable, and having burned the bridges, occupied a strong position, which they proceeded to strengthen with earth-

¹ 109 Rebellion Records, 154, 312, 37 Ibid. 154; 25 Ibid. 340, 515.

works. The advance of the main army, under General Grant, from Holly Springs, rendered their position untenable. After a brief artillery duel, they broke and fled in all directions, leaving our forces to build a bridge and cross without farther molestation. This was soon effected, and on the 7th of December, they marched about ten miles, and went into camp at Hurricane Creek, where they remained five days.

While at this place, General Sherman, with his forces, was ordered to return to Memphis, and proceed thence to Vicksburg by water. General Lauman was placed in command of the Fourth division. In compliance with his special request, General Grant transferred the Thirty-third to General Lauman's command, and they were assigned to the First brigade of that justly celebrated division. Colonel Moore having resumed command of the regiment, they marched on the 8th to join their 481st new division. Proceeding by way of Oxford, they arrived on the 10th at Yocona Creek, Miss., where the division was encamped. Participating in the retrograde movement, which the destruction of our supplies at Holly Springs rendered necessary, they left Yocona on the 22d, and fell back to the Tallahatchie, where they encamped on the 24th. Here they remained until the 5th of January, 1863, when they marched a distance of eighteen miles to Holly Springs.

On the 10th of January, they broke camp at this place, and moving northward, went into winter quarters at Moscow, Tenn., a small town on the Memphis and Charleston railroad, thirty-eight miles east of Memphis. Here, from the effects of measles, and other diseases, aggravated by their exposed condition in the so-called shelter tents, they lost twenty-five men.

About the middle of January, their division was transferred to the Sixteenth army corps, commanded by Major General Hurlburt. They remained stationed at Moscow,¹ engaged in guarding the railroad and constructing defences, until the 9th of March, when they were ordered to Memphis. They encamped at this place on the 11th, having marched two days in almost incessant rain. Here the health and spirits of the regiment were regained, and they were soon in fine condition for active service.

¹ Report Major Francis M. Long, 36 Rebellion Records 360. Expedition to Coldwater, Miss., April 18-24, 1863. 36 Ibid. 554-564.

On the 18th of April, the regiment, with the Twelfth Wisconsin, and other forces of infantry, cavalry and artillery, the whole under command of Colonel Bryant of the Twelfth, marched to attack a rebel force under General Chalmers, then encamped on the Coldwater River, forty miles south of Memphis. They reached Hernando, Miss., at four in the afternoon, after a rapid march of twenty-five miles, during the most of which distance, constant skirmishing with the enemy was kept up. At Hernando, a sharp fight ensued between the rebels and our advance guard, resulting in a loss to the enemy of fifteen killed and seventy-five prisoners. Our forces bivouacked without shelter, in the Court House Square, during a severe storm of rain.

Next morning, [April 19th], they were ordered to pursue the enemy, who had fallen back to the Coldwater River, ten miles distant. The Thirty-third took the advance, companies A, F and D, being thrown forward as advance guard, and deployed alternately as skirmishers. When within two miles of the river, they were ordered to push forward on the double quick to the support of the cavalry, which had been sent forward to engage the enemy and severely handled. This movement was brilliantly executed. Appearing unexpectedly, at a critical moment, they poured in a well directed and destructive fire, which threw the rebels into confusion, and drove them across the river out of the reach of our guns. The regiment sustained a loss of two killed and two wounded. The coöperating force which was expected at this point, having failed to appear, the return was ordered late in the afternoon, the Thirty-third acting as rear guard, and covering the movement. Proceeding about ten miles to the rear, they encamped for the night near Hernando. Resuming the march on the 20th, they moved towards Memphis, near which place they were met, the following day, by reinforcements, conveying orders to return to the Coldwater. Countermarching by way of Hernando, they encamped on the night of the 22d, within three miles of the former battle ground. On the following day, they again commenced the march to Memphis, at which place they arrived on the 24th, after an absence of six days.

Their brigade embarked on the 17th of May, to join the army near Vicksburg. On the same day, the steamer which pro-

ceded theirs was fired into by a three gun battery stationed in the woods about ten miles from Greenville, Miss. The Thirty-third, with two other regiments, immediately landed and pressed the rebels about five miles; but, failing to overtake them, our forces moved to Greenville, and again embarked, arriving at Young's Point, La., near Vicksburg. Moving on the same day to Snyder's Bluff, on the Yazoo River, they took possession on the 20th, of the fortifications at that point, together with all the guns, ammunition and stores, which the rebels had abandoned on their approach. They retained possession of this place until the 25th of May, when they moved forward and took position on the left of our entrenchments before Vicksburg,¹ and close to the enemy's works.

Thenceforward until the surrender of the place on the Fourth of July, they took an active part in the great siege, their camp being so near the enemy's works that they were at all times exposed to the enemy's fire, one of their number having been killed, while asleep in his tent, by a bullet from a rebel sharpshooter.

On the night of the 4th of June, they were ordered to advance the line on the Hall's Ferry road, and capture the enemy's rifle pits. This was gallantly accomplished by companies C and K of the regiment, commanded by Captain Gurley and Lieutenant Shea, respectively, supported by an Iowa company; the whole under Lieutenant Colonel Lovell. The charge was made with such impetuosity on the part of our companies, that the enemy broke and fled into his main works, without injury to our little force, leaving one prisoner and two muskets in our hands.

Again, on the night of the 30th of June, they were ordered to advance the line on the right of the brigade front, and take possession of the enemy's rifle pits, immediately under a strong fort. This was accomplished by company D, numbering forty men, commanded by Captain Warner, supported by company F, under Lieutenant Stark, and two Illinois companies as flankers. In this action the enemy kept up a furious fire, but our force occupying much lower ground, it was thrown too high and did little damage. Shortly afterwards, Captain Warner, with his company, charged and took the top of the hill, with the pits,

¹ Siege of Vicksburg, Miss., May 19—July 4, 1863. 37 *Rebellion Records* 146-424, 154, 290. Report of Brig. Gen. Jacob G. Lauman, 37 *Ibid.* 288-289.

driving the rebels in confusion from the position. The pioneers failing to come forward and entrench, they were compelled at 483] daylight to fall back and abandon the ground thus taken, as it was exposed to an enfilading fire at short range from three of the enemy's forts. The rebels immediately re-occupied the position.

Colonel Moore then asked and obtained permission to retake the ground on the succeeding evening, [June 14], at an early hour, in order to secure time for constructing proper entrenchments. Accordingly at dark, Captains Warner and Carter, with a force of eighty men from the regiment, were sent forward on this service, an Illinois regiment covering the flanks and picketing the ground as they advanced. The knowledge of the position, obtained on the previous night, was of material advantage. Before their gallant charge, the enemy broke and fled, without injuring a man, yielding to our force the top of the hill, with the rifle pits; a very important position, from which they successfully resisted the subsequent efforts of the enemy to dislodge them.

On the night of the 21st of June, the regiment was ordered to advance the line in the centre of the brigade front, and establish a rifle pit within eighty-five yards of a large fort. In the performance of this duty, companies C, H, E, B, K and G, drove in the enemy's pickets, seized the position and handsomely repulsed the efforts of the rebels to regain it. The ground taken was so close to the enemy's works that his guns could not be depressed to bear upon it, and after four hours of severe labor, our forces had dug rifle pits and thoroughly established themselves in position. This ground was lost next night by another regiment, who suffered themselves to be surprised, and were forced by a vigorous charge of the enemy to abandon the post, with a loss of seventeen killed and wounded. The rebels filled up our pits and dug new ones, secured by a covered way connecting with their fort. From this position it was considered necessary to dislodge them. This was again effected on the night of the 24th of June, by five companies of the Thirty-third; companies C and H, under the immediate command of Major Virgin, supported by companies A, D and F, each company under the charge of its captain; the whole enterprise being under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Lovell. The charge, led by company C, was

made with such celerity, that the rebels were surprised, and fled precipitately into their fort, with a loss of four killed and seventeen wounded, and leaving seventeen of their muskets in our hands. The attacking party lost one man mortally wounded. After these affairs, the regiment was divided by the commanding general into two reliefs; one of which constantly occupied these rifle-pits, until the close of the siege.

On the morning of the 5th of July, they moved out of the entrenchments, taking part in the expedition against Jackson.¹ They crossed Black River next day, and commenced skirmishing with the enemy under Johnston, who retired slowly and stubbornly, until driven to his works at Jackson, on the 11th. Their division, occupying the right of our army, was ordered to drive [484] in the rebel left. The First brigade, on the right of the division, commenced the advance about noon. They drove the rebels in their front, two miles, capturing and destroying a train of cars loaded with ammunition and stores. They lay on their arms, in order of battle, until the next morning, [July 12th], when they again took the advance, under a heavy fire of artillery. When within about thirteen hundred yards of the enemy's main works, their division commander, General Lauman, was ordered to send a detachment on a dangerous reconnoissance, towards Pearl River, on our right. The Thirty-third was selected and despatched on this duty, their place in the brigade being supplied by another regiment. In communicating his orders to Colonel Moore, the commanding general informed him of the danger and importance of the expedition, the object of which was to ascertain the position and force of the enemy on our flank.

Advancing about a mile, the enemy was encountered in large force on their front and right. This proved to be Breckinridge's division, consisting of twelve regiments. At the same time a severe conflict was raging on their left, rendering the capture or destruction of the regiment certain, if the enemy discovered his advantage. In order to gain time, the lines were immediately extended, skirmishers thrown out, and such disposition made of the force as to make it appear much larger. At this juncture, their object having been accom-

¹ The Jackson Campaign July 5-25, 1863. 37 Rebellion Records 518-661, 547. Reports of Brig. Gen. Alvin P. Hovey, 37 Ibid. 597-599. Col. Cyrus Hall, 37 Ibid. 606.

plished, the regiment was ordered to rejoin the division, which had been driven back from its former position. By the steadiness and coolness of the officers and men, the regiment was extricated, and resumed position in their brigade, which had lost about four hundred men during the day.

The enemy having evacuated Jackson on the 16th, they were occupied in the destruction of railroads and stores, until the 20th, when they commenced the march to Vicksburg, at which place they encamped on the 23rd of July. On the 18th of August, they embarked at Vicksburg, and proceeding down the Mississippi, encamped on the following day at Natchez, Miss.¹

The Thirty-third remained at Natchez,² engaged in guard and provost duty, until the 1st of December, at which date they embarked, and proceeding up the Mississippi, landed on the following day at Vicksburg, whence they immediately marched to Milldale, ten miles distant, and went into winter quarters.

They were employed in the usual routine of camp, guard and drill duty, until the 31st of March, 1864, when they broke camp, marching three miles to Hebron, at which place their camp and garrison equipage was left in charge of the convalescents, during their absence with the Meridian and Red River expeditions. On the 3d of February, they left Hebron accompanying the celebrated Meridian Expedition,³ under command of General Sherman, during which they took part in all the principal operations of the army, and advanced with our forces to Meridian and Enterprise, returning on the 4th [485] of March to camp at Hebron, after an absence of twenty-nine days, during which they had marched three hundred and seventy miles.

They were employed in guard and picket duty until the 9th of March, when they left Hebron, and under orders to join the ill-fated Red River expedition,⁴ embarked at Vicksburg

¹ Occupation of Natchez, Miss., by Union Troops, July 13, 1863, 37 Rebellion Records 680-682, 685.

² Organization, Assigned 1st Brig. 4th Div., 17th A. C., Oct. 31, 1863. 54 Ibid. 824. 56 Ibid. 570, 58 Ibid. 304. 59 Ibid. 260, 569.

³ Meridian Expedition Feb. 3—March 6, 1864, 57 Ibid. 164-391, 171. Ordered up Red River, 57 Ibid. 214. Reports of Col. Jonathan B. Moore, 57 Ibid. 243-245; Brig. Gen. Marcellus M. Crocker, 57 Ibid. 237-238.

⁴ Red River Campaign, March 10—May 22, 1864, 61 Rebellion Records 162-638, 172, 176. Reports of Brig. Gen. Thomas Kilby Smith, 61 Ibid. 379-383. 78 Ibid. 70, 230, 276, 500, 558.

and proceeding down the Mississippi two hundred miles, arrived on the 11th at the mouth of Red River. Ascending the Red River on the following day, they entered the Atchafalaya, and disembarked on the 13th near Simmsport, La., ten miles from the confluence of the two rivers. In the evening, they were put in motion towards Fort De Russy, before which place, after a severe march of thirty-two miles, they arrived late on the following day, and were immediately drawn up in line of battle to protect the rear of the army. On the 15th, they entered the fort and were employed in the performance of picket duty, until the 18th, when they re-embarked, proceeding up the stream to Alexandria, on the Red River, on the north bank of which they landed and encamped. They crossed to the south bank on the night of the 21st of March, and marched on the 26th, arriving next day at Bayou Cotile, twenty-eight miles from Alexandria. They embarked at this place on the 2nd of April, arriving next day at Grand Ecore, and on the 5th, proceeded up the river twenty miles to Campti, one hundred and ten miles from Alexandria. At this point they landed, and having effected a reconnoissance, returned in the evening to Grand Ecore.

At this point, General T. K. Smith's division of the Seventeenth army corps, to which the Thirty-third belonged, was detached from the main force, and ordered to proceed up the Red River as guard to the transport fleet, containing an immense amount of ammunition and stores, destined for the future use of the expedition. The regiment accordingly left Grand Ecore on the 7th of April, ascending the river to Campti, where they landed, and after a reconnoissance, in which no enemy was discovered, they returned to the boats, and next morning, proceeded up the river twenty miles, bivouacking for the night on the north bank of the stream, as reserve to the Second brigade, which had been landed and sent forward to reconnoitre. The progress up the river was resumed on the 10th, when they advanced thirty miles to Loggy Bayou, at which point the enemy had obstructed farther passage, by sinking a steamer across the channel. The entire division here landed, the Thirty-third taking the advance with companies A, B and F deployed in front as skirmishers: the whole movement for the purpose of effecting a careful reconnoissance to

Springfield, six miles distant, where it was intended to form a junction with the main body of the expeditionary force. Having advanced a mile, they were met by a courier from General Banks, bringing information of the disaster at Sabine Cross Roads, on the 8th, and the subsequent retreat of the main force to Grand Ecore.

486] General Smith was directed to return at once with the fleet, as the army was nearly destitute of forage and rations. Accordingly the troops immediately re-embarked, and the fleet of twenty-six transports headed down stream, several of the larger steamers having to move seven miles before finding a place of sufficient width to enable them to turn.

On the 12th of April, when near Coushattée Chute, they were fired upon by the enemy, and lost one killed and two wounded. In the evening, while engaged in assisting one of our fleet, which had got aground at Pleasant Hill Landing, they were attacked by a force of the enemy, estimated at nearly 2000 strong, with a battery of artillery. Three charges of the enemy were successfully repulsed by the steady fire of our troops, and he was finally forced to fall back, with the loss of General Greene, commanding the force, and a large number killed and wounded.

In the official report of this action, special mention is made of the platoon under Sergeant Ewbank, of company D, which was stationed upon one of the transports, close to the enemy, and rendered very effective service. The loss of the regiment was one killed and one wounded. During the night they continued down the river without further interruption, joining the fleet at daylight on the 13th, and arriving at Grand Ecore on the following day. Here they landed on the 15th, and encamped in the woods until the 20th, when they marched to Natchitoches. Late on the following day they left Natchitoches, crossed Old River, and took position on the road, which they retained until the march was resumed on the morning of the 22d, when they pressed forward thirty-two miles, arriving early next morning at Cloutierville.

The regiment had advanced about two miles from this place, when they were ordered to the rear to reinforce our cavalry, which had been compelled to fall back on the infantry. After a severe skirmish, during which they lost two men wounded, the rebel attack was repulsed, when the regiment marched four miles

and encamped on Cane River. Early on the 24th of April, the enemy renewed the attack; which, after a severe engagement of two hours, was handsomely repulsed at all points. The Thirty-third sustained a loss of two killed and eleven wounded, and after the battle, marched twenty miles to Bayou Cotile, without farther molestation. The movement was continued on the following day, and marching by way of Bayou Rapides, they arrived on the 26th at Alexandria. During the action at this place on the 28th, they were held in reserve, sustaining no loss, and on the 30th marched five miles to the Louisiana Military Institute, near which they took position on the left of the line.

Companies E, H and K, were employed in reconnoitring on the 1st of May, returning to camp without meeting the enemy, and next day the regiment marched at two in the morning, to Alexandria, where they remained in line in anticipation of 487] attack until daylight, when they returned to camp. Shortly afterwards, they were ordered to move out on the Opelousas road as support to the Thirteenth corps, and at noon formed in the rear line of battle on Bayou Cotile, where they remained under arms during the night.

On the 3d, they were stationed at the intersection of the Opelousas and Cheneyville road, and at daylight on the following morning were ordered to reinforce General Mower's command on Governor Moore's plantation, nearly five miles distant. In the afternoon of the 6th, they took position in the front line of battle, and participated in the engagement near this place, forcing the enemy steadily back a distance of six miles. Next day, they marched to the junction of Bayou La Marie and Bayou Boeuf, and thence, late at night, returned to camp on Governor Moore's plantation, where they remained until the 14th, repulsing the enemy's frequent attacks upon the picket line. They arrived near Fort De Russy on the 15th, and while advancing next day met the enemy in force near Marksville, and took part in the engagement which followed, losing one man wounded. Continuing the march on the 17th, they crossed Yellow Bayou next day. In the battle at this place, companies A, B, F and G were deployed as skirmishers on the left of the line, the remaining companies taking position on the right of General Mower's command, as support to a Vermont battery. Shortly afterwards, upon being relieved by an Illinois regiment, they took

position on the left, covering the flank of the line, which they retained until ordered to fall back in the evening.

They marched to and crossed the Atchafalaya on the 20th, and next day reached the Mississippi a short distance below the mouth of the Red River, where they embarked on the 22d, and proceeding up the Mississippi River, landed on the 24th at Vicksburg. Colonel Moore having been placed in command of the division, the command of the regiment, during the Red River expedition devolved upon Major Virgin. After a short delay at Vicksburg, the regiment moved up the river to Memphis, Tenn., where they went into camp on the 30th of May, and were allowed to remain until the 22d of June.

At this date, the regiment, under command of Lieutenant Colonel Lovell, left Memphis, accompanying an expedition to the interior of Mississippi, with the forces under command of General A. J. Smith. They reached Moscow on the 24th, and La Grange, Tenn., on the 27th, at which place the forces were finally concentrated, and having obtained the necessary supplies, they cut all communications and left La Grange on the 5th of July.¹

Marching in extremely hot weather, on roads almost suffocating with dust, they arrived on the 11th in the vicinity of Pontotoc, where the enemy made a stand against our cavalry. The infantry was immediately formed in line, and leading the advance with the brigade, the Thirty-third entered Pontotoc, marched a 488] mile beyond the Tupelo road, and encamped on the road leading to Okolona. This manœuvre having been effected, its object in causing the enemy to concentrate his forces on the Okolona road, the expedition, on the morning of the 13th, countermarched one mile, and proceeding on the Tupelo road, left the enemy in the rear.

During the first day's march, the First brigade acted as train guard, the Thirty-third Wisconsin marching in rear of the supply train. About noon, the enemy pushed forward, threatening the right flank of the marching column, and shortly afterwards attacked the train near Carmargo Cross Roads. A detachment of about two hundred men from the Fourteenth Wisconsin, guarding the rear of the train, was

¹ Expedition from La Grange, Tenn. to Tupelo, Miss., July 5-21, 1864, 77 Rebellion Records 247-351, 255. Report of Col. Lyman M. Ward, 77 Ibid. 276-278. 75 Ibid. 293.

nearly overwhelmed by the greatly superior forces of the enemy, fifteen hundred strong, and the train thrown into confusion. At this juncture, the Thirty-third was ordered forward, and advancing in line through a cornfield to within one hundred yards of the enemy, threw in a withering volley, followed by a well sustained fire, by which the rebels were thrown into confusion and routed, leaving their dead and wounded with a stand of colors*, upon the field. The loss of the regiment was one killed and six wounded. A second attack of the rebels was easily repulsed, and the march continued to Harrisonburg, where they bivouacked for the night.

Early on the following morning [July 14th], the whole force was drawn up in line of battle near Tupelo,¹ to receive the enemy's attack, the Thirty-third holding the extreme right of the front line. The battle commenced by driving in our skirmishers, when the enemy, 8,000 strong, massed in front of our lines, and after a furious fire, advanced to the charge. Our troops retained their fire until the rebels had approached within one hundred yards, when they opened with such effect that the rebel line was broken and driven back in disorder. The enemy formed near the woods, about a mile distant, and again advanced with the same result. On the third assault, they again wavered upon receiving our fire, when the first line was ordered to charge, and six regiments, including the Thirty-third, immediately advanced, driving them from the field, upon which lay their dead and most of the wounded. In the evening the enemy again made a feeble attack, which was repulsed without difficulty, and our troops bivouacked for the night at Tupelo.

The provisions being nearly exhausted, the return march of the expedition was commenced on the 15th of July. In the evening, when about to encamp, five miles from Tupelo, at Old Town Creek, the enemy attempted a surprise, but our troops were soon formed in line, and advancing under a severe fire across a long bridge and causeway, attacked and drove him from his position with great loss. The march was resumed on the following day 489] and continued without farther molestation, the regiment arriving at La Grange, Tenn., on the 21st, and proceeding next

* The colors were taken from the field by an officer of the Fourteenth Wisconsin.

¹ Tupelo, Miss., Action July 14-15, 1864. Report Col. Lyman M. Ward, 77 Rebellion Records 276-278.

day to Memphis, where they went into camp. During this expedition, they had lost six men killed and thirty-six wounded, two of whom subsequently died of wounds. "Too much praise cannot be awarded to officers and men for their gallantry, and it is stated with pride that during these actions not a man straggled from the regiment."*

After a brief period of rest at Memphis, they again embarked on the 3d of August, and proceeding down the Mississippi on the following day to the mouth of the White River, ascended the latter stream to St. Charles, Ark., where they landed on the 6th, and were employed in guard duty and building fortifications at that point.

On the 1st of September, they proceeded up the river to Devall's Bluff¹ and thence on the 8th to Brownsville, Ark., at which place they remained until the 17th. At this date, accompanying the march of the division, which was attached to General Mower's command, they were put in motion, in pursuit of the rebel General Price, leaving their camp and garrison equipage with the sick and convalescent at Brownsville. Marching in a northeasterly direction, through Austin and Stoney Point, they forded the Little Red River, on the evening of the 19th, at Searcy, the county seat of White County, and on the 21st reached the White River at Sulphur Rock, midway between Batesville and Jacksonport. Fording the river on the following morning, they continued the march to Elgin, on Black River, near which they bivouacked for the night. It being found impossible to ford the river at this point, on account of the depth of the water, the forces were at once set to work, and by noon on the 23d, a bridge three hundred and seventy-five feet in length spanned the stream.

They crossed Black River in the afternoon, and marching along the valley, on its left bank, through a fertile country, furnishing abundant forage for their jaded animals, they bivouacked on the evening of the 26th, opposite Pocahontas. Passing over a rough bridge, which had been hastily constructed by felling trees across the stream, they crossed Black River, near the state line on the 28th, and marching through swamps, over which they experienced much difficulty in passing the train,

* Official report.

¹ 85 Rebellion Records 67-68, 78-79.

they forded the St. Francis River at Greenville, Mo., on the 2d of October. Their supplies being exhausted, they made a forced march on the 4th, of twenty-nine miles, through a severe rain storm "many of the men being barefooted and footsore." In the evening they met a train of supplies from Cape Girardeau, which point they reached on the 5th, having on ten days' rations marched three hundred and twenty-four miles, in nineteen days, built two bridges and forded four rivers.

The Thirty-third Wisconsin embarked at Cape Girardeau, Mo., on the 7th of October, 1864, and ascending the Mississippi 490] River, reached St. Louis on the evening of the following day. Without landing, the men were here supplied with clothing and equipments, preparatory to a campaign up the Missouri River, and on the morning of the 11th of October, left St. Louis under orders to proceed to Jefferson City, where they disembarked on the evening of the 15th, their progress up the river having met with frequent interruptions, owing to the low stage of water. After a delay of two days, awaiting transportation, they proceeded by rail on the 17th of October, to Lamine Bridge, at that time the terminus of the Pacific railroad, which had been destroyed beyond that point by the rebel forces under General Price. They left Lamine Bridge on the evening of the 22d of October, and marching westward a distance of fifty miles, encamped on the 24th at Warrensburg, where the regiment was employed in the performance of guard and provost duty, during the pursuit of General Price's forces by our army.

On the 1st of November, the regiment was ordered to St. Louis as guard to a body of rebel prisoners, numbering upwards of six hundred. They arrived at St. Louis on the 6th of November, and occupied quarters in Schofield Barracks, until the 12th, when they moved to Benton Barracks, at which place the regiment was re-equipped for an active campaign.¹

The Thirty-third embarked at Benton Barracks on the 23d of November, under orders to reinforce the army under command of Major General Thomas; and landing on the 30th at Nashville, Tenn., encamped three miles from the city, taking position on the extreme right of the army.

While here, General A. J. Smith's command, with which

¹ 86 Rebellion Records 400.

the regiment had been identified since the 8th of March previous, was reorganized and designated as the detachment army of the Tennessee, and was occupied in strengthening the works in front of the city, and occasional skirmishes with the rebel forces, until the 15th of December, the first day of the battle of Nashville,¹ when our forces, commanded by General Thomas, attacked in his entrenchments the enemy under General Hood.

The Thirty-third, in the morning, moved out from the position on the Hardin pike, and was held in reserve with its brigade [First brigade, Third division] until three in the afternoon, when the brigade was ordered to the support of the First division, closing a gap between that and the Second division. They shortly afterwards charged a body of the enemy posted on the 'Granny White' pike, between two stone walls, and having encountered but slight resistance from the enemy, captured two hundred and eighty prisoners, many of whom surrendered with loaded arms. The brigade afterwards advanced to the edge of some timber, and bivouacked for the night. Early on the morning of the 16th of December, they were ordered to the support of the Twenty-third corps, and moved to the extreme right, taking position on a range of hills, which they held, without becoming engaged, until three in the afternoon, 491] when a general advance was ordered, resulting in the utter rout of the enemy, who abandoned his position at all points. The regiment bivouacked for the night on the ground occupied before the charge by our advance line.

Next morning, [December 17th], commenced the march on the track of the dispirited and demoralized enemy, which was kept up until the remnant of his army was driven across the Tennessee River, when farther pursuit was abandoned. During the latter part of this march, many of the men were barefoot, and all "suffered great hardships, which were endured without a murmur."²*

The regiment, on the 2d of January, 1865, reached and encamped at Clifton, Tenn., on the Tennessee River. From this point the army was ordered to proceed by transports to Eastport, Miss., the Thirty-third at the same time being assigned

¹ Nashville, Tenn., Battle, Dec. 15-16, 1864. 93 Ibid. 38-41. 499. Report of Col. Jonathan B. Moore, 93 Ibid. 499-500, 1201. Campaign in North Alabama and Middle Tennessee, 93 Ibid. 21-776. 94, 102, 440.

* Official report of Lieutenant Colonel Virgin.

to the duty of guard for the transportation train to Savannah, Tenn. In the performance of this duty, the regiment left Clifton, on the morning of the 9th of January, but the roads were so bad that at night, the advance of the train had accomplished but seven miles, and the rear of the train was still within two miles of the town. Next morning, Lieutenant Colonel Lovell, with companies A, C, D, F, H and I, and part of the train, proceeded to Savannah, while Major Virgin with companies B, E, G and K, and the balance of the train, succeeded in reaching Grand View. The detachments proceeded from these points by transports, arriving on the 14th of January at Eastport, Miss., where the regiment rejoined the brigade and went into camp. They accompanied the brigade on the 18th, in a reconnoissance to Corinth, Miss., from which next day, they dislodged Ross' rebel brigade, after a sharp skirmish. They bivouacked in the town until three in the afternoon, when they marched in return, arriving on the 21st, in camp at Eastport. On the 31st, they again left camp on a reconnoitring expedition to Iuka, and on their return had a slight skirmish with the enemy, arriving at Eastport on the 1st of February.

Accompanying the movement of General Smith's command, which was now ordered to the Department of the Gulf, they embarked on the 6th of February, at Eastport, and proceeding by way of Paducah, Ky., arrived on the 8th, at Cairo, Ill. Descending the Mississippi River, they reached Memphis, Tenn., on the 10th, and resuming the journey thence on the 12th, arrived on the following day at Vicksburg, Miss. Here the regiment landed, and moved to camp at Four-mile Bridge, in rear of the city, remaining until the 20th of February, at which date they re-embarked at Vicksburg, and continuing down the river, landed next day at New Orleans, La.¹ They encamped at Chalmette, upon the field of battle of New Orleans, where General Smith's command was reorganized and designated as the Sixteenth army corps.

On the 11th of March, they moved to Lake Pontchartrain and again embarked, arriving on the 14th at Dauphin Island, near Mobile, whence they proceeded on the 18th to Cedar Point. They

¹ Assignment, Feb. 28, 1865, 1st Brig. 3rd Div. 16th A. C. 101 Rebellion Records; 102 Ibid. 258.

492] lay on their arms during the night, and next morning advanced along the west side of the bay, company A and part of company B being deployed as skirmishers. This demonstration was kept up until they had driven the rebel force across Fowl River, upon the bank of which the regiment remained until four in the afternoon, when they marched in return, the enemy skirmishing with the rear, as the line was slowly retired. They again embarked on the 22d of March, and crossing Mobile Bay, ascended Fish River next day to Smith's Mill, where they rejoined the main body, and commenced the erection of earth-works.

The whole force was put in motion on the 25th of March, towards Spanish Fort,¹ before which the regiment arrived on the 27th, having in their advance driven the enemy to his entrenchments. Early next morning, company E, on the skirmish line, was ordered forward to take possession of a hill about two hundred yards from the fort, which was occupied and held by the company, under a severe fire. During the night, the regiment threw up works and established position within one hundred and fifty yards of the fort, which distance by the 2d of April was diminished to one hundred and twenty-five yards, the nearest approach to the rebel works. From this time the Thirty-third was constantly occupied in heavy fatigue and picket duty, until the 8th of April when Spanish Fort was occupied by our forces, the Thirty-third being the first organized regiment to enter the main fort, where they captured two Napoleon guns and a number of prisoners. During this campaign, the regiment sustained a loss of four killed and forty-seven wounded.

On the 9th of April they moved to Blakely, and were held in reserve during the assault and capture of the place. From Blakely, on the 13th of April, they commenced the march to Montgomery, Ala., where they arrived on the 25th, and were stationed for some time in the performance of guard and picket duty. They left Montgomery on the 23d of May, and marching eastward, arrived on the 25th at Tuskegee, at which point they were employed in provost duty until the 19th of July, when they returned, rejoining the brigade on the 21st at Montgomery.

¹ The Mobile (Ala.) Campaign, March 17-May 4, 1865. 103 Rebellion Records 87-322, 108, 113, 811, 928. Report of Col. Jonathan B. Moore, 103 *Ibid.* 270-272.

Under orders to proceed to Vicksburg for discharge from service, they embarked at Montgomery on the 23d of July, and descending the Alabama River, landed on the 25th at Selma, from which place they proceeded by rail, arriving on the 28th at Jackson, Miss. Marching thence on the 29th, they arrived next morning at Big Black River Bridge, from which point they again proceeded by rail, reaching Vicksburg on the last day of July.¹

The intervening time having been fully occupied in completing the necessary rolls, the regiment was mustered out of service on the 8th of August, and on the same day embarked, *en route* for home. They reached Cairo, Ill., on the 12th, and proceeding thence by rail, the Thirty-third arrived on the 14th at Madison, Wisconsin, where the regiment was paid and finally disbanded on the 1st of September, 1865.

* * * * *

The list of dead, pp. 493-497, is omitted and is published in full in volume 3.

498]

THIRTY-FOURTH REGIMENT.

The Thirty-fourth regiment, composed of men drafted by the state authorities, under General Orders No. 94, series of 1862, from the War Department, was organized at Camp Washburn, Milwaukee, under direction of Colonel Fritz Anneke.

This regiment, with the exception of the First three months regiment, the only organization from Wisconsin whose term of service was less than "three years or during the war;" was mustered into United States service for nine months, by companies, their muster being completed on the 31st day of December, 1862.²

The regiment left the state on the 31st of January, 1863, arriving at Columbus, Ky., on the 2d of February. They remained stationed at this place until the latter part of August, when their term of service having expired, they returned to Camp Washburn, Milwaukee, at which place the regiment was mustered out of service on the 8th of September, 1863.

* * * * *

The list of dead, p. 499, is omitted, and is published in full in volume 3.

¹ July 17, 1865. Authorized to place on regimental colors, the battles of Cloutierville, Yellow Bayou, Nashville, Spanish Fort. 104 Rebellion Records 1082.

Sée "Hundred Day Men" and "One Year Men" page 591 *post*.

500]

THIRTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.

Of the Thirty-fifth Wisconsin, recruited and organized under the superintendence of Colonel Henry Orff, the first company was mustered into the United States service at Camp Washburn, Milwaukee, on the 27th of November, 1863, and the last company on the 27th of February, 1864, when the regimental organization was perfected.

Under orders to report to Major General Steele, at Alexandria, La., they left Milwaukee on the 18th of April, 1864, and on the 21st arrived at St. Louis, Mo., where the regiment was quartered in Benton Barracks and equipped for active service. They embarked on the 26th of April at St. Louis, and descending the Mississippi River, reached the mouth of the Red River on the 1st of May.¹ Failing to obtain transportation at this place, they continued down the river to New Orleans, where, after a delay of two days, they received orders from Major General Banks, to report to Brigadier General Ullmann, commanding Port Hudson, La.,² at which place the regiment disembarked on the 7th of May.

The navigation of the Red River being closed, they remained in camp at Port Hudson, employed in guard, picket and fatigue duty, in and around the fort, until the 26th of June, at which date, by order of Major General Reynolds, commanding the Nineteenth army corps, they moved up the Mississippi to Morganza, La., where the regiment was assigned to the First brigade, Third division, Nineteenth army corps, commanded by Brigadier General A. L. Lee.³

At the time of the invasion of Missouri, by the rebel forces under General Price, and the anticipated attacks of General Magruder in Arkansas, the regiment, with the First brigade, was ordered to St. Charles, Ark., on the White River, and leaving Morganza on the 13th of July, arrived on the 24th, at St. Charles. Here they were employed in guard duty and labor on the fortifications, with occasional scouting expeditions through the surrounding country, until the 7th of August, when they

¹ 59 Rebellion Records 314.

² 63 Ibid. 430; 64 Ibid. 277.

³ 64 Ibid. Assigned 1st Brig., 3rd Div. 19, A. C., 570, 612.

re-embarked, and descending the White and Mississippi Rivers, arrived on the 14th, at Morganza, La.¹

At this place they were employed in guard and picket duty, until the first of October, when they set out with the brigade on an expedition to Simsport, on the Atchafalaya River, during which they participated in several skirmishes. They returned on the 10th of October to Morganza, where they embarked on the following day, and proceeding up the Mississippi and White Rivers, landed on the 18th of October at Devall's Bluff, Ark. Marching from Devall's Bluff, on the 9th of November, a distance of twenty-five miles, they encamped next day at Brownville, under orders to protect the Memphis and Little Rock railroad, and intercept the retreat of the rebel 501] forces under General Price. They left Brownsville on the 1st of December, and next day reached Devall's Bluff, where the regiment on the 14th of December was assigned to the Fourth brigade of the Reserve corps, Military division of West Mississippi.²

The regiment was stationed at Devall's Bluff, employed in guard and picket duty, with labor on the fortifications, until the 7th of February, 1865, at which date, in obedience to orders to join Major General Canby's forces at New Orleans, they embarked, and descending the White and Mississippi Rivers, landed on the 13th at Algiers, La., remaining in camp at that place, until the 22d of February, when they re-embarked, under orders to join our forces operating against the defences of Mobile. On the 26th of February, they landed on Mobile Point, where the Thirty-fifth was assigned to the First brigade, Third division of the Thirteenth army corps³ with which, on the 17th of March, they commenced the march for Spanish Fort.

They arrived and took position in front of Spanish Fort⁴ on the 27th of March, and were engaged in siege duty, with a loss of two killed and fifteen wounded, until the evacuation of the works by the enemy on the night of the 8th of April. On the following day, they marched ten miles to Fort Blakely, arriv-

¹ 84 Rebellion Records 759, 968.

² 101 Ibid. 403, 683, 691, 824, 1022.

³ 102 Ibid. 259, 1140, 1156.

⁴ The Mobile Campaign, March 17—May 4, 1865, 103 Ibid. 87-322, 106, 111. Reports of Lt. Col. John C. Palfrey, 103 Ibid. 146-149. Col. David P. Grier. 103 Ibid. 220-221. 104 Ibid. 180.

ing too late to assist in its capture, and on the evening of the 11th, they set out for Spanish Fort, near which they embarked next day, and crossing Mobile Bay, landed on the west shore, five miles below the city. They marched through Mobile on the 13th of April, to Whistler Station, five miles above the city, on the Mobile and Ohio railroad.

From Whistler Station they moved on the 19th of April, and marching northward a distance of forty-five miles, encamped on the 21st at Nannahubba Bluff, near the confluence of the Alabama and Tombigbee Rivers. On the 26th of April, they moved up the bank of the Tombigbee River a distance of ten miles to McIntosh Bluff, where the regiment was engaged in building fortifications until the surrender of the rebels under General 'Dick' Taylor. Proceeding down the river on the 9th of May, to Mobile, they encamped in the evening near the city, remaining until the 1st of June, when they were placed on transports, under orders to proceed to Texas.¹

They arrived on the 8th of June, at Brazos Santiago, Texas, where they remained in camp until the 20th of June, when they marched nine miles to Clarksville. They left Clarksville on the 2d of August, and marching a distance of twenty-five miles, encamped on the following day at Brownsville, Texas, where the regiment was assigned to the "Separate brigade," army of the Rio Grande.

Camp was established a short distance northeast of the town, in which the regiment remained during the balance of its term of service. They were occupied principally in the performance of guard duty in and about the town, and upon several government steamers, plying between that place and Brazos Santiago.

502] Here the regiment was mustered out of service on the 15th of March, 1866. Commencing the journey homeward on the 25th, they embarked late in the evening, and ascending the river, landed next day at White's Ranch. They thence proceeded by rail in the afternoon to Brazos Santiago, where they were placed on transports, and on the 27th set sail for New Orleans, at which place they arrived on the 1st of April. Resuming the journey next day, they reached Cairo, Ill., on the 8th, and on the 10th

¹ 104 Rebellion Records 942, 969.

arrived at Madison, Wisconsin; where, on the 16th of April, 1866, they were paid and disbanded.

* * * * *

The list of dead, pp. 503-508, is omitted and is published in full in volume 3.

509]

THIRTY-SIXTH REGIMENT.

The Thirty-sixth Wisconsin, recruited under the Government call of February 1st, 1864, for 500,000 men, was rapidly recruited to the maximum, and organized at Camp Randall, Madison, under the superintendence of Colonel Frank A. Haskell, previously adjutant of the Sixth Wisconsin, whose muster into service as colonel dates from the 23d of March, 1864.

The regiment was assigned to the First brigade, Second division of the second army corps, with which it served until the close of the war.¹

The Thirty-sixth regiment left the regimental rendezvous at Madison, Wisconsin, on the 10th of May, 1864, and arrived on the 14th, at Washington, where they took transports on the Potomac on the 16th, landing at Belle Plaine, Va., on the evening of the same day. On the 17th, the regiment marched from Belle Plaine *via* Fredericksburg, to Spotsylvania, and next day acted as reserve, during the engagement at that place. Having joined the brigade to which it had been assigned, on the 19th of May, the regiment, on the evening of the 20th, started for Bowling Greene, and crossing the Mattaponi River on the following day at Milford, rested for the night and threw up works. On the 22d, they advanced about a mile and erected another line of works, and on the night of the 23d of May, marched to the North Anna River,² where the regiment supported a battery and constructed breastworks, while another portion of the division assaulted and captured a rebel fort, thus securing a crossing.

On the 24th of May, they crossed the North Anna on a raft bridge, threw up a line of works, lay in line of battle during a heavy rain storm, and witnessed a very severe engagement about half a mile in front. Companies C and I went on picket and

¹ 67 Rebellion Records 200. 68 Ibid. 828, 911. 69 Ibid. 9, 665, 738. 81 Ibid. 48. 107 Ibid. 1165.

² The Rapidan to the James (Campaign), May 4—June 12, 1864, 67 Ibid. 96-1101, 154, 167, 434.

were relieved on the evening of the 25th, by companies H and K, which two companies were ordered on the evening of the 26th of May, to deploy and charge a line of rebel works; in which they were successful, capturing the works with a loss of two killed, twelve wounded and one prisoner. On the same night, they withdrew across the North Anna. While in line of battle on the 27th, a shell struck company A, killing three, and severely wounding four men. The regiment on the same day moved out by the left flank, and marching twenty miles down the north bank of the Pamunkey River, bivouacked at eleven in the evening. At seven in the morning of the 28th of May, they crossed the Pamunkey River, and moved to within fifteen miles of Richmond, and advancing one mile on the following day, they threw up breastworks, and slept on their arms during the night.

At four on the morning of the 30th of May, the regiment moved to the southwest, and at seven o'clock found the rebels drawn up in line of battle in dense woods, in front of which was 510] an open field. In taking position, one man was killed and four wounded. Next day a few were wounded, during the sharpshooting, which took place on both sides.

On the 1st of June, occurred the battle of the Tolopotomoy, a general engagement along various parts of the line. About four in the afternoon, the line about four miles to the left being very severely pressed by the enemy, orders were received for a vigorous demonstration in front of the First brigade, in order to restrain the rebel divisions, which were moving to reinforce their lines to the left. Four companies on the right of the regiment, B, E, F and G, under the command of Captain Warner, were moved forward as skirmishers, forming a part of the line which was to advance. The rebels held a strong line of works, with guns mounted, about one hundred yards to the front, to which it was necessary to cross an open field. At the command to advance, these companies moved forward at double quick. The line at the right and left, composed of veterans, after advancing a few rods and firing one volley, fell back to the works. The enemy opened upon the advancing lines with grape and very severe musketry, from the front with an oblique fire from right and left, making it almost impossible for a man to live on the field. The line continued to advance, driving in the rebel skirmishers, a portion of it actually passing down to and over the

rebel works. Of two hundred and forty men of the Thirty-sixth, engaged in this charge, one hundred and forty were killed, wounded or taken prisoners.

While this seemed like a useless sacrifice of life, it fully accomplished the object proposed. The rebel divisions were returned to this part of the line on the double quick, and our line on the left, already hard pressed, was thus enabled to maintain its ground. In the charge, Captain Burwell, a brave and efficient officer, was mortally wounded and taken prisoner; Captain Lindley slightly wounded, and Lieutenant Newton severely wounded and taken prisoner. The other six companies, while advancing, lost about fifty men wounded.

The regiment moved out at dark, marched all night, and arrived at Cold Harbor, at eight in the morning of the 2d of June. At four the next morning, the whole line advanced upon the enemy by brigades, in column closed in mass by regiments, the Thirty-sixth being in rear of the brigade. On advancing about three-fourths of a mile across an open field, under a heavy artillery fire, and when within about twenty-five rods of the rebel works, partially protected by the brow of a low hill, the Thirty-sixth was found in the advance, leading the brigade. During the advance, Colonel McKean, commanding the brigade, was killed, when the command devolved upon Colonel Haskell. After a moment's rest, Colonel Haskell, by command of General Gibbon, ordered the brigade forward. The men rose to obey, and were met by a shower of bullets, when the other parts of the line halted. Colonel Haskell surveyed the situation for a moment, 511] as if irresolute; he finally gave the order, "Lie down, men," which was at once obeyed. An instant afterwards, he was struck in the head by a rebel bullet, and instantly killed.

Thus fell one of Wisconsin's most gallant soldiers, a thorough disciplinarian, and an accomplished scholar. Adjutant Atwell was severely wounded, and Lieutenant Lamberton was killed, while assisting the men of company E, which he temporarily commanded, in constructing a slight work for protection.

The regiment, whose loss during the day was three officers and seventy men, killed and wounded, remained on the field until dark, the command devolving upon Lieutenant Colonel Savage. At nine in the evening, they moved to the left and took position about forty rods from the rebel lines, and the four-

days following were occupied in strengthening the works; firing by sharpshooters continuing all the time. On the 8th of June, firing was suspended and parties sent between the lines to bury the dead, of whom four hundred were buried in the immediate front of the Thirty-sixth.

The regiment remained at this place, until the evening of the 12th of June, when it was moved out and marched down the bank of the Chickahominy River, crossing that stream next day and moving across the peninsula to Charles City Court House, on the James River which was crossed on the 14th, on transports.¹ The command waited here twenty-four hours for rations, and on the 15th marched eighteen miles to near Petersburg, where the enemy was found entrenched; the delay awaiting rations alone preventing our occupying the place first. On the 16th of June, the regiment lay behind the first line of the enemy's works which had been captured by our forces, and was subjected to a heavy shelling from the enemy.² Next day, the Second corps acted as reserve, while the colored troops and the Ninth corps made a charge, which was only partially successful.

Forming in line of battle at four in the morning of the 18th of June, they advanced, driving the rebel skirmish line from heavy works, and followed them about a mile through a dense wood, in front of which, across an open field, lay the main rebel line, strongly entrenched. While advancing through the woods, Lieutenant Galloway of company K, fell mortally wounded. At two in the afternoon a general advance was ordered. Colonel Savage, who commanded the regiment, stepped in front of the colors, shouting: "Three cheers for the honor of Wisconsin; forward my brave men:" at the same time springing over the slight works behind which the regiment was lying. The regiment advanced, but the effort was vain. Within two minutes Colonel Savage fell mortally wounded; Major Brown received two severe wounds; Lieutenants Morris and Harris were severely wounded, and nearly one-third of the men fell, killed or wounded. The regiment halted, looked to the right and left and found it was

¹ The Richmond Campaign, June 13—July 31, 1864, 80 Rebellion Records 1-822, 220, 242, 252, 367.

² Petersburg, Va. Assault on lines, June 15-18, 1864. Report of Maj. Gen. John Gibbon, 80 Ibid. 366-369. Brig. Gen. Byron R. Pierce, 80 Ibid. 369-371. 81 Ibid. 543.

the only one which had advanced over the works. It was certain death to advance, and scarcely less dangerous to attempt retreat. The soil was light and sandy, and the men lay down, and commenced burrowing with their cups and plates, in the soft ground, where they were forced to remain until darkness enabled them to retire.

This charge is known in the regiment as the "charge over the melon-patch." Captain Fisk was the last man to leave the field bringing with him all the dead and wounded. The loss during the day was five officers and one hundred and eleven men, killed and wounded. The command of the regiment devolved on Captain Warner, and the night was spent in burying the dead and caring for the wounded.

The regiment remained in the works until the 21st of June, when they moved about seven miles around to the left of Petersburg. During the night, the regiment was advanced along the Jerusalem plank road, to a point within twenty rods of the rebel line, where, under a sharp musketry fire, they threw up works. Next morning sharp skirmishing commenced all along the line, and during the day, the First brigade was flanked on the left, and the enemy, filing in the rear, captured one half of the brigade. The Thirty-sixth, changing direction by the left flank, and presenting a front to the enemy, were none of them captured, but sustained a loss of a few men, killed and wounded. On the 24th of June, the regiment was relieved, marched about two miles to the rear and went into camp, where, for the first time in four weeks, the men had a good night's rest.

From this date until the 25th of July, the regiment was in camp in various places near Petersburg; the time being occupied in picket and fatigue duty, building roads and fortifications. In the afternoon of the 26th of July, the Thirty-sixth broke camp and marched all night, passing the rear of Petersburg, and crossing the Appomattox River on a pontoon bridge at Point of Rocks, moved across the peninsula and next morning crossed the James River just above and near Malvern Hills, where the enemy, with four field pieces, was discovered in position. Line of battle was immediately formed and skirmishers thrown out, who captured the guns. This day and the two following were occupied in demonstrating and slight skirmishing; the movement of General Hancock's corps to the north side of the James being

a feint to draw in that direction, a portion of the rebel army, while the mine was sprung, and the attempt made on Petersburg. This having been accomplished; the corps, on the evening of the 29th of July, silently recrossed the James River, and made a forced march for Petersburg, arriving there at four o'clock next morning, in time to witness the terrific cannonading of the place, and the explosion of the mine. This effort to capture Petersburg was unsuccessful, but not because of any failure on the part of the Second corps, to perform its appointed part in the programme.

The Thirty-sixth returned to its old camping ground, south of Petersburg,¹ and there remained, performing light duty, until 513] the 12th of August, when they broke camp and marched to City Point, where the Second corps next day took transports and started down the James River. After dark, orders were passed along, when the whole fleet of fourteen transports, turned and moved up the James River to Deep Bottom², near the place where the corps skirmished on the 28th of July. The troops were landed on the north bank of the river at six o'clock, on the morning of the 14th of August, immediately formed line of battle and advanced along the New Market road towards Richmond. The enemy was soon found, and after some manœuvring for position, a sharp engagement ensued, in which charges and countercharges were made with varying success, until about four o'clock, when the First brigade made a charge upon the rebel works. The brigade formed for the charge, under a severe fire of musketry, during which Major Hamilton was severely wounded in the face, and carried from the field. While advancing upon the enemy's line, Colonel Warner received a shot which shattered his left arm, rendering amputation necessary. Captain Lindley received four wounds, two of which were mortal. Our loss was three officers and twenty-eight men, killed and

¹ 82 Rebellion Records 730.

² The Richmond Campaign, August 1—Dec. 31, 1864, 87 Rebellion Records 1—956. Casualties—Deep Bottom, Va., August 13–20, 1864, Ibid 117. Reams' Station, Va., August 25, 1864. Ibid 130. Boydton Plank Road, Va., Oct. 27–28, 1864, Ibid. 153. Report of Maj. Gen. Winfield S. Hancock, 87 Ibid. 230, 238. "The Thirty-sixth Wisconsin Volunteers are particularly mentioned for good conduct, capturing more prisoners than the regiment had men" p. 234, 297, 298; Brig. Gen. Thomas W. Egan, 87 Ibid. 295–300. Lieut. Col. Horace P. Rugg, 87 Ibid. 301–304. Capt. Austin Cannon and Capt. George A. Fisk, 87 Ibid. 315–316.

wounded. The command of the regiment devolved upon Captain Cannon, of company H.

This movement of the Second corps was intended as a diversion in favor of the Fifth corps, and was entirely successful. For, while the enemy was engaged at this point, on the north side of the James, the Fifth corps advanced upon and captured the Weldon railroad, one of the main sources of supply for the rebel army, in and around Petersburg; the repeated efforts of the rebels to retake which attested their estimate of its real value and necessity to them.

The regiment remained on the north bank of the James until the 20th of August, when they moved out of the works, under cover of the night, recrossed the James, and marching all night, arrived on the morning of the 22d at the old camp south of Petersburg, where they rested two hours, after which they moved to the left with the First and Second divisions of the Second-corps, and marching until ten in the evening of the 23d, arrived at the Weldon railroad. Moving forward at three next morning, they reached Reams' Station at seven o'clock. The brigade moving to the right, commenced the destruction of the railroad, and at dark moved across the road to breastworks, which had been hastily constructed.

On the morning of the 25th of August, the division was massed about sixty rods in the rear of the works. At ten o'clock sharp skirmishing commenced, and the pickets were driven in. Skirmishing continued all the forenoon. The Thirty-sixth moved into a deep railroad cut and acted as a reserve to the line in front, which three times repulsed the assault of the enemy with great slaughter. By this time, the rebels had placed cannon in position, which enabled them to rake our line with an enfilading fire, when they again charged with overwhelming force and swept over the works. As they advanced, they were received by the reserve line with a sharp fire, and for a moment seemed to waver; but just at this time they had broken our line at the right, and were rapidly filing into the rear of the regiment, which in five minutes they had completely surrounded, its peculiar position in the railroad cut preventing a general movement in either direction. A few men cut their way out at great risk, and in making this attempt Lieutenant Ginty, of company E, was instantly killed. The few of the brigade who had es-

caped, were reformed, and being led by Major General Hancock in person, made a charge, re-capturing several guns. During this charge, Captain Russell, of company F, received a severe wound in the right shoulder, which has rendered his arm nearly useless.

About eleven officers and one hundred and seventy-five men went into the fight at Reams' Station,¹ and the morning report of the next day shows three officers and forty-five men. Of these, Captain Graves, of company K, a noble man and faithful officer, died within two days, from over exertion on this occasion. Captain Griffin, Lieutenants Atwell, Sholes, Bullard, Albee, Matthews and Parker, with about one hundred and thirty men, were captured. Surgeons Miller and Woodward were sent into the rebel lines to care for the wounded. They were taken to Libby Prison, where the exposure incident to his imprisonment caused the death of Surgeon Miller. Of one hundred and twenty-eight of these men, sent to Salisbury, N. C., less than six returned to the regiment, and very few of them ever left the the prison at that place.

By misapprehension, (to use the mildest term), on the part of Major General Gibbon, several regiments were, by his orders, deprived of the privilege of carrying national colors.² Among these regiments was the Thirty-sixth; but upon a full investigation of the matter, General Gibbon was subsequently ordered to *present in person* to the regiment a new set of colors, which he did about the 1st of November.³ On the 3d of September, Lieutenant Baldwin of company D, one of the best officers of the regiment, died of disease in hospital.

After the engagement at Reams' Station, the Thirty-sixth moved back to the Williams' House, and thence to Fort Bross, where they remained, engaged in general duty, until the 25th of September, when they moved into the front line of works, between Forts Steadman and Haskell. Captain Fisk having returned, here resumed command of the regiment. On the night of the 30th of September, severe shelling and musketry fire were kept up along the lines, which at this point were about fifteen rods apart. Mortar shells were constantly dropping over the

¹ Reams' Station, Va., August 25, 1864, 87 Rebellion Records 130.

² 88 Ibid. 595, 613, 1071-1072, 981.

³ 89 Ibid. 629, 493-500, 543, 544.

work, Oscar Reynolds, of Company I, being literally torn to pieces by the explosion of one.

On the 4th of October, the regiment moved into Fort Rice. They were stationed here but a couple of days, when the regiment again took position in the works, where they remained until the 22d, employed, under a heavy fire, in the performance of picket and guard duty.

On the night of the 24th of October, the regiment left the front line before Petersburg and moved to the rear. Next day, they marched to the left, and at six on the morning of the 27th arrived within a short distance of the rebel line, near Hatcher's Run,¹ where Lieutenant Ripley, with company A, was ordered forward to develop the enemy. Deploying the company in front of the brigade, he drove in the rebel picket line, and captured their rifle pits. Heavy skirmishing continued until noon, when the enemy's main line was struck. The Thirty-sixth was formed in line of battle, with the Second and Third brigades on the right, and the Third division in the rear. At three o'clock, the enemy in heavy force charged the Third division, causing it to break, thus cutting off all communication with the rear. Seeing the perilous condition, Captain Fisk ordered the regiment to face by the rear rank, fix bayonets and charge, which was handsomely executed, striking the rebels on the flank, doubling up their line, causing them to break and run, and capturing a large number of prisoners, with one stand of colors. In this engagement, the casualties of the regiment were fifteen wounded and missing. Brigadier General Egan, commanding the Second division, in his official report speaks of the regiment in the highest terms, saying that "it captured a larger number of prisoners than it had men engaged," and refers especially to the gallant conduct and cool daring of Captain Fisk, commanding the regiment.*

¹ Boydton Plank Road, Va., Oct. 27-28, 1864, 87 Rebellion Records 153.

* The following letter to the Governor, is submitted in this connection:

"HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, SECOND ARMY CORPS,
"November 1st, 1865.

"His Excellency JAMES T. LEWIS, Governor of the State of Wisconsin:

"YOUR EXCELLENCY—At this first opportunity since the recent reconnaissance in force, I address to you in approval of the performance of the Thirty-sixth Wisconsin Volunteers, during that movement; they being commanded through all by Captain George A. Fisk.

"As your excellency knows, this regiment came here new. They were rushed into the breach untried, in a campaign which has been fiercer and more bloody

516] After the battle of Hatcher's Run, the regiment returned to the vicinity of the old camp, where they continued during the months of November, December and January, performing the usual amount of picket duty, drilling, and labor on roads and fortifications. In December, Lieutenant Colonel Warner, Major Hamilton, Captain Russell and Lieutenant Morris, having partially recovered from their wounds, returned to the regiment; and Adjutant Atwell, on being released from Libby Prison, also rejoined the command.

On the 5th of February, 1865,¹ the Second and Fifth corps moved to the left flank, about three miles, and engaged the enemy, the left of the Second corps resting on Hatcher's Run, where the Thirty-sixth was subjected to a very severe artillery fire. The rebel charge on our line to the right of the regiment,

than Napoleon's. The Thirty-sixth made its *debut* in a battle, of which the 'London Times' says that England could not levy or lose one-tenth of the number placed *hors du combat*. It was a contest of veteran Americans, and the comparison with them of inexperienced Americans is most unequal.

* * * *

"On reaching the field, the Thirty-sixth took up their position as firmly and steadily as the oldest. In all operations in mass, they were undistinguishable, for compactness and celerity, from the best, but soon they were given an opportunity for individual action.

"After several charges and counter-charges, in which the advantage remained with us, I determined to take the enemy's position across Hatcher's Run. The order to charge had just been given, when the enemy opened heavily upon my right and rear, and advanced upon my main line in heavy masses. His forces enclosed three sides, and with worse troops, the situation would have been menacing. To crown all, a heavy body of rebels was thrown upon my rear, (the *fourth* side), and occupied the Boydton road, making a complete surround. A swift face by the rear rank and wheeling charge, by the New Jersey brigade, cleared my right flank, but from the threatening body in my rear, it remained with the Thirty-sixth Wisconsin to relieve me.

"Captain Fisk threw them into line, and dashed at the enemy. It was a *short fight*; that rebel brigade was instantaneously crumbled and destroyed, being mostly captured, with arms, colors and officers, to a total number three times greater than the Thirty-sixth.

"Having cleared my rear, the regiment returned to its place in line, and behaved equally well until it returned to camp.

"If Napoleon's regiments faltered once, so did they conquer themselves, and take place with his bravest, and so in this more bitter contest, if the Thirty-sixth had anything to redeem, do I now depend upon them with my veterans.

"It will be a pleasurable duty to have their colors publicly restored. Tell their people in Wisconsin that the Thirty-sixth is still a regiment.

"I am, your excellency's obedient servant,

"(Signed)

T. W. EGAN,

"Brigadier General Commanding Division."

¹ The Richmond Campaign, Jan. 1—April 3, 1865, 95 Rebellion Records 3—392, 63. 96 Ibid. 326, 739. Hatcher's Run, Va., Feb. 5-7, 1865. Reports of Col. William A. Olmsted 95 Ibid. 214. Lieut. Col. Clement E. Warner, 95 Ibid. 220.

was repulsed with severe loss. During the night, our picket line was broken by the rebels, and two men of the regiment captured and three wounded. By this movement, our lines were advanced about three miles, and extended six miles. Having spent a very unpleasant day on the 7th, exposed to a cold wintry rain, the regiment next morning again commenced building winter quarters, being the fifth they had constructed during the winter.¹

Here the regiment remained until the 25th of March, at which date, Fort Steadman having been captured by the enemy and retaken by our forces, a strong demonstration was made along the line in front of the Second corps. The regiment participated in this engagement without loss, and returned on the 27th to camp.

They again broke camp on the 29th of March,² crossed Hatcher's Run, and advancing in line, occupied the first line of rebel works. That night the regiment bivouacked in a drenching rain, and on the following day advanced to and occupied the enemy's 517] second line of works. About a mile in advance, was the main rebel line, with forts mounting guns, and commanding not only the approaches, but so arranged as to enfilade their own lines. The two following days were spent in manoeuvring along the line, endeavoring to feel the enemy's position. On the 1st of April, the right wing of the regiment, under command of Major Hamilton, was thrown forward, advancing the picket line within sixty rods of the forts; the left wing advancing as support to the skirmish line, subjected meanwhile to severe shelling, by which three men were wounded. At four next morning the left wing of the regiment, under command of Captain Cannon, was advanced, with the Nineteenth Massachusetts, to charge the enemy's line at this point, consisting of a redoubt or fort mounting three guns, which was connected with others by strong breast works, and protected by a strong abatis of heavy timber. The attacking party was advanced as near as possible to the fort, under cover of a ravine, and placed in position by Colonel Warner; then division officer of the day.

The order was given to advance, and with a cheer was promptly obeyed, the men moving forward and through the

¹General Order No. 10 dated March 7, 1865.

²The Appomattox Campaign, March 29—April 9, 1865, 95 Ibid. 557-1305, 567, 583. Reports of Col. William A. Olmsted, 95 Ibid. 759-763. 97 Ibid. 1023, 1255.

abatis with great activity. The enemy fired a few volleys, but seeing that the work would be warm, swung out the white flag, and in two minutes, the men were swarming over the works. About one hundred and fifty prisoners and three guns were captured. The regiment immediately advanced, securing stragglers, and soon learned that the entire rebel line had given way.

Continuing the pursuit of General Lee's forces on the 3rd. of April, they crossed the Danville railroad on the 5th, and the Appamattox River on the 7th, at High Bridge, where the regiment participated in a severe skirmish; a company of sharpshooters passing out on the burning bridge and engaging a line of rebel skirmishers, who were disputing the passage of the troops below. At Farmville, on the same evening, they participated in another engagement, in which two men were wounded. From this point, the regiment continued the pursuit of General Lee, being frequently in sight of his retreating columns, and finding the roads completely strewn with the *debris* of the flying army. The Second division in pursuit was on the extreme right of the corps.

On the 8th of April, Lee's army was once more brought to a stand, and on the 9th, the regiment had the proud satisfaction of being present at the surrender of General Lee, with his entire army, near Appomattox Court House. During this march, the regiment was very short for rations, substituting part of the time on corn in the ear, and on such provisions as could be found.

On the 12th of April, the Thirty-sixth set out on the return to Burkesville, at which place, on the 14th, they went into camp. While here, Captain Griffin, Lieutenants Matthews, Parker and Sholes, paroled prisoners, returned to the regiment. On the 2d of May, they set out for Washington; marched through Richmond on the 5th, passing Libby Prison and Castle Thunder, and 518] arrived in sight of the national capital on the 14th, just a year after the regiment passed through the city on its way to the front. They lay in camp near Bailey's Cross Roads until the 23d of May, when the regiment participated in the grand review of the army of the Potomac.

Having been assigned to the Provisional division¹ of the army of the Tennessee, under command of General Morrow, composed of western troops from the army of the Potomac; the

¹ 104 Rebellion Records 1037, 1066.

Thirty-sixth left Washington on the 17th of June, and proceeded by rail to Parkersburg, Va., where they embarked, and descending the Ohio River, arrived on the 21st of June at Louisville, Ky. They went into camp on the north bank of the river at Jeffersonville, Ind., where the regiment was mustered out of service, and set out for home on the 12th of July.

They arrived on the 14th, at Madison, Wis., where the regiment received final payment, and was disbanded on the 24th of July, 1865.*

* * * * *

The list of dead, pp. 519-525, is omitted and is published in full in volume 3.

526] THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

The Thirty-seventh regiment, authorized under the call of February 1st, 1864, for 500,000 men, was organized under the superintendence of Colonel Samuel Harriman, formerly of the Thirtieth Wisconsin.

On the 28th of April, six companies, which had been recruited during the latter part of March, left Camp Randall under command of Major Kershaw, arriving at Washington on the 1st of May, at which place they were joined on the 17th, by companies H and I. Embarking at Washington on the 30th, they proceeded by steamer to White House, Va., then the base of supplies for the army of the Potomac, where they arrived on the 2d of June.¹ As guard to a wagon train, they marched on the 10th, to Cold Harbor, where they joined the army of the Potomac, and were assigned by General Burnside, on the following day, to the First brigade, Third division, Ninth army corps.²

They entered the first line of works near Cold Harbor on the 12th of June, and on the same day accompanied the general movement of the army by forced marches towards James River, which they crossed on the evening of the 15th, continuing the

Note—Authorized to inscribe the names of the battles in which the regiment has borne a meritorious part. General order No. 10, dated March 7, 1865, 96 Rebellion 865-878. North Anna, Totopotomoy, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Deep Bottom, Ream's Station, Boydton Road.

* The above valuable history of the Thirty-sixth, is copied almost *verbatim* from the official report of Colonel C. E. Warner.

¹ 68 Rebellion Records 364. 69 Ibid. 666, 724. 80 Ibid. 48. 81 Ibid. 48, 550.

² 80 Ibid. 198, 550. 82 Ibid. 734.

march until their arrival before the enemy's lines at Petersburg. They participated on the 17th, in the charge upon the rebel lines, during which they were compelled, after a severe engagement, to retire with heavy loss.² The assault was repeated next day, when our troops occupied the first line of works. The attempt to dislodge the enemy from his main line having proved unsuccessful, the regiment occupied the ground gained and threw up entrenchments, having sustained, in their first battle, a loss of one hundred and fifty-two, killed and wounded. Thenceforward, until the 10th of July, they were employed in picket and fatigue duty in the front line of rifle pits, and exposed without intermission to a heavy fire. At this date they were joined by company G, and retired from the extreme front.

After a week's comparative rest, they again took position on the 17th, in the front line of rifle pits, in which they were employed until ordered out to take part in the terrible charge of the 30th of July. During the preceding night, large bodies of troops had been concentrated on the right, left and rear of their position, directly opposite a large rebel fort, which had been previously undermined, and was blown up at daylight. Immediately after the explosion, they accompanied the advance of the Third division, under a very severe enfilading fire which grew heavier as the rebels recovered from the panic occasioned by the explosion of the mine. The Thirty-seventh was among the last to cross our works, and under the severest fire, occupied the ruined fort; but owing to the lack of support they were unable to advance, the troops which were sent to their assistance, 527] being thrown into disorder by the concentric fire from the enemy's forts. With a portion of the Third division, our regiment held the crater formed by the explosion, gallantly repulsing the repeated attempts of the enemy to dislodge them, until all hope of continuing the contest successfully, or of receiving support, was abandoned, when they retired to our rifle pits.

In this unfortunate affair, out of two hundred and fifty who advanced to the assault in the morning, one hundred and fifty-five are reported as killed, wounded and missing, the regiment

² 80 Ibid. 230, 247, 260. Reports of Brig. Gen. Orlando B. Willcox, 80 Ibid. 570-576; Brig. Gen. John F. Hartranft, 80 Ibid. 576-580; Col. Samuel Harri-
man, 80 Ibid. 582-583.

numbering but little over ninety, when assembled in the evening.¹

After a short rest, they again took position in the trenches, from which, after a night spent in severe labor on Fort Schenck they moved on the morning of the 19th of August. A forced march, through rain and mud, to a point near the Weldon railroad, brought them up with the brigade, which had preceeded them during the night. While endeavoring to obtain a short rest on the battle field of the previous day, they were ordered to the front, which had been again attacked by the enemy.² The rebels retired as they advanced through the woods, and upon emerging into an open field on the left, the regiment was assailed by a force which had been placed in ambush at that point. They finally took position farther to the left, which was retained until dark, the regiment having sustained a loss during the day of ten men killed and wounded.³ In the night, they changed position to the front, and during the following day were moved from point to point, as portions of our line were menaced by the enemy.

At daybreak on the 21st of August, the regiment was set to work constructing a line of works across the Weldon railroad and facing towards the southwest. They had scarcely completed the defences, when the rebels made another determined effort to regain the road. In the engagement which ensued, the Thirty-seventh was ordered to support a battery on the left of the line, and suffered severely from the fire of a rebel battery which the enemy had planted to the left and rear of the line. Having repulsed the rebel attack, they built a fortification commanding the approach to the railroad, within which they encamped, remaining until the afternoon of the 25th, when they proceeded with the brigade, by forced march to reinforce the Second corps, which was severely engaged at Reams' Station. As they approached the field of battle, a part of the brigade was ordered to remain as rear guard, to intercept stragglers, while the remainder, with the Thirty-seventh, pressed forward to the front, arriving near the scene of battle after dark. A strong picket

¹ "The Crater", The Mine Explosion, Court of Inquiry, 80 Rebellion Records 42-176, 247, 260.

² The Richmond Campaign, August 1—Dec. 31, 1864.

³ 87 Ibid. 1-956.

Weldon Railroad, Battle, August 18-21, 1864, 87 Ibid. 127. Report of Brig. Gen. John F. Hartranft, 87 Ibid. 593-595.

was thrown out to prevent surprise, while the wearied soldiers of the Second corps withdrew, after which the regiment returned and bivouacked within our lines.⁴

On the 27th of August, they constructed new works and went into camp near Blick's Station, where they remained until the 24th of September, at which date camp was removed a half mile 528] to the rear, whence they moved on the 29th, and bivouacked for the night near the Gurley House. Next morning, Major Kershaw assumed command of the regiment, Colonel Hariman taking charge of the brigade, then the First brigade of the First division.

They marched with the brigade to within one and a half miles of the South Side railroad, where the brigade formed as reserve for the Second brigade, which had been ordered to assault the enemy's works in front. The assault was unsuccessful, and the Second brigade, returning in some disorder, partly broke the line of the First, which had been hastily formed for the support of a battery ordered up to check the advance of the enemy, who was rapidly advancing in pursuit of the retreating brigade. The partial derangement of the line thus occasioned was increased by the conduct of the battery, which moved rapidly to the rear as the enemy emerged from the woods. The Thirty-seventh, which was posted on the right of the line, being at this time without support, retired to the cover of a fence a few rods in the rear, where they re-formed, and poured into the ranks of the advancing enemy so heavy and well sustained a fire as to compel him to fall back to the cover of the woods to reform. A second assault was met in a similar manner.

By this time reinforcements had arrived, the line was re-formed and strengthened, and disaster averted. The regiment held this position until night, when they were withdrawn about a mile, at which point they threw up entrenchments, and went into bivouac.

The Thirty-seventh Wisconsin, as part of the First brigade, First division of the Ninth army corps, on the 2d of October, 1864, advanced in line of battle through the woods, in their front, for the purpose of reconnoitring the enemy's position, and finding his works too strong for assault, returned in the afternoon within the lines on Pegram's farm, where they threw up works

⁴88 Ibid. 617.

and encamped.¹ The regiment lay in camp in this vicinity, with slight changes of position, and occupied in picket and fatigue duty, until the 29th of October, at which date they marched out, accompanying the brigade in the reconnoissance in force towards Hatcher's Run. Moving out before daybreak to connect with the Fifth corps on the left, the skirmish line on encountering the rebel skirmishers, became quite hotly engaged, but the action in front did not become general, "our object being merely to preserve the connection with the Fifth corps," and having effected the object of the reconnoissance, the regiment next day returned to camp, having sustained but slight loss.²

The Ninth corps having been relieved on the 29th of November, by the Second corps, the Thirty-seventh accompanied its movement a distance of nine miles from the extreme left to the extreme right, of the army of the Potomac, the left of the corps 529] returning on the 13th of December, to the old camp* on the Baxter road, where the regiment lay in winter quarters, until the opening of the spring campaign.³

On the 25th of March, 1865, during the action of Fort Steadman, the regiment was under arms, covering the right flank and rear of the First brigade, but took no active part in the engagement, and, although exposed to the enemy's artillery, sustained no loss.

In the grand series of operations, which culminated in the surrender of the rebel army of Northern Virginia, the Thirty-seventh "took no active part up to the 30th of March.⁴ During the night of the 30th, the regiment was under very heavy artillery fire, on the left of Fort Haskell, and escaped without loss, except some slightly wounded. At eight o'clock on the night of the 1st of April, the command was ordered to support the brigade picket line, for the purpose of driving the enemy from Fort

¹ Boydtton Plank Road or Hatcher's Run, Va., Oct. 27-28, 1864. 87 Rebellion Records 157. Reports of Brig. Gen. Orlando B. Willcox, 87 Ibid. 552-555. Brig. Gen. John F. Hartranft, 87 Ibid. 560-561. Col. Samuel Harriman, 87 Ibid. 558-560. Maj. William J. Kershaw, 87 Ibid. 563-564.

² Election Returns Nov. 1864, Lincoln, 146; McClellan, 22. 89 Ibid. 578.

³ Official report of Lieutenant Colonel Greene.

⁴ The Richmond Campaign Jan.—April 3, 1865, 95 Rebellion Records 3-392, 573, 588. 96 Ibid. 331, 745.

⁵ The Appomattox Campaign, March 29—April 9, 1865, 95 Ibid. 557-1305, 573, 588. Report of Maj. Gen. John G. Parke, 95 Ibid. 1015-1039. Bvt. Maj. Gen. Orlando B. Willcox, 95 Ibid. 322-325. Bvt. Maj. Gen. John F. Hartranft, 95 Ibid. 1061-1065. Col. Samuel Harriman 95 Ibid. 1042-1044.

Mahone, located one mile to the left of the First brigade line. After making a feint of attack, we marched immediately to Fort Sedgwick, when the First brigade, together with one brigade of the Third division, carried Fort Mahone,¹ and the works, with all its artillery, by assault. Three companies of my regiment were the first to enter the rebel work and stronghold Mahone, the right occupying the rifle pits adjacent to the fort."

"As the Thirty-seventh has no colors, the Twenty-seventh Michigan raised the flag over the captured work. I am happy to inform you that the officers and men of the Thirty-seventh discharged their duties nobly; not one faltered; they all rushed forward with a cheer, and well may the people of our noble state be proud of her brave sons. During the day [April 2d], the enemy made several ineffectual attempts to retake the fort, but it was held by the Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth Wisconsin, and Twenty-seventh Michigan Volunteers. At midnight, it was found that General Lee had profited by the dreadful lesson of the previous day and evacuated the city; and early on the morning of the 3d of April, we marched into the city victorious."

"After having occupied the works around Petersburg until the afternoon of the 4th, we were ordered to guard duty on the South Side railroad, and arrived on the 6th at Wellsville, thirty-one miles from Petersburg."*

The regiment remained on the South Side railroad, in the vicinity of Wellsville and Blacks and Whites, until after the surrender of the rebel army under General Lee, and on the 20th of April set out for City Point, where they arrived on the morning of the 22d, and immediately embarked, proceeding down the James River in the afternoon. In the absence of an experienced pilot, they were compelled to anchor shortly after 530] dark, resting on the Weldon railroad and its right on the Appomattox River. That night the regiment lay in the rear of the works they had so long occupied in the preceding summer, in front of the 'crater.' On the morning of the 30th of November, they took position in the second line of works, but in

¹In the report of Maj. Gen. Parke, Sergeants E. L. Doolittle, Reuben D. Shaw, Charles E. Franck and Privates Payson, Dunn and Joseph Mach-me-nom-one are named as having "displayed conspicuous gallantry on the 2d of April in the attack and capture of Fort Mahone." Also special mention of Adj. C. I. Millmore, pp. 1023, 1033.

* Official report of Lieutenant Colonel Greene.

the afternoon, moved to the woods in the rear of the line, where the Thirty-seventh Wisconsin, with a New York regiment, was held in reserve. In this position, more or less exposed, day and night, to the enemy's fire, their time was occupied in building houses for the winter, and in the performance of picket, guard and fatigue duty.

On the evening of the 8th of December, the regiment moved to the rear, by order of Brevet Colonel Robinson, who was placed in command of the provisional brigade,¹ composed of the reserve regiments of the division. Here they lay in the open field, exposed on a very cold night, without shelter or fire, to "a cutting northeast wind, sweeping over the bare surface of the country, with a chill that went to the marrow." Next day, they moved a few rods to a ravine, where they were somewhat sheltered from the keen wind. Towards evening, a cold rain set in, which, freezing as it fell, covered everything with a sheet of ice. At length, on the afternoon of the 10th of December, the third day of this apparently needless exposure, came the orders to march. Marching down on the Jerusalem plank road, almost knee deep in half frozen mud and sleet, they advanced during the night a distance of twenty-five miles in a southwesterly direction, arriving about daylight next morning at Hawkins' Tavern, on the Nottoway River.

The object of this movement was to reinforce, and also to protect the rear, on the return march of the Second and Fifth corps, which had previously been dispatched on a raid along the line of the Weldon railroad. The force had struck the railroad at Jarratt's Station, thirty miles from Petersburg, and had torn up the track from that point to the North Carolina line, turning the bridge across the Meherin River. At three in the afternoon, the Second corps passed through the camp of the Provisional brigade, which was at once put in motion on the return to camp, and marching the distance of upwards of twenty-five miles without rest, arrived in camp about two in the morning of the 11th of December.

"The men, overcome by the exposure, suffering and want of sleep for the three nights previous, were almost completely exhausted; many fell out on the march, utterly unable to proceed farther, and only succeeded in reaching camp on the evening of

¹ 89 Rebellion Records 918, 1121.

the following day. All day the men came straggling in, and towards night, orders were received to move out again to the open field. Many, unable to get their feet into their shoes, bound them to the soles of their feet to protect them from the frozen ground; and in this manner the regiment marched nearly two miles to a piece of timber, in the rear of the Jones House, where we bivouacked for the night. The regiment lay here two nights 531] and a day, returning and resuming the journey next morning, they arrived at sunrise on the 24th of April, at Alexandria, Va. After two days' stay in camp near the city, on the line of the Orange and Alexandria railroad, they marched to Washington, and on the evening of the 26th, encamped near Tenallytown, between Forts Gaines and Simmons, near the Chain Bridge.¹

The Thirty-seventh participated on the 23d of May, in the grand review of the army of the Potomac at the national capital, after which they remained in camp at Tenallytown, until the 26th of July, when they were mustered out of service and left Washington on their return to Wisconsin. Proceeding by way of Pittsburg, Cleveland, Detroit and Milwaukee, they arrived on the 31st of July, 1865, at Madison, Wis., where they were shortly afterwards paid and disbanded.*

* * * * *

The list of dead, pp. 532-537, is omitted and is published in full in volume 3.

538]

THIRTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT.

Four companies, A, B, C and D, of the Thirty-eighth regiment, recruited principally during the latter part of March, were mustered into United States' service on the 15th of April, 1864, at Madison, and with short time allowed for preparatory drill and discipline, left Camp Randall on the 3d of May, under command of Lieutenant Colonel Pier and arrived on the 7th at Washington.

They were ordered into camp on Arlington Heights, Va., where they were furnished with arms and equipments on the 11th,

¹ Organization April 30, 1865, 97 Rebellion Records 1039. Grand Review, 97 Ibid. 1188, 1207.

* For a portion of the foregoing report, I am indebted to "*The Sword and Gun, a History of the Thirty-seventh Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry*," by Major R. C. Eden.

and assigned to the provisional brigade, commanded by General Casey. In compliance with orders, they left Camp Casey on the 30th, and proceeding by transports down the Potomac, the battalion landed on the 1st of June, at White House, Va., where they were assigned to the Fourth provisional brigade.¹ On the 5th, they marched fifteen miles to the front as escort to a wagon train and returned next day to camp, where they remained three days, again marching on the 9th, as guard to a supply train, to Cold Harbor, where the battalion was transferred to the army of the Potomac, and assigned by General Meade to the Third brigade, First division, Ninth army corps. On the 11th, they were ordered out on picket duty, from which they were relieved late in the evening and transferred to the First brigade, with which they were subsequently identified.² Next day, they were ordered into the front line of trenches, where they were exposed during the day, for the first time, to the enemy's fire, and lost two men killed.

Participating in the general movement of the army, under General Meade, they left Cold Harbor in the evening, and proceeding by forced march, arrived on the 14th, of June, at James River, near Charles' City Court House, and having remained here one day, crossed the river on a pontoon bridge, and marched twenty-five miles to the enemy's works before Petersburg,³ in front of which they took position on the evening of the 16th. Their brigade was immediately formed in line, and shortly after nightfall moved, under a severe fire, to position on the extreme front. Next morning they moved out of the entrenchments, which had been constructed during the night, and lay exposed to the enemy's fire until the order was given at one o'clock to advance when they charged upon the enemy's outer line of entrenchments, capturing them at the point of the bayonet. The battalion then lay exposed to a severe, and at some points enfilading fire until eight in the evening, when they were again ordered to charge, and accompanied the general advance of the line, capturing a second line of rebel works, with a number of prisoners. They

¹ 69 Rebellion Records 509, 666, 733, 739. 67 Ibid. 176. 80 Ibid. 198. 81 Ibid. 48.

² First Brigade, Third Division, 67 Ibid. 176. 81 Ibid. 550. 82 Ibid. 734.

³ The Richmond Campaign, June 13—July 31, 1864. 80 Ibid. 1-822, 230, 247, 260. Reports of Brig. Gen. James H. Ledlie, 80 Ibid. 532-537. Brig. Gen. Orlando B. Willcox, 80 Ibid. 570-576; Brig. Gen. John F. Hartranft, 80 Ibid. 576-580; Lieut. Col. Colwert K. Pier, 80 Ibid. 583-584.

occupied this line, constantly under fire, until the afternoon of the 18th of June; when the order to charge was again given.

539] To accomplish this movement, they advanced over an open field and across the Norfolk and Petersburg railroad, at a point where the road runs through a deep cut, forming an almost perpendicular wall, upon which the enemy had thrown up entrenchments. To climb this bank, when exposed to a heavy fire, seemed nearly impossible, but digging steps in the sandy earth and assisting each other, the men, almost one by one, succeeded in making the ascent and did not falter for a moment until the entrenchments were captured, and the enemy forced back to his main line of defences. During these engagements, the battalion sustained a loss of nine killed and forty-three wounded.

They were thenceforward kept in the front line of the besieging forces, employed in picket and fatigue duty, until the 4th of July, when they were relieved from the extreme front, and retired a short distance to the rear; in which position, although within range of the enemy's guns, the overworked troops were allowed a season of comparative rest.

They again moved into the trenches on the 17th of July, where they were joined, on the 26th, by company E of the regiment, augmenting their numbers by three officers and sixty-six men for duty. On the morning of the 30th,¹ companies B and E were stationed on the extreme front, the remaining three companies occupying position in the second line. Immediately upon the explosion of the mine, when the order was given to advance; the regiment which had been designated to lead the charge, faltered, and these two companies, B and E, under command of Lieutenant Ballard and Captain Ferris, respectively, were ordered to lead. Although numbering less than one hundred men, they sprang over their works without hesitation and advanced upon the enemy's works. Under the terrific fire which swept their ranks, Captain Ferris was soon mortally, and Lieutenant Holton severely wounded, leaving Lieutenant Ballard alone in command. They occupied the captured line, until three in the afternoon when they returned under a very heavy cross fire to position in the trenches, having lost seven killed, thirteen wounded and nine missing, during the day.

¹ "The Crater" Mine Explosion July 30, 1864. Court of Inquiry, 80 Rebellion Records 42-176.

Thenceforward they were constantly employed in siege and picket duty, until the 19th of August, when they accompanied the movement to the left, for the capture of the Weldon railroad.¹ After a fatiguing march through mud and rain, they met the enemy in the afternoon, and in the action which ensued, captured a number of prisoners. Early on the 22d, they moved forward, and rapidly threw up a line of entrenchments, the battalion occupying position directly across the track. Before noon, the enemy attacked the position from three directions simultaneously, but after a severe engagement, lasting two hours, the assault was repulsed and our troops fortified the position. In these actions, the battalion lost two killed and twenty-three wounded and missing.

540] Subsequent to this date, they were employed in siege and fatigue duty, on the left wing of the army before Petersburg, until its termination by the capture of the city.

At the departure of the first four companies of the Thirty-eighth regiment, Colonel Bintliff remained at Camp Randall to superintend the recruiting and complete the organization of his regiment. Company E was sent forward in the month of July, and on the 22d of September the remaining companies under command of Colonel Bintliff left camp Randall, under orders to join their comrades in the trenches before Petersburg.²

Companies F, G, H, I and K, joined the other companies of the Thirty-eighth, in their position near Peebles' farm, in the trenches before Petersburg, on the 1st of October, 1864, when Colonel Bintliff assumed command of the regiment, which was then attached to the First brigade, First division of the Ninth army corps.

The regiment was employed at this place, in picket and fatigue duty, without material change of position, until the morning of the 27th of October, at which date, accompanying a reconnoissance in force, they moved towards Hatcher's Run,³ near which at noon, the pickets became engaged with the enemy. In this movement, although under fire during nearly twenty-two hours,

¹ Weldon Railroad, Battle of August 18-21, 1864, 87 *Rebellion Records* 127. Report of Brig. Gen. John F. Hartranft 87 *Ibid.* 593-595.

² Poplar Spring Church, Va., Sept. 30, 1864, 87 *Ibid.* 141. Reports of Brig. Gen. John F. Hartranft, 87 *Ibid.* 560-561. Col. Samuel Harriman, 87 *Ibid.* 558-560.

³ Boydton Plank Road (or Hatcher's Run), Va., Oct. 27-28, 1864, 87 *Ibid.* 157.

they sustained but little loss, and returned on the 28th to camp. Accompanying the march of the Ninth corps in its movement from the extreme left to the extreme right of the line before Petersburg, they marched nine miles to the right, and occupied position in the front line of works, opposite the 'crater,' which position they retained during the winter, and until the opening of the spring campaign.¹

On the 24th of March, 1865, Lieutenant Colonel Pier was detached from the regiment by order of Major General Wilcox, and placed in command of the One Hundred and Ninth New York, which he retained during the subsequent campaign, and until the army reached Washington. Shortly after dark on the 1st of April, the regiment made a demonstration against the enemy's lines, about a mile from Fort Sedgwick, and at daylight next morning, the Thirty-eighth, commanded by Major Roberts, led the right wing of the assaulting column, which under the command of Colonel Bintliff, stormed and carried the rebel Fort Mahone,² with its guns and garrison; the regiment sustaining a loss of ten killed and twenty-three wounded, which was more than half the loss in the entire brigade.

Having successfully resisted the enemy's repeated attempts to recapture the fort, they entered Petersburg on the 3d of April, and next day marched in pursuit of the retreating enemy,³ going into camp on the South Side railroad, thirty miles from Petersburg, near Wellsville, where they remained until the 20th of April, at which date they set out for Washington. Marching by 541] way of Petersburg, they embarked on the 22d at City Point, and on the 24th, landed at Alexandria, Va., one mile from

¹ The Richmond Campaign, Jan. 1—April 3, 1865, 95 *Rebellion Records* 3-392, 70. 96 *Ibid.* 331, 643, 745. Inscription on Flags 878.

² Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865, Assault on fortified lines in front of. Reports of Col. James Bintliff, 95 *Ibid.* 1050. Maj. Robert N. Roberts, 95 *Ibid.* 1046.

Capt. Charles L. Ballard and Lieut. Charles S. Wood are recommended for promotion for gallantry in the assault on Fort Mahone (p. 1023) and Sergeants Elbridge H. Benham, Amos Hammon, William E. Gibbons, Abram A. Devore, Corporals Robert A. Lawrence and Louis W. Hardwick and Privates John A. Ford, Thomas Criswell and John Kramer for exhibitions of great courage and conspicuous services in the assault on Fort Mahone, 95 *Ibid.* 1023, 1031. Reports of Brig. Gen. John F. Hartranft 95 *Ibid.* 1061-1065, special commendation Col. James Bintliff, 1064; Col. Samuel Harriman, 95 *Ibid.* 1042-1041. Lieut. Col. Coolwert K. Pier, Maj. Robert N. Roberts, 95 *Ibid.* 1045-1046.

³ The Appomattox Campaign, March 29-April 9, 1865, 95 *Ibid.* 557-1305, 588. Reports of Maj. Gen. John G. Parke, 95 *Ibid.* 1015-1031. 97 *Ibid.* 721, 1039, 1188, 1207.

which place they went into camp. On the 26th of April, they marched to Washington, and encamped near Tenallytown.

The regiment, on the 23d of May, participated in the grand review of the army of the Potomac at Washington, and subsequently remained in camp, in the vicinity of Tenallytown, until the 2d of June, when the one year's men of the regiment were mustered out of service and set out on the 6th, for home, arriving at Madison, Wisconsin, on the 10th of June.

The remaining companies were mustered out on the 26th of July, and arriving on the 31st at Madison, Wisconsin, where they were paid and disbanded on the 11th of August, 1865.

* * * * *

The list of dead, pp. 542-544, is omitted and is published in full in volume 3.

545] "ONE HUNDRED DAYS' TROOPS."

THIRTY-NINTH, FORTIETH AND FORTY-FIRST REGIMENTS.

The Thirty-ninth, Fortieth and Forty-first regiments of infantry; comprising Wisconsin's contribution to the "Hundred days" service, were recruited principally in the latter part of May and beginning of June, 1864, and organized under the supervision of Colonel Edwin L. Buttrick, of Milwaukee, Colonel W. Augustus Ray, of Delavan, and Lieutenant Colonel George B. Goodwin, of Menasha, respectively.

The Thirty-ninth left Camp Washburn, at Milwaukee, on the 13th of June, and was followed on the 15th by the Forty-first. Proceeding by way of Cairo, Ill., they arrived on the 17th, at Memphis Tenn., where both regiments were assigned to the Third brigade, which was placed under command of Colonel Buttrick.

The Fortieth left Camp Randall on the 14th of June, and moving by rail to Alton, Ill., proceeded thence by steamer, down the Mississippi, landing on the 19th, at Memphis, Tenn.,¹ where they were assigned to the Second brigade, District of Memphis.

The regiments were placed in camp within the fortifications and employed principally in garrison, picket and railroad guard duty, participating in occasional skirmishes on the picket line. On the morning of the 21st of August, the rebel General Forrest,

¹ Attack on Memphis, Tenn., August 21, 1864, 77 Rebellion Records 468-483. Reports of Maj. Gen. Cadwallader C. Washburn, 77 Ibid. 468-471; Col. George B. Hoge, 77 Ibid. 475-476; Col. Edwin Buttrick, 77 Ibid. 477. 78 Ibid. 332.

with a force of about five thousand cavalry, made a dash upon the city at daylight, and succeeded at one point in passing through the lines. Our regiments were promptly hurried to the front, and in the action which ensued, behaved with gallantry, sustaining slight loss. The rebels soon retired, with a few prisoners whom they had captured, and after a march of two miles, our troops returned in the afternoon to camp.

The term of service of these troops having expired in the beginning of September, they were ordered to return to Wisconsin for muster-out of service. The Thirty-ninth and Forty-first were discharged at Camp Washburn; and the Fortieth, which arrived on the 14th of September, and was soon afterwards mustered out at Camp Randall.

With the exception of the Fortieth, no reports were received from these regiments.

* * * * *

The list of dead, p. 546, is omitted and is published in full in volume 3.

547]

FORTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

The Forty-second regiment, organized under the superintendence of Colonel Ezra T. Sprague, formerly adjutant of the Eighth infantry, under the call of July 18th, 1864, was finally mustered into the United States' service on the 7th of September, 1864.

From Camp Randall they proceeded by rail to Cairo, Ill.,¹ at which place they arrived on the 22d of September, and were stationed in the discharge of post and garrison duty. From the 24th, when Colonel Sprague was assigned to the command of the post, the regiment was commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Botkin.

On the 25th of October, 1864, companies B, E, G, H and K, of the Forty-second Wisconsin, under command of Major Blake, were ordered from Cairo to Springfield, Ill., for provost duty. From Springfield, companies were from time to time detached to other points in the state, for various duties.

By the month of April, 1865, these companies had all rejoined the regiment at Cairo, with the exception of company B, which

¹ Assignments, 86 Rebellion Records 987. 94 Ibid. 42, 469, 103 Ibid. 804, 104 Ibid. 547, 548,

remained at Springfield, until the regiment was ordered to return to Wisconsin, for the purpose of being mustered out.

The Forty-second arrived at Madison, Wisconsin, on the 20th of June, 1865, and was shortly afterwards mustered out, paid and disbanded.

The rolls and reports of this regiment, contain but little information as to its military history.

* * * * *

The list of dead, pp. 548-549, is omitted and is published in full in volume 3.

550]

FORTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

The Forty-third infantry, recruited and organized under the direction of Colonel Amasa Cobb, formerly of the Fifth Wisconsin, left Camp Washburn, Milwaukee, for the field, on the 9th of October, 1864, under orders to report at Nashville, Tenn., to Major General Sherman. From Nashville, they moved by rail, and encamped on the 15th of October, at Johnsonville, the terminus of the military railroad connecting with Nashville, and situated one hundred and ten miles from Paducah, on the Tennessee River.

Here Colonel Cobb was appointed post commandant, and Lieutenant Colonel Paine assumed command of the regiment. This important post, at which were collected immense quantities of stores, was then menaced by the approach of the rebel forces under General Hood, and from the 4th to the 6th of November, the regiment was exposed to the fire of the rebel guns, planted on the opposite bank of the Tennessee,¹ losing one man killed and one wounded.

The Forty-third left Johnsonville on the morning of the 30th of November, and marching by way of Waverly, through an almost unbroken wilderness, they arrived on the 4th of December at Clarksville,² on the Cumberland River. Embarking at Clarksville, on the 28th, they reached Nashville at ten in the evening.

¹ Johnsonville, Tenn., Action, Nov. 4-5, 1864. Reports of Maj. Gen. George H. Thomas, 77 *Rebellion Records* 589-590: Lt. Col. William Sinclair, 77 *Ibid.* 860-863. Capt. Samuel J. McConnell, 77 *Ibid.* 864-866. Capt. Henry Howland, 109 *Ibid.* 121-124. Statement of Col. Amasa Cobb, 77 *Ibid.* 866.

Reported to Maj. Gen. Thomas at Nashville, Tenn., Oct. 12, 1864. 79 *Ibid.* 391, 408, 427, 432, 561.

² Assigned to Fourth Div. 20th A. C. 93 *Ibid.* 1058, 1128, 1162, 1202. 94 *Ibid.* 66, 162, 163, 337, 366, 385, 387, 399.

They landed next morning and remained in the city awaiting transportation, until the evening of the 1st of January, 1865, when they left Nashville by rail, and arrived next morning at Decherd, Tenn.,¹ where six companies of the regiment went into camp, four companies under command of Major Brightman, being detached to guard Elk River bridge.

The regiment was employed at these stations in provost and guard duty,² on the line of the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad, until the beginning of June, when they moved to Nashville, at which place the Forty-third was mustered out of service on the 24th of June, 1865.

They shortly afterwards arrived at Milwaukee, when they were paid and disbanded.

* * * * *

The list of dead, pp. 551-552, is omitted and is published in full in volume 3.

553]

FORTY-FOURTH REGIMENT.

The Forty-fourth infantry, which at the date of the last report from this office, was in process of organization, under the superintendence of Colonel Symes, was sent forward as organized, by companies, to Nashville, Tenn.³

Company A left Camp Randall on the 10th of October, and arrived on the 13th at Nashville. Company B left Madison on the 19th, arriving on the 25th. Company F went forward on the 26th, arriving on the 1st of November. Company D left Madison on the 4th of November, arriving on the 8th. Company C left Madison on the 22d and arrived at Nashville on the 30th of November.

In the battles before Nashville, on the 16th and 17th of December, this battalion of five companies, under command of Lieutenant Colonel Bissell, occupied the trenches, between Fort Negley and the Franklin pike, a part of their number being detailed to guard prisoners, and was subsequently employed in picket and guard duty until the month of February, 1865, when the remaining companies joined the battalion, and Colonel Symes assumed command of the regiment.

¹ 94 Rebellion Records 437, 459, 527, 559.

² Scout Duty, 103 Ibid. 706, 794, 922. Assignment, 104 Ibid. 445, 536, 1006.

³ 79 Ibid. 423, 559. 93 Ibid. 95, 1201. 94 Ibid. 458. 203 Ibid. 794.

Company G reported for duty at Nashville on the 19th, company H on the 24th, and companies I and K on the 26th of February.

The regiment was employed in post and guard duty at Nashville, until the 9th of March, when they left the city for Eastport, Miss., under orders from Major General Thomas, to escort prisoners from that place. The prisoners not having arrived, they returned to Nashville, embarked at that place on the 3d of April, and proceeding to Paducah, Ky.,¹ were employed in picket duty at that post until the 28th of August, when the Forty-fourth was mustered out of service.

On their return to the state, they left Paducah on the 30th of August, and arrived on the 2d of September, 1865, at Madison, Wisconsin, where they were paid and discharged.

* * * * *

The list of dead, pp. 554-555, is omitted and is published in full in volume 3.

556]

FORTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.

This regiment, recruited and organized under the supervision of Colonel Henry F. Belitz, of Manitowoc, was like the Forty-fourth, sent forward by companies, in the latter part of 1864, and the beginning of the present year, to Nashville, Tenn.,² where the regiment was stationed until the 17th of July, 1865; when they were mustered out at that place and set out for home.

The Forty-fifth arrived on the 23d of July at Madison, Wisconsin, where they were shortly afterwards paid and disbanded.

The reports of this regiment, with the exception of those relating to company H, furnish few memoranda, from which to compile its military history.

* * * * *

A list of the dead, page 557, is omitted and is published in volume 3.

¹ 104 Rebellion Records 134, 220, 545.

² 93 Ibid. 95, 1201. 94 Ibid. 366, 458. 103 Ibid. 750, 794, 813. 104 Ibid. 536. 109 Ibid. 675.

558]

FORTY-SIXTH REGIMENT.

The Forty-sixth regiment, recruited and organized under the supervision of Colonel Frederick S. Lovell, of Kenosha, previously Lieutenant Colonel of the Thirty-third Wisconsin, was fully organized by the 1st of March, 1865, and on the 5th of March, left Camp Randall, Madison, under orders to report at Louisville, Ky.

They reached Chicago, Ill., the same evening, but owing to some difficulty in obtaining transportation, were detained at that place, until the morning of the 8th, when they resumed the journey, arriving on the 10th of March, at Louisville, Ky. Leaving Louisville on the following day, they arrived on the 14th of March at Athens, Ala., on the Nashville and Decatur railroad about one hundred miles from the former place.¹

On the 24th of April, Colonel Lovell was placed in command of the post at Athens and the railroad defences to Decatur, when Lieutenant Colonel Smedley assumed command of the regiment, detachments of which were stationed at various points along the line of the Nashville and Decatur railroad. They were engaged in this duty until the latter part of September, when they moved to Nashville, Tenn., at which place, the regiment was mustered out and set out for home, on the 27th of September, 1865.

They arrived on the 2d of October at Madison, Wisconsin, where they were shortly afterwards paid and disbanded.

* * * * *

The list of dead, p. 559, is omitted and is published in full in volume 3.

560]

FORTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

The Forty-seventh regiment, recruited and organized under the superintendence of Colonel George C. Ginty, of Oconto, left Camp Randall, Madison, on the 27th of February, 1865, under orders to report at Louisville, Ky., where they arrived on the 28th.

Early in March, they proceeded by rail from Louisville to Nashville, and thence to Tullahoma, Tenn.,² at the junction of

¹ 103 Rebellion Records 899, 903. 104 Ibid. 538.

² 103 Ibid. 784, 850. 104 Ibid. 536.

the McMinnville and Manchester, with the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad. Here the regiment was employed in guard duty, until the latter part of August, when they returned to Nashville, at which place the Forty-seventh was mustered out, on the 4th of September.

They arrived on the 8th of September, 1865, at Madison, Wis., where they were paid and disbanded.

* * * * *

The list of dead, p. 561, is omitted and is published in full in volume 3.

562] FORTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT.

The Forty-eighth regiment was organized at Camp Washburn, Milwaukee, during the months of February and March, 1865, under the superintendence of Lieutenant Colonel Henry B. Shears, in the absence of Colonel Pearsall; who, at the time of his appointment, was serving as lieutenant colonel of a regiment of colored troops.

Eight companies of the regiment, under command of Lieutenant Colonel Shears, left Milwaukee on the 22d of March, under orders to report at Benton Barracks, Mo., at which place, orders were received on the 28th, to proceed to Paola, Kas.¹ These companies left Benton Barracks by rail on the 29th of March, arriving next day at Sedalia, then the terminus of the Pacific railroad. Marching thence on the 1st of April, during very stormy weather and over miry roads, they reached Warrensburg, Mo., thirty-five miles distant, on the 4th, and after a delay of four days at this point, they resumed the march on the 8th, arriving on the 13th at Paola, Kas. The march over this distance of sixty-eight miles was much impeded by bad roads and high streams, the battalion having been delayed one day in order to build a bridge across Big Bear Creek.

At Paola, they were assigned to duty in detachments, as follows: company C was ordered to Lawrence, Kas.; company H to Olathe; companies F and G were retained at Paola. Under orders to report at Fort Scott, companies A, B, D and E left Paola, at noon on the 14th of April, and marched eight miles to Marais des Cygnes River, which was found to be unfordable. Having

¹ 102 Rebellion Records 45, 83, 100, 273-4, 296, 669.

spent the following day in effecting a passage across the stream, they arrived on the 18th at Fort Scott.

Companies I and K left camp of rendezvous at Milwaukee on the 28th of March, arriving on the 1st of April, at St. Louis, Mo., where Colonel Pearsall joined and was mustered. These companies left St. Louis on the 18th of April, by rail, *en route* for Fort Scott, and reached Warrensburg, Mo., on the morning of the 18th.¹ Marching thence on the 19th, they arrived on the 28th at Fort Scott, where Colonel Pearsall took command of the regiment. On the 5th of May, Colonel Pearsall was ordered to the command of Fort Scott, when Lieutenant Colonel Shears again assumed command of the regiment, and on the 12th, Major Butt was ordered to duty at Paola, and placed in command of all the troops in Miami and Johnson counties, Kas.

Lieutenant Davis, with twenty men, was detached on the 11th of May to Drywood, under orders to cut timber and prepare lumber for new fortifications at Fort Scott.

Company K, under command of Captain Lewis, on the 18th of May, was ordered to Mine Creek, or Lamb Settlement, twenty-four miles distant, to protect the border against guerrillas, and returned to Fort Scott on the 4th of June.

563] On the 6th of June, three squads of twenty men each, under command of Lieutenants Winchell, Rogers and Carver, were detached to construct bridges between Fort Scott and Fort Leavenworth; on the 12th, company I, Captain Andrews, was ordered to Marmaton, eight miles distant, and on the 13th, company B, under command of Captain Vosburg, was detailed to erect new buildings at Fort Scott. Captain Andrews' command was relieved on the 19th of July, and rejoined the regiment next day, and company B was relieved on the 15th of August.

On the 19th of July, Colonel Pearsall was assigned to the command of all the troops in and west of Neosho Valley, Kas., including the station of Osage Mission, with headquarters at Humboldt, Kas., to which point, forty-five miles from Fort Scott, companies D and I were ordered for duty. At the same time, Lieutenant Colonel Shears took command of Fort Scott, to which place Lieutenant Davis' command, previously stationed at Drywood, returned on the 20th of July. On the 22d, Captain Felker assumed command of the regiment.

¹ Miami, Mo., skirmish, April 24, 1865, 101 Ibid. 202, 347, 1242, 1251, 1271.

Orders were received on the 10th of August, directing the Forty-eighth Wisconsin to proceed to Lawrence, but in consequence of heavy rains, which rendered the streams impassable, the march was delayed until the 19th, when companies A, B, E and K were put in motion, and arrived next day at Mound City, where they were joined by companies D and I, which had marched from Humbolt, and by company G, stationed at that place. On the 25th of August, the regiment arrived at Lawrence, Kas.,¹ where they received their first payment, on the 5th of September.

On the march from Fort Scott to Lawrence, the impression obtained extensively among the enlisted men that upon their arrival at the latter place, the regiment would be discharged from service. It is much to the credit of the officers and men of the Forty-eighth Wisconsin, that they promptly obeyed the subsequent order to move westward on "The Plains," notwithstanding their natural disappointment in this matter, and uninfluenced by the example of certain other regiments in their vicinity, who refused to obey similar orders, in some instances breaking out into open mutiny.

The Forty-eighth left Lawrence on the 6th of September, arriving on the 26th at Fort Zarah, Kas., two hundred and fifty miles west of Lawrence. Leaving companies E and G, under command of Captain Hutchinson, at Fort Zarah, the remaining eight companies moved thirty-five miles farther west, arriving on the 29th at Fort Larned, where companies A and H were stationed and the regimental headquarters established.

On the 1st of October, companies B and I, under command of Major Butt, were ordered to Fort Dodge, Kas.; companies D and F, under Captain Wittman, to Fort Aubrey, Kas., and companies C and K, under command of Lieutenant Colonel Shears, to Fort Lyon, Colorado Territory. These posts are situated on the Arkansas River, distant from Fort Larned, as follows: Fort Dodge, sixty miles; Fort Aubrey, one hundred and sixty miles; Fort Lyon, two hundred and ten miles. Their duties were escorting mail and government trains, as protection against roving bands of Indians, garrison and fatigue duty.

In pursuance of orders from the general commanding the District of Kansas, companies A and H, with the regimental headquarters, left Fort Larned on the 7th of December, *en route* to

¹ 104 Rebellion Records 1175, 1193.

Fort Leavenworth, arriving on the following day at Fort Zarah. Here they were joined by companies E and G, previously stationed at that place, and resuming the march from Fort Zarah on the 9th; these four companies arrived at noon on the 25th at Leavenworth, where they were mustered out of service on the 30th of December. On the same day, they marched four miles to Weston, Mo., and next day proceeded thence by rail, arriving at St. Joseph on the 1st of January. After a short delay at this place, they resumed the journey in the evening *via* the Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad, and proceeding by way of Quincy and Chicago, Ill., arrived on the 3d of January, 1866, at Madison, where they were paid and disbanded.

Companies B, D, F and I were mustered out at Leavenworth on the 19th of February, 1866, and reached Madison on the 23d.

The balance of the regiment, companies C and K were mustered out at Leavenworth, on the 24th of March and arrived on the 28th at Madison, Wis., where they were paid and disbanded.

* * * * *

The list of dead, p. 565, is omitted and is published in full in volume 3.

566]

FORTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

The Forty-ninth regiment, recruited and organized under the direction of Colonel Samuel Fallows, left Camp Randall, Madison, on the 8th of March, 1865, arriving on the same night at Chicago, Ill. Leaving Chicago at daylight on the 9th, they reached Bloomington in the evening. Half the regiment having been compelled to ride without fire, on platform cars, they remained during the night at Bloomington, to allow the men to get warm, and resuming their journey next morning, they reached St. Louis, Mo., late in the evening, and were assigned to quarters in Benton Barracks, near the city.¹

The regiment left Benton Barracks on the morning of the 13th of March, and proceeding by way of the Southern Pacific railroad, reached Rolla, Mo., late in the evening, and encamped half a mile from the town. Next day, company B was ordered to St. James, ten miles east on the railroad, and company K moved to Fort Wayman, an earthwork, one mile south of the town. The

¹ 101 Rebellion Records 1141, 1152, 1172. 102 Ibid. 269, 545, 723, 937.

remainder of the regiment was engaged in general duty at Rolla, and in escorting trains from that post to Springfield, Mo.

They remained in this vicinity until the 17th of August, when orders were received to proceed to St. Louis, where they encamped on the 19th. Here companies B, C and D, were mustered out on the 1st of November, and arrived on the 3d at Madison. The balance of the regiment was mustered out at St. Louis on the 8th, and arrived at Madison on the 10th of November, 1865.

At Madison, the regiment was shortly afterwards paid and disbanded.

* * * * *

The list of dead, pp. 567-568, is omitted and is published in full in volume 3.

569]

FIFTIETH REGIMENT.

The Fiftieth Wisconsin, recruited and organized under the supervision of Colonel John G. Clark, of Lancaster, left Madison by companies in the latter part of March and beginning of April, 1865, and on arriving at St. Louis, Mo., the companies were assigned to quarters in Benton Barracks.

They subsequently moved to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., whence the regiment was ordered to Fort Rice, in Dakota Territory, where they arrived on the 10th of October.¹ Next day Colonel Clark assumed command of the post, where the regiment was stationed until the expiration of its term of service.

Company E on being ordered home for discharge from the service, reported at Madison, Wisconsin, where it was mustered out and discharged on the 19th of April, 1866.

The balance of the regiment remained in garrison at Fort Rice, until the 31st of May, 1866, when companies A, B, C and D, under command of Lieutenant Colonel McDermott, set out for home under orders to report at Madison, for discharge from service. Descending the Missouri River on transports, they landed on the 9th of June at St. Joseph Mo., and moving thence by rail, arrived at Quincy, Ill., on the 10th and reached Madison, Wisconsin, on the 12th.

Companies F, G, H, I and K, under command of Colonel

¹ 101 Rebellion Records 1285, 346. 102 Ibid. 197, 200, 214, 225, 268, 270, 335, 948, 1179, 1193.

Clark, left Fort Rice on the 3d of June, arrived at St. Joseph, Mo, on the 11th., and proceeding thence by rail on the following day, reached Quincy, Ill., on the 13th, and Madison, Wisconsin, on the 14th of June. Here the whole regiment was immediately mustered out, paid and disbanded.

The returns of this regiment filed in this office furnish few data from which to compile its military history.

* * * * *

The list of dead, pp. 570-571, is omitted and is published in full in volume 3.

572] FIFTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

Six companies of the Fifty-first regiment, recruited under the superintendence of Colonel Leonard Martin, were organized at Camp Washburn, during the month of February, March, April and May, 1865, and forwarded after organization, to Benton Barracks, Mo., the regimental rendezvous; the last company of the regiment being organized on the 29th of April.

The four junior companies, not having left the state, were mustered out and discharged at Milwaukee on the 6th of May, under General Orders of the War Department, for the reduction of the army.

On the 7th of April, company B was placed on temporary duty at St. Louis, and on the 8th of May companies A, C, D, E and F were ordered to Warrensburg, Mo., where they arrived on the following day.¹ These companies were then stationed along the line of the Pacific railroad, and occupied in guarding the construction of the railroad and the Pacific route from Holden to Pleasant Hill. Company B rejoined the regiment on the 21st of June.

In the latter part of June, companies B, C, D, E and F were concentrated at Pleasant Hill, Mo., company A being stationed at Crawford's Run, seven miles east. They were afterwards stationed as follows: company B at Carondelet; companies C and D at Kingsville, and companies E and F at Pleasant Hill.

In accordance with Special Orders from the War Department, dated June 10th, 1865, the Fifty-third Wisconsin, [four companies], was consolidated with the Fifty-first.

¹ Report of Lieut. Morris S. Rice 101 Rebellion Records 278. 102 Ibid. 55, 153, 267, 269, 350, 421, 863.

The regiment arrived on the 5th of August at Madison, Wisconsin where they were mustered out by companies, as follows: company H, on the 16th, company G, on the 18th; company C, on the 19th; companies E and K, on the 21st; company F, on the 22d; field and staff, on the 26th; companies B and D, on the 29th and company I on the 30th of August, 1865.

The returns of this regiment, furnish no memoranda, from which to compile its record since the 30th of June, 1865.

* * * * *

The list of dead, p. 573, is omitted and is published in full in volume 3.

574]

FIFTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

The Fifty-second Wisconsin, five companies, recruited under the direction of Lieutenant Colonel Hiram J. Lewis, was sent forward, by companies in the month of April 1865, to St. Louis, Mo.

They left St. Louis on the 8th of May, under orders to report at Warrensburg, Mo., two hundred and thirty miles distant. From Warrensburg, they marched eighteen miles to Holden, where they were employed in guarding the workmen of the Pacific railroad, and frequently furnished scouting parties to protect the inhabitants from the depredations of lawless bands of guerrillas, which infested the surrounding country. They were engaged in this duty until the 21st of June, when they set out for Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, where they arrived and were assigned to duty on the 28th.¹

They were mustered out of Fort Leavenworth on the 28th of July, and arrived on the 2d of August 1865, at Madison, Wisconsin, where they were paid and disbanded.

* * * * *

The list of dead, p. 574, is omitted and is published in full in volume 3.

¹ 101 Rebellion Records 278.

FIFTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

But four companies of this regiment were organized, under Lieutenant Colonel Pugh. They proceeded to St. Louis, Mo., and thence to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, where they were transferred to the Fifty-first Wisconsin, by orders of the War Department.¹

No returns were received from the Fifty-Third Wisconsin.

575] COMPANY "G" BERDAN'S SHARPSHOOTERS.

(1st U. S. Volunteers)

This company was recruited and organized at Camp Randall during the early part of September, 1861, under the supervision of Captain W. P. Alexander, of Beloit, who had received special authority for that purpose from the United States.

They left Madison on the 19th of September, and proceeded to the regimental rendezvous at Weehawken, N. J., at which place they encamped on the 21st. Here the regiment was fully organized,² the Wisconsin contribution being assigned to position as Company "G." On the 23d, they crossed the river to New York city, where they were mustered into the United States service on the same day.³ Captain Alexander being obliged to return to Wisconsin, on account of failing health, his place was supplied by Edward Drew, of Buffalo, N. Y., who was chosen captain by vote of the company. They left New York next day, [Sept. 24], numbering eighty-two men, and proceeded to Washington, D. C., where they were placed in camp of instruction, and submitted to rigid discipline. Here they were joined on the 5th of November, by twenty-five recruits swelling their number to an aggregate of one hundred and seven.

Thoroughly drilled and disciplined, they left camp on the 21st of March, 1862, arriving on the 24th, at Fortress Monroe, at which place the regiment was assigned to General FitzJohn

¹ 102 Rebellion Records 55, 153, 225, 269, 469, 486, 589, 597, 614, 913.

² 31 Ibid. 973, Assignment of Col. Hiram Berdan as commander, 312, 333, 342, 743, 931.

³ 122 Ibid. 880.

Porter's division, and took its place in the army of the Potomac, then concentrating near that place for the attack on Richmond. They were not attached to any brigade during the celebrated Peninsular Campaign, which followed.

Having taken part in the reconnoissance to Great Bethel, Va., on the 27th of March, when they were under fire for the first time, they accompanied the movement of the army from Hampton towards Yorktown; participating in the skirmish of Cockle-town, on the 14th of April, and accomplishing a distance of twenty-four miles in the first day's advance. They arrived before Yorktown, on the following day, when the siege of that place was immediately commenced. During the next month, they were constantly in the rifle-pits, the regiment being separated and portions sent on special duty to various brigades and divisions. In the night of the 1st of May, a detail from our company was sent to the front to select an advanced position for rifle-pits. While in the performance of this duty, they lost one man killed. Yorktown was occupied by our forces on the 4th of May, the enemy having evacuated the place during the previous night.

Before proceeding up the York River, the regiment was armed with Sharpe's improved rifles. They accompanied the movement of the army up the peninsula, encamping at West Point on the 9th. They were frequently employed as skirmishers, but took part in no important action until the 27th of May, when 576] after a march of eighteen miles, through a drizzling rain, they arrived at the scene of action near Hanover Court House, a little afternoon. In this battle one of their number was wounded. On the following day, the division marched to camp, at Gaines' Hill, where the headquarters of the regiment remained during the month of June, our company being frequently sent out on reconnoissances, and to various places along the line, where skirmishers were needed.

On the 10th of June, companies G and C, under command of Captain Drew, were sent on detached service to General Slocum's division, then stationed at Mechanicsville. Shortly afterwards, they moved with this division to Fair Oaks, a distance of fifteen miles, and after an absence of two days they were ordered back to Mechanicsville, on the extreme right of the army, then held by the Pennsylvania Reserves, under General McCall. Their principal duty while stationed here was to fur-

nish daily details of men for picket duty, to be employed in scouting along the line of advanced sentinels, during the performance of which duty, several sharp skirmishes with the enemy occurred.

On the 26th of June, was fought the battle of Mechanicsville, the first in the celebrated Seven Days' conflicts. The sharpshooters, deployed as skirmishers on the extreme right of our army, close to the Chickahominy Swamp, were closely engaged all day, and sustained but trifling loss. Before daybreak on the following day, the movement of this portion of our army to connect with the centre was commenced. The sharpshooters remained in the rifle pits, guarding the road across the swamp, to the latest moment, when, together with the "Bucktails" of Pennsylvania, they were ordered to fall back. Shortly afterwards, they lost two men, taken prisoners by the rebels in a charge on our rear. They participated in the battle of Gaines' Hill, on the afternoon and evening of the same day, in which the right wing of the army of the Potomac so valiantly defeated the rebel attempt to cut off its communications with the main body.

Company G was among the last to cross the Chickahominy, late at night, and on the 28th of June, was exposed to artillery fire, during the battle of the Chickahominy, while protecting the pioneers in obstructing the road. Our whole force having been at this time extricated from the swamp, they commenced falling back towards the James River next day, the sharpshooters being placed in position that night, to guard a road on the left of the line of march, near White Oak Swamp. In the afternoon of the 30th, they were ordered forward, and took part in the battle of Charles City Cross Roads. They were here exposed to a flank fire, and suffered severely, but they held the position until, having been run over by a retreating regiment, and losing five killed and seven wounded and prisoners, they were ordered to fall back to the cover of the woods near at hand, where they were again deployed and did good service, capturing a number of prisoners.

577] Early in the morning of the 1st of July, they arrived at Turkey Bend, near which place, in the afternoon, the great struggle of the Seven Days terminated in the battle of Malvern Hill. Late at night our forces fell back, arriving at Harrison's Landing on the following morning, at which place they went

into camp, and remained until the 14th of August, when the return march was commenced.

Proceeding by way of Yorktown and Hampton, they arrived at Newport News on the 18th of August, and embarking next day, landed at Aquia Creek, on the 20th, and immediately moved forward to Fredericksburg, where they arrived on the following day. They left Fredericksburg on the 24th, and marching by way of Warrenton Junction and Catlett's Station, participated in the battle of Manassas on the 29th. Marching from this place on the following day, they took part as skirmishers in the battle of Bull Run, during which nine of their number were wounded. During the night, they fell back to Centreville, arriving in the vicinity of Washington on the 1st of September, when they went into camp near Fort Corcoran.

They left Fort Corcoran with the Fifth army corps, on the 12th of September. The main body of the army having advanced some days before, they proceeded by forced marches. Passing through Boonesboro on the 16th, they joined their comrades in arms, in times to be present at the battle of Antietam. The Fifth corps, to which they were attached, being held in reserve, the sharpshooters took no active part in the conflict. This corps took the advance on the 19th, and marched through Sharpsburg to Blackburn's Ford, on the Potomac, where the sharpshooters participated in a skirmish with the enemy's rear guard. Early on the following day, [September 20th], a body of our troops commenced crossing the river. Their passage was hotly contested and the battle of Blackburn's Ford began. This company was posted in the canal, then dry, which at this place lies close to, and parallel with the river. Our forces having been compelled to recross the river, the sharpshooters were of great service in covering the movement, and were greatly praised for their gallantry on this occasion.

They remained at Sharpsburg, Md., until the 30th of October, when the march was resumed at Harper's Ferry. Crossing the Potomac at that place on the 31st, they moved towards Warrenton, arriving in the evening of the 2d of November, at Snicker's Gap, where the night was spent in picket duty on the mountain. They remained a week in camp at Warrenton, during which time General Burnside took command of the army of the Potomac.

They left this place about the 12th of November, when the

march towards Fredericksburg was again resumed. Arriving at Falmouth on the 23d, they went into camp about two miles from the town; remaining until the 11th of December, when they were furnished with sixty rounds of ammunition and received marching orders. During the battle of Fredericksburg, on the 13th, they were held in reserve, occupying a position on the north side of the Rappahannock. Crossing the river on the 14th, they were next day placed on picket duty in front, where constant firing was kept up. During the night, our army recrossed the Rappahannock. Company G had the honor of being selected to remain in position until the last moment, and cover the retreat of the other forces which were stationed on picket duty at that part of our line. On arriving at the river on the morning of the 16th, the bridge had been partly taken up, and planks were laid down, to enable them to cross.

Returning to their camp near Falmouth, they remained at that place, until the 31st of December, when they took part in the reconnoissance to Ely's Ford. Our company being in advance, they crossed the river at this place on the 1st of January, 1863; participating in the skirmish which followed, with the enemy's cavalry, and returning to camp without loss, on the 2d.

With the exception of their part in the general movement of the army, which commenced on the 20th of January, and was abruptly terminated by bad weather and mud, they remained quietly in winter quarters at this place, until the army again commenced a forward movement on the 28th of April. The Third army corps, to which at this time they were attached, marched down the river to the left of our army, below Fredericksburg, in the evening and joined the Sixth corps, which was engaged in constructing bridges, preparatory to crossing the river. Their corps was suddenly ordered, on the 30th, to the right of the army. Making a detour to the rear, in order to avoid observation from the opposite bank, they proceeded by forced march, arriving at the position designated, about four in the morning of the 1st of May.

After a rest of two hours, they were again in motion to the scene of action. They crossed the Rappahannock River at United States Ford, and taking position near our front lines, our company was placed on picket. About sunset, the division in their front having been withdrawn, their division took its

place, and the troops bivouacked on the field. About ten on the following morning, the Third corps commenced its action in the battle of Chancellorsville, by moving forward for an attack upon the enemy's left; the sharpshooters, deployed as skirmishers, taking the advance. The enemy's pickets were soon encountered and forced back. Pushing forward through dense thickets, about two miles, they came upon the enemy in force, when company G, with other detachments of their regiment, captured the Twenty-third Georgia, numbering three hundred and sixty five men. At night, their corps found itself cut off from the main army by the rebel movement under General Jackson; who had during the day outflanked them on the right, and attained a position in their rear. Two successive night 579] charges were ordered by General Sickles, but they were unsuccessful in breaking the rebel lines, and the men lay upon their arms in order of battle.

At daybreak on the 3d of May, the battle again commenced, the rebels, occupying an advantageous position, and fighting to prevent their junction with the main body. A severe struggle ensued, lasting until noon. Our company, posted in a belt of thick woods, was engaged as skirmishers during the whole time, with a loss of seven men wounded. In the evening they took position in the reserve, where they remained until the following morning, when, having again been sent to the front, they were placed in position as skirmishers, which they retained, covering the movements of our troops, until that portion of the army had recrossed the Rappahannock, repulsing several attempts of the enemy to force them back. Having maintained one position for seventeen hours, without being relieved, even to obtain water, they crossed the river on the 6th of May, and returned to their old camp near Falmouth. On the 11th of June, the Third division was consolidated with the First and Second, the Sharpshooters being assigned to the Second brigade of the First division.

Participating in the general movement of the army, they left Falmouth on the same day. They crossed the Potomac at Edward's Ferry, and proceeding by way of Point of Rocks, Frederick City and Emmetsburg, arrived at Gettysburg, Penn., on the evening of the 1st of July. At eight o'clock next morning, companies G and B, of the sharpshooters, under command of Captain Marble were posted to the right of our centre, on picket.

Skirmishing soon commenced, and was kept up without intermission until after noon, when the action became general. The enemy from the woods, in front, advanced in solid column upon this part of our lines. The sharpshooters, aided by detachments of infantry, held him in check, until, their ammunition being exhausted, they were compelled to fall back with a loss to company G, of three killed, six wounded and one prisoner. On the 3d, the scattered regiment was reformed in the reserve, remaining in the rear, until after noon, when they were again ordered to the front, and assisted in repulsing the enemy's attempt to break our centre. The next day was spent in the picket lines, on our front.¹

On the morning of the 5th of July, it was ascertained that the enemy had fallen back during the night. The sharpshooters were immediately sent forward to effect a reconnoissance, and ascertain their movements. 'This was effected after a march of three miles, when they rejoined their regiment. Moving with the Third corps, they left Gettysburg on the 7th, to intercept the retreat of the enemy. Marching about twenty miles a day, they passed through Emmetsburg, Frederick, and over the Antietam battle ground, on their way to Williamsport, where the enemy succeeded in crossing the river. Taking the direction of Harper's Ferry, they crossed the Potomac at that place on the 17th of July, and marching along the base of the 580] mountains, by Snicker's Gap and Upperville, proceeded to Manassas Gap, where, as skirmishers, they took part in the battle of Wapping Heights,² on the 23d, with the loss of two men wounded. Marching thence next day, they encamped three miles from Warrenton, on the 26th. On the 31st, they again moved, and encamped in the vicinity of Sulphur Springs, where our troops exhausted by a fatiguing campaign rapidly recovered health and vigor.

The lines of our army having been advanced to the Rapidan, they left Sulphur Springs on the 15th of September, and went into camp on the 17th, on the Sperryville pike, two and a half miles west of Culpepper Court House, as a portion of the

¹ Gettysburg, Pa., July 1-3, 1863, 43 Rebellion Records 159, 177, 192, 482, 484, 494. Report of Col. Hiram Berdan and Lieut. Col. Casper Trepp, 43 Ibid. 514-518.

² Wapping Heights, Manassas Gap., Va., July 23, 1863. 43 Rebellion Records 192.

Third brigade, First division, Third army corps. On the 5th of October, camp was twice changed, the company finally occupying log cabins and shanties in a wood about a mile further west. They were occasionally called upon to perform picket duty, and on the 10th moved with the army, taking position on the flank, where scouts were thrown forward, it being evident that the enemy was moving. In about an hour, they were recalled, rejoining the brigade, and after some time occupied in manœuvering, were finally drawn up in line of battle in an open field, in which position they rested for the night.

On the following day, taking part in the movement of the army to intercept the enemy's threatened attack upon our rear, they commenced falling back towards Washington. Crossing the rivers Hazel and Headsman, they bivouacked for the night within a mile of the latter stream, having been employed as scouts, and capturing one prisoner during the march. They withdrew on the 13th still farther towards Warrenton Junction, near which place line of battle was formed, and company G, with another company, sent out as scouts. They were soon recalled, and hurrying up at double quick to rejoin the regiment, arrived in time to take part in the action at Auburn, where the enemy had been discovered, and an engagement was in progress. The sharpshooters, moving by the right flank, formed in line facing a wood two hundred and fifty yards distant. On being ordered to advance, they charged rapidly across the intervening space, dislodging a part of the enemy's dismounted cavalry, and pursuing their advantage, formed a strong skirmish line, being the first to enter Greenwich at the head of the column, about nine in the evening. Here they bivouacked in the field, having marched upwards of twenty-six miles during the day.

Next day the march was resumed in the direction of Bull Run, the company acting as flankers. Having forded Bull Run, they took position on the heights near Centreville, in the afternoon, from which position they witnessed the action at Bristoe Station, where the enemy's advance was checked by the Second corps. On the 15th of October, they went into temporary camp near Fairfax Station, in the vicinity of which place they remained until the 19th, when they again took up

581] the line of march at four in the morning, following the

line of the Orange and Alexandria railroad, by way of Bristoe Station and Greenwich, encamped near the latter place and were employed for some days by details in repairing the railroad, and on the 26th were advanced to position in the picket line near Cedar Run.

Here they bivouacked in a wood, and were employed in the discharge of picket and outpost duty until the 7th of November, when they were put in motion before daylight.¹ They arrived in the vicinity of Kelly's Ford² about noon, and forming line of skirmishers, the regiment advanced on the ford under sharp fire, driving the enemy across the river, and by their rapid and well sustained fire, preventing his reinforcements from coming up. After engaging the rebels about an hour they were ordered to cross the river and capture the enemy's rifle-pits. This was gallantly accomplished, companies G and B covering the advance, and following as soon as a landing was effected on the opposite side. The enemy's works were soon captured, with five hundred prisoners, including several officers of high rank. The sharpshooters pressed forward, and the main body of our troops crossed the river in force, and bivouacked on the field. For the gallantry displayed in this action, the sharpshooters were highly complimented by their companions in arms.

The enemy having disappeared from the front, march was resumed on the 8th of November, the troops pressing forward to Brandy Station, where they joined the other corps of the army, and went into camp on the 10th, on the farm of Hon. John M. Botts, where winter quarters were erected, and the company remained until the 26th, at which date they were again put in motion, and crossing the Rapidan at Jacob's Mills, participated on the following day in the battle of Locust Grove, which resulted in driving the enemy from his position with severe loss. The casualties to company G, in this engagement, were one killed and three wounded. For the next two days they were almost constantly engaged in picket duty on the left of the line, and on the 30th took position in front, forming the extreme advance in the unsuccessful demonstration against the enemy's works on Mine Run,³ occupying a position

¹ Bristoe Campaign, Oct. 9-22, 1863, 48 *Rebellion Records* 212-475.

² Kelly's Ford, Va., November 7, 1863. 48 *Ibid.* 561, 681.

³ Mine Run, Va., November 26-December 2, 48 *Ibid.* 678, 681.



within three hundred yards of the rebel works. The attack being abandoned they were withdrawn and moved with the division on the 1st of December. Marching nearly all night, they crossed the Rapidan at Culpepper Mine Ford at day-break, and after resting awhile for stragglers to rejoin their commands, left the line of the Rapidan and marched towards Brandy Station, re-entering camp on Botts' farm, early on the morning of the 3d, after an extremely fatiguing campaign of eight days.

In this camp, the regiment went into winter quarters, remaining in the performance of guard, picket and drill duty, with occasional interruptions, when called upon to accompany scouting and reconnoitring parties, until the 11th of January, 1864, when they removed to Camp Bullock, three miles from Culpepper. Having been transferred to the Second brigade, Third division, Second army corps, they moved on the 31st, into an old rebel camp, near Brandy Station.

Participating in the general movement of the army of the Potomac, under Generals Grant and Meade, the sharpshooters broke camp, in the evening of the 3d of May, and accompanying their brigade, crossed the Rapidan at Ely's Ford, next morning. Having rested a short time, to allow the balance of the division to come up, they marched on during the day, entering in the afternoon the scene of the battle of Chancellorsville, where they had been engaged one year previous, and bivouacked for the night on the battle ground. The march was resumed on the morning of the 5th, the sharpshooters being thrown out as flankers, and advancing with their division, until the afternoon, when they entered the battle field of the Wilderness, where the contending armies were already hotly engaged. They were at once sent forward as scouts to ascertain the position of the enemy in front. Having performed this duty, during which the major commanding the regiment was captured by the enemy, they withdrew to the road, and lay behind hastily constructed breastworks until night, when they rejoined the brigade.¹

Next morning, deployed as skirmishers, they advanced to the front, and after holding an exposed position for some time.

¹ Report of Capt. John Wilson, operations, May—June, 1864, 67 *Rebellion Records* 485, 122, 139, 155, 168. Continued, 80 *Ibid.* 410.

moved to the left, crossing the Orange road, and obtaining a temporary cover behind rude breastworks, constructed of half rotten logs and brush, from which position they again moved forward, firing as rapidly as sight could be obtained in the dense smoke which soon enveloped the field. Shortly afterwards, owing to the enemy's success on their left the division was exposed to a flank fire and compelled to fall back, our company taking position at a line of works along the Brock road; where the farther advance of the enemy was checked, and the tired troops bivouacked for the night. Captain Marble being detailed for staff duty, the command of the company devolved upon Lieutenant Stevens.

On the morning of the 7th of May, the sharpshooters were sent forward, deployed as skirmishers, to reconnoitre the position of the enemy, which having been accomplished, they fell back a short distance, forming strong picket line, and remaining in position until after dark, when they moved to the Orange road, taking position behind breastworks, where they remained during the night, furnishing details for the videttes in front. Soon after daylight next morning they were relieved by a squad of cavalry, and retired silently through the brush to the Brock road, along which they moved to the left, acting as rear guard, the main body of the division having preceded them, and arriving about noon at Todd's Tavern, where they rejoined the division. Early in the afternoon, they were placed in position on a timbered hill where the breastworks 583] were erected. Here a sharp fight took place between our advance line and the enemy, during which Lieutenant Perrin C. Judkins, of company G, was mortally wounded by a piece of shell. He had been employed on staff duty since the 3d of January, and met his death while encouraging our troops to retain their position.

Our company was again sent to the front on the 9th, but was soon withdrawn, and continued the movement to the left crossing the Po River late in the afternoon, and proceeding slowly over very dusty roads, until about nine in the evening, when they bivouacked for the night in an open field, remaining until the afternoon of the following day, when they participated in the battle of the Po River. They occupied position on the left of the division line, in the beginning of the action, but were subsequently moved to the right, where they were

exposed to flank fire from the enemy's batteries, rendering necessary a change of position. They finally moved to the left again and rested for the night behind breastworks, having been exposed to sharp artillery fire during the whole afternoon.

Early on the morning of the 11th of May, the sharpshooters were again sent to the front, where they formed squads around buildings and in rude rifle pits, hastily dug with bayonets and plates, and remained in position during the day. In the evening, under orders for special duty at division headquarters, they were detached from the brigade, and spent most of the night on the march, accompanying the general movement of our forces to the left.

Allowed but a short rest on the damp ground, they were at an early hour again in motion, acting as "flankers" in the advance upon Spotsylvania; and shortly afterwards participated in the brilliant charge of the Second corps, which resulted in the defeat of the enemy and our capture of "7,000 prisoners, including two general officers, two lines of works, and eighteen cannon." During the day the impetuous attempts of the enemy to regain possession of the works thus taken were gallantly repulsed. On the evening of the 13th, they were sent out to establish new picket lines on the right, where they were posted on the following day. Moving to the left on the 15th, they were placed in rude earthworks in front of our lines, to watch the movements of the enemy, and retained the position during the day under severe musketry and artillery fire. Next day, both regiments of sharpshooters were sent out in the afternoon to retake a line on our right, which had been abandoned. They went forward under fire, driving the rebel line back and taking possession of the works, which they held until relieved by infantry in the evening.

With various changes of position and frequently called on for the performance of picket duty, they remained in the vicinity of Spotsylvania, until the 21st of May, when the general movement to the left was resumed. Marching at one in the morning, they proceeded by way of Bowling Green, halting 584] in the evening two miles south of Milford, on the Richmond and Potomac railroad. Here the sharpshooters were charged with the establishment of the picket line, in which they remained on duty during the night.

On the 22d of May, they were again in the front, and shortly after sunrise next morning marched about two miles south of Chesterfield, where they took part in the battle of the North Anna. Company G, with another company, was sent to the front as support to a battery. Taking position in advance of the battery, they remained during the day exposed to fire from both sides. On the 23d, they were posted in rifle pits on the river bank, where they protected the bridge and covered the passage of our troops across the stream. The crossing of the river was effected and the rebels driven from their works, half a mile to the woods in the rear. Shortly afterwards, a detail of forty men, under Lieutenant Stevens, was sent forward to capture and hold some small buildings close to the rebel line. This was gallantly accomplished, and the buildings held until late in the evening, when having exhausted their ammunition, they were relieved.

They joined the brigade on the 25th, remaining quiet until the 27th, when the movement to the left was again resumed. Crossing the Pamunkey at Hanover town, they pressed forward, taking part on the 30th in the battle at Tolopotomoy Creek. The sharpshooters were posted in a wood on the edge of a ravine, and after erecting temporary breastworks, were kept busy 'sharpshooting' all day, when the enemy having been driven from the works, our forces crossed the river next morning; our company, with others, deployed as skirmishers, advancing rapidly to the position assigned beyond the works, where they captured a few prisoners and remained under fire during the day.

On the 1st of June, the sharpshooters occupied position on the right in the works vacated by the Sixth corps, with occasional exchanges of shots by the videttes. Falling back during the night by way of Salem Cross Roads, they marched on the left to Cold Harbor, where they arrived in the forenoon. On the 3d, their division was held in reserve during the battle of Cold Harbor; company G, with others, being sent to the front of General Gibbon's division, where they were engaged during the day with rebel riflemen and cannoneers, while our troops in the rear were employed in constructing earthworks.

Thenceforward they were almost constantly employed in picket duty at various parts of our lines, until the evening of the 12th of June, when they moved to the left, crossing the Chicka-

hominy at Long Bridge, early in the morning. Marching by way of Charles City Court House, they crossed the James River at Wilcox's Landing, and took position with our forces before Petersburg, late in the evening of the 15th. During the week following, the sharpshooters were almost constantly engaged in the front, as our troops fought to advance the line and establish themselves in position before the place. On the 18th, they took 585] part in the action at Hare's farm, and on the 22d participated in the battle of the Jerusalem plank road, in which the enemy's efforts to check the advance of the Second corps on the left of our line, were gallantly repulsed.

Our line being now established, company G was assigned to position near the Chimneys, where they remained, as a part of the reserve, furnishing details for fatigue duty, until the 26th of July. Participating in the movement of the Second corps, they broke camp in the evening, and marching rapidly and silently by the City Point road, they crossed the Appomattox, and pressing steadily forward, crossed the James River at Jones' Neck, at three in the morning. After a short rest at Curl's Neck, they were ordered forward and took part in the battle of Deep Bottom, which resulted in the capture of an important rebel work with guns and prisoners, and the advance of our line on the right front. Company G was employed as sharpshooters and skirmishers, and was withdrawn late in the evening. They returned by forced march to their old position near the Chimneys, and participated in the action on General Burnside's front on the 30th, during which our company lost one killed and one wounded. After this action, they were again placed in the reserve.

On the 12th of August, they again broke camp and marched to City Point, seven miles distant, where they embarked on the following day, and steamed down the river. Returning in the night, they landed at daybreak on the 14th above Bermuda Hundred, and marching over Strawberry Plains, took part next day in the battle of Deep Run. During the early part of the action, the sharpshooters advanced on the right of our line, driving the enemy's pickets and gradually advancing our line, until they reached the Charles City road, where they remained in position until evening. The contest was resumed on the 16th, and our company was again engaged. After performing good service as 'flankers,' they were ordered to report to General

Birney, under whose orders they were posted on a wooded hill, where they were on duty until dark. Company G lost one man killed. During the night of the 18th, they marched to near their former position before Petersburg, and in the morning were posted on the picket line, in some places within sixty yards of the enemy.

They were withdrawn from the picket line on the 24th of August, and encamped in pine woods on the left of the corps. They were shortly afterwards posted behind breastworks on the front line before Petersburg, employed in daily picket duty, and were at times under very severe fire, the picket lines of the opposing forces being posted within a distance of from sixty to one hundred and fifty yards of each other.

Their term of service having expired, company G was finally mustered out of service and disbanded in the field, on the 22d of September, 1864, the re-enlisted veterans, and recruits who had joined since organization, having been transferred to other companies in the regiment.

* * * * *

The list of dead, pp. 586-587, is omitted and is published in full in volume 3.

588]

CAVALRY.

FIRST REGIMENT.

Early in the summer of 1861, Colonel Edward Daniels was authorized by the General Government to recruit a regiment of cavalry in this state. Rendezvous was established at Camp Fremont, Ripon, where, in the beginning of October, about six hundred men were encamped. It was subsequently found necessary to change the location of the rendezvous, and on the 23d of November, the regiment, yet incomplete, arrived at Kenosha, where Camp Harvey was established. At this place, the organization of the regiment was perfected, the last company being mustered into United States service on the 8th of March, 1862.

They left the state on the 17th of March, for St. Louis, Mo., where they arrived on the 19th, and were quartered in Benton Barracks until the 28th of April, when five companies embarked at Cape Girardeau, Mo.,¹ followed the next day by the remainder of the regiment. From Cape Girardeau, companies of the regiment were detached at various points in the interior of Missouri and Arkansas, where they passed the summer, the regiment being finally reunited on the 1st of October, at Cape Girardeau. Shortly afterwards they moved to Greenville, and subsequently to Patterson, Mo., where they remained during November and December. In the beginning of 1863, they were stationed successively at West Plains, Pilot Knob, St. Genevieve and Cape Girardeau.²

Leaving the latter place on the 31st of May, they arrived at Nashville, Tenn., on the 14th of June, where they were assigned position in the cavalry corps of the army of the Cumberland, with which they were subsequently identified.³ Dur-

¹ 19 Rebellion Records, 16, 23, 25, Bloomfield, Mo., Skirmish, May 10, 1862. Report of Col. Edward Daniels, 19 Ibid. 64, 67. Report of Maj. Henry S. Eggleston, 19 Ibid. 202-205, 250-251, 273, 552-553, 560, 694. Report of Maj. William H. Torrey, 32 Ibid. 245, 253, 257-260, 266-268, 890.

² Organizations Mentioned, 33 Ibid. 128; 159, 164, 173, 176, 178, 273.

³ 34 Ibid. 418, 423, 543, 549; 35 Ibid. 580. 50 Ibid. 46.

ing the summer, they were stationed at various places in Tennessee, and taking part in the general movement of the army upon Chattanooga, were engaged with the cavalry on our extreme right, during the battle of Chickamauga.¹ They subsequently marched to Larkinsville, Ala., where they went into camp.

While stationed in Missouri and Arkansas, detached bodies of the regiment performed much valuable service, and were frequently engaged with the enemy. Of these services during this period no detailed report has reached this office.

On the 1st of October, 1863, the effective force of the First cavalry, leaving the sick and inefficient in camp at Bridgeport, Ala., marched with the brigade, [Second brigade, First Division of the cavalry corps], to Jasper, Tenn., a small town in the valley of the Sequatchie River. On the following day, while the regiment was moving in advance of the brigade, information was received that Wheeler's command, a few miles in advance, had burned a supply train near Anderson's Gap, 589] on the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad. The regiment was at once ordered forward to reconnoitre, and if prudent, to attack the enemy.²

The advance guard, under command of Captain Smith, moved rapidly forward, and encountered the rebel rear guard a short distance from the burning train. "The enemy retreated steadily, skirmishing constantly with our advance, which pressed him closely for about two miles, capturing a lieutenant and ten men, and liberating a Union surgeon and some others, whom the enemy had captured and was attempting to carry off in an ambulance. On passing the burning train, the explosion of ammunition was terrific, and farther on, sutler's stores were strewn about in tempting profusion, but the officers were strict in their orders and no straggling occurred. About a mile from the train, Martin's rebel brigade was encountered, and engaged by the advance until the main body of the regiment came up, when four companies were dismounted and thrown forward rapidly as skirmishers, a mounted company being sent to each

¹ Report of Col. Edward McCook, 50 Rebellion Records 895-897. Col. Archibald P. Campbell, Oscar H. La Grange, 50 Ibid. 912, 50 Ibid. 898-901, 906-907, 908.

² Report of Brig. Gen. Robert B. Mitchell, 51 Ibid. 669-673. Col. Edward M. McCook, 51 Ibid. 675-677; 52 Ibid. 106, 920; Col. Oscar H. La Grange, 51 Ibid. 682-684, 647.

Reports of Col. Edward M. McCook, 53 Ibid. 69-70.

flank, and the remainder of the regiment kept within supporting distance. Taking advantage of the nature of the ground, and moving rapidly from cover to cover, our skirmishers drove the enemy two miles, with a loss of twelve killed and a considerable number wounded. Four men of company D were ordered to charge a squad of five rebel sharpshooters, who had remained in the road behind the retreating column, and killed several horses at the head of our mounted column. Privates Troxell and Ritcher overtook them a few rods from the rebel line, killed two with their sabres, and wounded and captured two others, whom they brought back to our advance, escaping unharmed a heavy volley from the astonished rebels. Near this point, the enemy in attempting to form, was thrown into confusion by the fire of our skirmishers, and at the proper moment, our reserve charged and scattered his wavering ranks in the wildest rout. Thirty-seven of the enemy were killed and wounded, and forty-two made prisoners, among the latter of whom were two captains, a lieutenant, and two majors of Wheeler's staff. General Wheeler himself was closely pursued and narrowly escaped capture. Nearly all the wounds were inflicted with the sabre. Major Torrey, Captain Smith and Captain Howland, particularly distinguished themselves. Captain La Grange, alone, captured a squad of four rebels fully armed. Private Hewitt, of company A, pursued a captain and lieutenant half a mile, mortally wounding the lieutenant, and bringing both prisoners to camp. Sergeant-Major Cleveland, Sergeants Townsend and Dunham of company C, and Private Jones, of company A, deserve special mention.* In this gallant affair, the loss of the regiment was four wounded, one prisoner, and three missing. The pursuit was continued two miles farther, when darkness set in and the troops lay on their arms during the night.

590] They remained at this point until the morning of the 4th of October, when they accompanied the movement of the division in pursuit of the enemy, and marching by way of Dunlap, across the Cumberland Mountains, arrived on the 5th at McMinnville. Marching thence through Unionville, Lewisburg and Pulaski, they entered Rogersville on the 9th, and resuming the march next day, they proceeded, *via* Athens and Hunts-

*Official report. Wheeler and Roddey's Raid Sept. 30—Oct. 17, 1863, 51 Rebellion Records 663-730.

ville, to Maysville; Ala., at which place, on the evening of the 13th, they took part in a skirmish with the advance of Roddy's command. On the following day, they joined in the pursuit of Roddy's forces in the direction of Kelly's Ferry, returning in the afternoon to Kelly's Mills. On the 16th, they marched to Salem, Tenn., and next day moved farther north, going into camp near Winchester, Tenn.

Here they remained until the 20th of November, when they were put in motion, and marching by way of Murfreesboro, arrived next day at Alexandria, where they remained a week, and resuming the march on the 28th, crossed Caney Forks on the 30th, arriving at Sparta on the 3d of December. They left Sparta on the 7th, and having crossed the mountains into East Tennessee, encamped on the 11th, four miles from Kingston. On the 14th, they crossed the Tennessee River on pontoons, and passing through Kingston on the following day, encamped on the 16th near Knoxville. Next day, they moved to Strawberry Plains, near which place they forded the Holston River on the 23d, and marched to New Market. Here the enemy was encountered, and skirmishing took place, in which the regiment was not engaged until night, when company L, under command of Captain Harnden, drove in the rebel pickets after a sharp action. On the 24th, the regiment was engaged during the day, with a loss of one killed and four wounded. After a severe skirmish, the enemy was driven across Mossy Creek, near which the regiment went into camp. On the following day, the First Wisconsin, by a flank movement, attacked the enemy's rear, and carried his position, returning in the evening to camp, with a number of prisoners.

They moved on the 29th of December towards Dandridge, but were recalled to meet the rebel force, which had again advanced at Mossy Creek. A sharp engagement followed, in which the enemy was again driven across the stream, with the loss of a number of prisoners, after which our regiment again encamped at that place. Here they were employed in guard and picket duty, with occasional skirmishes with detached bodies of the enemy, until the 14th of January, 1864, when they moved to Dandridge. They participated, on the 17th, in the battle at this place, sustaining a loss of thirty-two men, killed,

wounded and missing.¹ During the night, they fell back towards Knoxville, through which they passed on the 19th, encamping on the road to Sevierville. On the 21st, camp was moved sixteen miles beyond the latter place on the Fairgarden 591] road, from which point, having effected a reconnoissance of the surrounding country, they returned on the 25th with a number of prisoners, to Sevierville. In the engagement near this place on the 27th, the regiment occupied the extreme left of our line and sustained but trifling loss. During the next three days they marched to various points in the vicinity, going into camp on the 31st at Marysville, where the regiment was stationed as guard until the 9th of February, at which date they moved to Motley's Ford on the Little Tennessee River.²

On the 24th, they marched to Madisonville, and moving thence on the 10th of March, by way of Calhoun and Athens, encamped on the 12th at Cleveland where they were joined on the 26th, by Lieutenant Colonel Torrey with a large number of recruits from Wisconsin. Here the regiment was employed in guard duty, with frequent reconnoissances and skirmishes with the enemy, until the 3d of May, when they marched with the division, arriving on the 7th at Varnell's Station, on the Cleveland and Dalton railroad. On the 9th, the Second brigade, under command of Colonel La Grange, was ordered forward to develop the position of the enemy on the railroad, three miles from Varnell's. Nearly the whole of General Wheeler's force, supported by a division of infantry, were drawn up in a strong position, and after a severe engagement our forces returned to camp, the principal loss sustained being prisoners captured by the rebels.

Thenceforward, the regiment, with the First cavalry division, accompanied the march of General Sherman's forces, covering the left flank of our army, and taking part in daily actions with the enemy. On the 26th of May, five companies, with a portion of an Indiana regiment, attacked a brigade of rebel cavalry near Burnt Hickory seven miles from Dallas routing

¹ Report of Col. Archibald T. Campbell, 57 Rebellion Record, 85-86. Report of Col. Oscar H. La Grange, 57 Ibid. 90-91, 143-145. Col. Edward M. McCook, 57 Ibid. 139-141.

² Report Col. Nathan Paine, 57 Rebellion Records, 404-406. Capt. James M. Comstock, 57 Ibid. 669, 59 Ibid. 238, 256, 537, 77 Ibid. 29-31.

the enemy with great loss and capturing three officers and forty-four men; and on the 4th of June a detachment of the regiment occupied Ackworth, having previously defeated a small body of rebels who held the place. On the 6th, with the brigade, they participated in a sharp skirmish, and occupied Big Shanty, whence they marched on the 9th, on a reconnoissance to the front, and on the 16th, moved with the left of the army to position before the enemy's lines on Lost Mountain, in which vicinity they remained, taking part in frequent engagements, until the 1st of July, at which date they moved to Howell's Ferry, on the Sweetwater River. On the 3d, they participated in a sharp skirmish near the Chattahoochee River, and next day returned to position near Lost Mountain. After the enemy's retreat across the river, they were employed in several reconnoissances and scouting expeditions on the left of the army, and crossing the Chattahoochee on the 22d near the railroad bridge, took part in a skirmish with the enemy, on the right flank of the army, three miles south of Beach-town Creek.

Forming a part of General McCook's expedition to the rear of Atlanta they crossed the Chattahoochee on the 27th; and 592] marching in a southwesterly direction, recrossed the river six miles below Campbelltown, where the regiment was detached from the main body, and passing through the town, attacked the advance of the rebel General Armstrong's forces, 2,000 strong, at a point two and a half miles east of Campbelltown, on the Atlanta and West Point railroad. After a severe engagement, they were compelled to withdraw, and returned to Marietta on the 31st, as escort to a pontoon train and battery, having sustained during the raid a loss of thirty-one men.¹ From Marietta, they moved ten miles southwest where they were stationed covering the return of stragglers from General McCook's forces, until the 7th of August, when they marched to the railroad bridge across the Chattahoochee. On the 10th, they were put in motion towards Cartersville, at which place they encamped on the 12th, and were employed in scouting and forage duty.

The First Wisconsin cavalry left Cartersville, Ga., on the

¹ 76 Ibid. 321, 324, 330, 337. Report of Maj. David A. Briggs, 109 Ibid. 106, 652.

17th of October, 1864, and marching northward, encamped on the 19th at Calhoun, sixty miles from Chattanooga, on the Western and Atlantic railroad. The rebel General Hood's plan of campaign having by this time been developed, the regiment left Calhoun by rail on the 4th of November and arrived on the 9th at Louisville, Ky., to which point they had been ordered for the purpose of being remounted.¹

The regiment, under command of Lieutenant Colonel Harn-den, and at that time attached to the Second brigade, commanded by Colonel LaGrange, of the First division, cavalry corps, left Louisville on the 4th of December, *en route* for Nashville, Tenn. On arriving at Bowling Green, Ky., [December 12th], the regiment, with the Second and Third brigades of the division, was ordered to proceed by forced marches to Hopkinsville, Ky., where a body of the enemy, consisting of cavalry and artillery, two thousand strong, was reported under the command of General Lyon. They set out on the 13th of December, and marching rapidly westward by way of Russellville, arrived on the evening of the 15th, in front of the enemy at Hopkinsville. Our forces advanced next morning, and after a severe engagement, drove the enemy from the town, capturing two pieces of artillery and fifteen prisoners; and sustaining a loss of five men of the regiment wounded. Marching thence in pursuit by way of Hartford and Litchfield, they arrived on the 24th of December, at Elizabethtown, Ky., forty-two miles from Louisville, on the Louisville and Nashville railroad, overtaking at that place a body of General Lyon's force, about four hundred strong. Colonel La Grange, with twenty men of the First Wisconsin, immediately charged the enemy, capturing eleven prisoners.²

The pursuit was abandoned at Elizabethtown, and resuming the march to Nashville from that place, the regiment, on the 29th of December, reached and encamped at Bowling Green, Ky., seventy-four miles from Nashville. They left Bowling Green on 593] the 2d of January, 1865, and marching by way of Franklin, Ky., and Willisville, Tenn., arrived on the 5th at Nashville, Tenn. They were again put in motion on the 9th of January,

¹ Report of Brig. Gen. R. W. Johnson, 79 Rebellion Records 39-42, 574.

² Organization, 72 Ibid. 101. 73 Ibid. 294, 753. 75 Ibid. 335. 78 Ibid. 552, 104 Ibid. 542. Report of Lieut. Col. Horace P. Lamson, 73 Ibid. 780-784. Report of Maj. George H. Purdy, 73 Ibid. 786-788. Organization, 93 Ibid. 1204. 94 Ibid. 36, 465, 547.

and marching in a southerly direction a distance of forty-seven miles, encamped on the 11th at Columbia, Tenn., the junction of the Mount Pleasant branch with the Nashville and Decatur railroad. Having been delayed a short time at this place by the destruction of the bridge across Duck River, they resumed the march on the 16th of January, and proceeding in a southwesterly direction by way of Mount Pleasant, Waynesboro and Gravelly Springs, they arrived on the 24th at Waterloo, Ala., near the Tennessee River, in the northwest corner of the state.¹

The regiment remained in camp at Waterloo, until the 10th of March, when they crossed the Tennessee River to Chickasaw, where they lay in camp until the 22d. Marching at this date, in a southerly direction through the interior of Alabama, they reached Jasper, one hundred miles distant, on the 27th, and fording the Black Warrior River near this place on the following day, pressed forward by way of Clayton, a distance of sixty miles to Montevallo, which they reached on the 31st of March.²

On the 1st of April, the Second brigade of the First division, to which the regiment was attached, was here detached from the main column, and moved to the right. One battalion of the regiment, under command of Major Shipman, was ordered in advance to Centreville, where they routed a small force of the enemy, capturing fifteen prisoners. After the balance of the brigade came up, they crossed the Cahawba River near Centreville, and marched upon the Tuscaloosa road to Scottsville, where they bivouacked for the night, having marched forty miles during the day. Early on the morning of the 2d of April, the brigade encountered Jackson's division, and in an engagement of an hour's duration, which ensued, our regiment sustained a loss of three killed and two captured. After the engagement, the brigade fell back towards Selma. Marching on the 3d of April, twenty-five miles to the southward, the regiment moved next day as guard to the train, thirty miles towards Randolph, and having marched a distance of one hundred and ninety miles in various directions since leaving Montevallo, the brigade, on the 6th of April, arrived at Selma, Ala., the terminus

¹ Report of Maj. Gen. George H. Thomas, 103 Rebellion Records, 342-348, 347. Report Bvt. Maj. Gen. James H. Wilson, 103 Ibid. 354-370, 370-380, 364, 374-378, 385, 399, 402.

² Report of Col. Oscar H. LaGrange, 103 Ibid. 427-430, 434. Report Lieut. Col. Henry Harnden, 103 Ibid. 435-437.

of the Alabama and Tennessee Rivers railroad, at which place they rejoined the main column.

Crossing the Alabama River at Selma, on the 9th of April, they moved to the eastward, and next morning, when about five miles from the river, the First brigade, which led the column, encountered the enemy, and forcing him back rapidly, the First Wisconsin, in the advance, entered Lowndesburg at dusk; having marched thirty miles and skirmished a distance of twenty-five. They left Lowndesburg on the 11th, and pressing forward a distance of thirty-five miles, entered Montgomery, which surrendered to the brigade at nine on the morning of 594] the 12th of April. Marching thence on the following day, our regiment, the second in the column, had advanced but about two miles from the capitol, when they were fired upon by the enemy. The Seventh Kentucky and the First Wisconsin were then detached from the brigade and had a running fight of ten miles, at every two miles of which the enemy had barricaded the road. Having advanced twenty-five miles, they lay in camp two days, and on the 14th of April, rejoined the brigade and encountered the enemy at daylight on the Columbus road near Tuskegee.

The First Wisconsin was ordered to advance, and kept up a running fight through almost impassible swamps, and over breastworks and barricades, which had been erected in the road, at distances of two and three miles apart, capturing one hundred prisoners, and sustaining a loss of one killed and five wounded. At noon, they left the Columbus road, and passing through Tuskegee and Auburn, they arrived at noon on the 16th at West Point, where the brigade captured Fort Tyler, with two hundred prisoners. The First Wisconsin, dismounted, carried one side of the fort, and two regiments of the brigade the other. Our regiment was the first to cross the ditch, and for twenty minutes lay upon the embankment, awaiting the signal that the other regiments ordered to the attack, had attained position. At the order they sprang up, when the garrison almost immediately displayed the white flag and surrendered the fort. In this affair, our regiment lost seven killed and fourteen wounded.

Recommendation—Medals of Honor Bvt. Maj. Gen. James H. Wilson, 103 Rebellion Records, 515-516, 104 Ibid. 743, 782, 788. Report Lieut. Col. Henry H. Harnden, 103 Ibid. 517-519, 519-557.

They crossed the Chattahoochee River at West Point, on the 19th, and on the 21st of April, arrived at Macon, Ga., the junction of the Macon and Western with the Georgia Central and the Southwestern railroads. Here the regiment remained in camp until the 6th of May, when a detachment of the First Wisconsin set out from camp for the purpose of intercepting the flight of Jefferson Davis, President of the so-called Southern Confederacy. The movements during the march will be best presented in the words of Lieutenant Colonel Harnden, and I therefore insert without change his official report:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST WISCONSIN CAVALRY,
"Near Macon, Ga., May 13th, 1865.

"GENERAL—I have the honor to report that in compliance with your orders of the 6th inst., I marched from Macon at six o'clock on the evening of that day, with one hundred and fifty men of the First Wisconsin cavalry, and proceeded to Jeffersonville, Twiggs County, leaving Lieutenant Hewitt with thirty men to watch the cross-roads at that place.

"I continued the march on to Thomas' Cross-roads, Wilkinson County, where I learned that a large party of paroled men from General Johnston's army had just passed that point on their way home; some were armed and others were not, but all were mounted. After feeding our animals, I continued on to Dublin, Lawrence County, which point I was ordered to reach as soon as possible, arriving there about five o'clock P. M. on the 7th of May, and encamping near the ferry across the Oconee River, having marched a distance 59½ of fifty-five miles. At Dublin, I learned from some negroes that a train of light wagons and ambulances had crossed the ferry during the day, going on the Jackson road; attended by an escort and having some led horses. Later in the night, I also learned from another negro, that Jeff. Davis and wife were with the train. Here I left Lieutenant Lane and forty-five men to guard the ferry and patrol the roads and with the balance of my command started at daylight in pursuit, on the Jacksonville river road.

"At the Turkey Creek bridge, I learned that the train had taken the Telfair road, and from a woman I got the description of a man I thought must be Jeff. Davis. From this place I sent the dispatch to you, but I have since learned that the courier was captured by the rebels, taken thirty miles into the pine woods, robbed of his horse and equipments and then released. I found the trail of the wagons very indistinct, as the country was pine woods, poor and barren, and almost uninhabited. Here I impressed a guide, who had heard of the wagons the evening before, and who led us away from the main road some eleven miles to the place where the train had encamped during the previous night, between the forks of Alligator Creek. After having fed the horses and taken a new guide, we again started in pursuit. At this point we were four hours behind them. Our way now led across the main Alligator Creek and through the swamp, to the ford of Gum Swamp Creek, Pulaski County, where I encamped; it then being after dark, and the trail too indistinct to follow; distance marched this day, forty miles.

"On the 9th of May, we started at 3 o'clock A. M.; marched to Sugar Creek, thence to Cypress Creek, thence to Ocmulgee River, which we followed down a few miles in the dense swamp, to Brown's Ferry. In crossing my command, an accident happened to the ferryboat, causing a delay of two hours. At this place I learned positively that Mr. Davis and family were the occupants of one of the ambulances in the train which we were following. Proceeding to Abbeville, in Wilcox County, I fed the horses, and learning that the train had left that place at ten o'clock A. M., May 9th, in the direction of Irwinville, Irwin County, I sent forward my command in that direction, going myself to

meet Colonel Pritchard, who I learned was advancing with the Fourth Michigan cavalry.

"I informed the colonel of the train, which I had been so long pursuing; that Mrs. Davis and family were with it, and that Jeff. Davis himself was undoubtedly accompanying them, or not far distant; also, that my command had gone on towards Irwinville in pursuit. Colonel Pritchard then informed me that he was ordered to Abbeville, with his regiment, to watch for Jeff. Davis; at the same time tendering me some of his men, which I declined, as my force was sufficiently large and I found it very difficult to obtain forage for the horses and subsistence for the men.

"Parting with Colonel Pritchard near Abbeville, I soon overtook my command, and after marching some ten miles from the last named town, we discovered the camping ground of the train, so recently left that the fires had not yet gone out. I continued on in the direction of Irwinville, through the pine woods, until about nine o'clock, P. M., when I halted and grazed the horses, having no grain for them, with orders for the men to be ready for an early start.

"At this time, I felt certain the train was near at hand, but fearing that if we came upon them in the darkness, Davis and others might escape under cover of the night, I waited until three A. M. [May 10th], when I again started. After marching one mile, possibly more, our advance guard, commanded by Sergeant Hussey, was halted by a party of men, partly concealed behind trees. Supposing of course, that we had run upon the rebel pickets, the sergeant endeavored to retreat, when a heavy volley was fired upon the party, wounding three out of his seven men. Knowing that we were in the immediate vicinity [596] of the rebels, and having no intimation of the presence of Union troops, (I understood Colonel Pritchard that he was going into camp at Abbeville, which was over twenty miles, in our rear), I immediately prepared to drive them back upon the train and capture the whole train, if possible. Advancing with ten men to ascertain the position of the force opposing our farther progress, we were again met with another heavy volley from the same unseen force. I then deployed my small force, and advanced rapidly, forcing back the opposing force, when we captured a prisoner, who proved to be a member of the Fourth Michigan cavalry, Colonel Pritchard commanding.

"All firing immediately ceased, when an explanation showed that after parting with Colonel Pritchard at Abbeville, he selected a portion of his best-mounted men and pushed rapidly forward on the river road; thence by way of House Creek back to Irwinville, arriving there before the train, then came out to where it was encamped, one mile from town, and about two miles from our encampment. He [Colonel P.], had sent a small force dismounted, around the rear of the train, and as his force moved upon the train from the Irwinville side, we encountered his dismounted men, within a short distance, only a few hundred yards, of the rebel camp. While the fight was going on, between my command and Colonel Pritchard's, a portion of his force captured the train, Jeff. Davis and family. The casualties in my command were three men severely wounded, several slightly wounded, and two horses killed.

"I regret to learn that the Fourth Michigan had two men killed, and one officer severely wounded. I sincerely regret the unfortunate collision, resulting in the death of two brave and noble soldiers, and the maiming of several more; but of the degree of culpability which attaches to my conduct in this matter, others must decide.

"After attending to the wounded as well as possible transportation having been kindly furnished by Colonel Pritchard in captured ambulances, I returned to Macon, as rapidly as the condition of my horses would permit, where I arrived in the forenoon of the 13th of May, 1865."

I am, General,

Your obedient servant,
(Signed)

HENRY HARDEN, *Lt. Col.*
Comdg. First Wis. Cavalry.

"Brig. General CRAXTON,
Comdg. First division, M. D. M.

This was endorsed as follows:

HEADQUARTERS, SECOND BRIG. CAV. DIV. M. D. M.
Macon, Ga., 14th May, 1865.

"Respectfully forwarded.

"From this report it appears that Lieutenant Colonel Harnden faithfully discharged his duty, and no blame can attach to him in relation to the unfortunate collision between his detachment and Colonel Pritchard's, which he had every reason to believe remained at Abbeville.

"It is, however, a source of painful regret, that the satisfaction experienced in this consummation is clouded by the knowledge that an act, having every appearance of unsoldierly selfishness, in appropriating by deception the fruits of another's labor, and thus attaining unearned success, resulted in unnecessary bloodshed, and a sacrifice of lives, for which no atonement can be made. What may have been intended merely as an act of bad faith towards a fellow soldier resulted in a crime; and for this closing scene of the rebellion, inglorious in itself, but historic by circumstance, it is difficult to repress a wish that accident had not afforded the Government a representative above suspicion."

(Signed.)

O. H. LA GRANGE,
Colonel Commanding."

The regiment remained at Macon, Ga., until the 24th of May, when they set out to the northward, and marching by way of Forsyth, Dalton and Ringgold, arrived on the 2d of June at Chattanooga, Tenn. Resuming the march on the 7th of June, *via* Stevenson, Tullahoma and Murfreesboro, they reached the vicinity of Nashville on the 14th, and passing through the city on the following day, crossed the Cumberland River, and went into camp at Edgefield.

Here the First Wisconsin cavalry was mustered out on the 19th of July, 1865, and shortly afterwards paid and disbanded.

* * * * *

The list of dead, pp. 598-606, is omitted and is published in full in volume 3.

607]

SECOND REGIMENT.

The Second cavalry, recruited and organized under the superintendence of Colonel C. C. Washburn, was mustered into United States' service at Camp Washburn, Milwaukee, at various dates from the 3d of December, 1861, to the 12th of March, 1862, when the regiment was fully organized.

They left the state for field service, on the 24th of March, under orders to proceed to St. Louis, Mo., where they arrived on the 26th and were quartered in Benton Barracks. Here the regiment was mounted and thoroughly equipped. On the 15th of May, the first battalion left St. Louis for Jefferson

City, followed, on the 19th, by the second and third battalions. Marching from Jefferson City on the 28th, they arrived on the 10th of June, at Springfield. At this place the regiment was divided, the second and third battalions leaving Springfield on the 14th of June, under orders to join General Curtis' forces. Marching by way of Jacksonport, they joined the main body of General Curtis' army, on the 5th of July, at Augusta, Ark., and in company with a portion of his command, arrived at Helena, Ark., on the 12th.¹ These two battalions were stationed at Helena, until the latter part of January, 1863, when they moved up the Mississippi to Memphis, Tenn., in the vicinity of which place, they remained until about the middle of June.

From Memphis they moved down the river to take part in the operations against Vicksburg, occupying a position at Snyder's Bluff, Miss., during the latter part of the siege. On the 4th of July, they joined General Sherman's command, taking part in his expedition to Jackson, and on their return, encamped on the 29th within a short distance of the Big Black River. Shortly afterwards, they moved to Redbone Church, ten miles from Vicksburg, where the second and third battalions remained until the month of April, 1864, when they moved to Vicksburg.

The first battalion, during the summer of 1862, was stationed alternately at Springfield and Cassville, Mo., marching in October to Osage Springs, Ark.,² where they remained until

¹ Fayetteville Action, Ark., July 15, 1862, 19 Rebellion Records, 163.

² Expedition to Marianna, Ark., November 5-8, 1862. 19 Ibid. 349, 428, 447, 451, 457, 467, 470, 507, 576, 586, 587, 809, 812. Prairie Grove, Ark., Battle Dec. 7 1862, 32 Ibid. 72, 75, 76, 125. Report Maj. William H. Miller, 32 Ibid. 127. Report of Brig. Gen. Cadwallader C. Washburn operations, Nov. 27-Dec. 1862, near Helena, Ark. 24 Ibid. 533-539. Expedition to Yellville, Ark., Nov. 25-29, 1862. 32 Ibid. 38, 650, 668, 794, 832.

Lick Creek, Ark., Jan. 12, 1863, Report Lieut. James B. Bradford, 32 Ibid. 215.

Memphis, Tenn., Skirmish near, April 4, 1863. Report Maj. Gen. Stephen A. Hurlbut, 36 Ibid. 512, 558.

Horn Lake Creek, Tenn., Skirmish, May 18, 1863. Report of Capt. Arthur M. Sherman, 37 Ibid. 144.

Hermando, Miss., Expedition to, May 23, 24, 1863. Report of Col. Thomas Stevens, 37 Ibid. 429. Maj. George N. Richmond, 37 Ibid. 432, 444, 544, 667. Mentioned 38 Ibid. 30, 256.

Port Gibson, Miss., Skirmish near, Oct. 10, 1863. Report of Maj. Harry E. Eastman, 51 Ibid. 797-800.

Aug. 12, 1863, Report of Maj. Gen. William T. Sherman, 52 Ibid. 8, 109, 959. 54 Ibid. 822, 823, 56 Ibid. 570.

the middle of December. Marching thence, they were stationed at Forsyth, Mo., until the latter part of March, 1863, when they removed to Lake Springs, Mo., and went into camp. In June, camp was removed to Rolla, Mo., where the first battalion was stationed until September, 1864, when they moved to Vicksburg, rejoining the other battalions at that place.

The second and third battalions of this regiment remained at Redbone Church, ten miles from Vicksburg, Miss., until the month of April, 1864, when they moved to Vicksburg. The first battalion, comprising companies A, D, G and K, was stationed at Rolla, Mo., until September, in the beginning of which month, they moved to Vicksburg, Miss., rejoining the main body of the regiment.

608] The Second Wisconsin cavalry remained at Vicksburg, Miss., performing picket duty, until the 6th of November, 1864, when they joined an expedition to Gaines' Landing, Ark., from which they returned to camp on the 10th, having traveled about one hundred and sixty miles.

Accompanying the cavalry expedition, under command of Colonel E. D. Osband, of the Third U. S. colored cavalry, for the purpose of destroying the Mississippi Central railroad, the regiment on the 23d of November, left Vicksburg, and marching through Mechanicsburg and Benton, burned the large bridge across the Big Black River, destroyed thirty miles of railroad track, and burned the railroad buildings at Vaughan's, Pickens' and Goodman's stations, with a large quantity of Confederate cotton and supplies.¹ Returning by way of Benton, they ar-

⁵⁸ Rebellion Records 304.

Organization--April 4, 1864. ⁵⁹ Ibid. 260.

Lane's Prairie, Mo., May 26, 1864. Report Lieut. George B. Davidson, 61 Ibid. 953-954. ⁸⁴ Ibid. 565, 856. Yazoo District, Sept. 21-Oct. 11, 1864. Report of Maj. Gen. N. J. T. Dana, 77 Ibid. 568-571. ⁸⁶ Ibid. 669, 701. ⁹³ Ibid. 780. Scout in Missouri July 30, August 1, 1864. Report Lieut. Charles Adamson, 83 Ibid. 186.

West Tennessee and Northern Mississippi, Dec. 4, 1864. Reports of Napoleon J. T. Dana, 93 Ibid. 778-779. Maj. Nicholas H. Dale, 93 Ibid. 783-784. Gen. Benjamin H. Grierson, 93 Ibid. 844-847. Col. Embury D. Osband, 93 Ibid. 856-859. 101 Ibid. 68-72. 101 Ibid. 56, 57, 1028, 1083, 1087, 1159.

Expedition March 3, 1865. Report of Col. John F. C. Shanks, 103 Ibid. 76-80. Maj. Newton De Forest, 103 Ibid. 84, 103 Ibid. 839.

Ordered to New Orleans. 104 Ibid. 973, 983, 985, 997, 1019. Report of Bvt. Maj. Gen. John E. Smith, 104 Ibid. 1101-1104.

¹ 77 Rebellion Records, 575, 831, Organization--78 Ibid. 333, 559. ⁷⁹ Ibid. 568.

rived on the 1st of December at Yazoo City, from which point a detachment of two hundred and eighty men of the regiment, under command of Lieutenant Colonel Dale, was ordered to reconnoitre the enemy. Twelve miles from the city, they encountered the rebels in considerable force, and in the engagement which ensued, lasting half an hour, sustained a loss of five killed, nine wounded and twenty-five missing. From Yazoo City the expedition marched down the west bank of the Yazoo River to Little Sunflower, from which place they proceeded on transports to Haines' Bluff, and marching thence to Vicksburg, re-entered camp at that city on the 5th of December, having marched, during the expedition about three hundred miles.

Embarking at Vicksburg on the 8th of December, they proceeded up the Mississippi River to Memphis, Tenn., where the regiment landed on the 10th and went into camp. Participating in an expedition under command of General Grierson, they left Memphis on the 21st of December as part of the Third brigade, cavalry division, and marched in a southeasterly direction through Ripley, Miss., to Verona, on the Mobile and Ohio railroad. Marching thence to the southward, destroying the railroad as they advanced, and burning bridges, cars and immense quantities of stores, they arrived on the 28th of December at Egypt Station. Here a short but very severe action took place, which resulted in the defeat of the rebels and the capture of a large number of prisoners. The Second Wisconsin was then assigned to the duty of provost guard of the division, and took charge of the prisoners, numbering upwards of five hundred. The whole force left Mobile and Ohio railroad at this point, and returning by way of Winona, on the Mississippi Central railroad, where a number of locomotives and other railroad property were captured and destroyed, they passed through Lexington and Benton, arriving at Vicksburg, Miss., on the 5th of January, 1865.

During this expedition to destroy the rebel lines of communication, they had marched, in a broken and swampy country, a distance of upwards of four hundred miles.

Embarking at Vicksburg in the 13th of January, they arrived 609] next day at Memphis, Tenn., where they landed and went into camp. They again embarked at Memphis on the 26th, and accompanying the movements of the division, under command of Colonel Osband, descended the Mississippi to Gaines' Land-

ing, Ark., where they disembarked on the same day. They marched thence in a southwesterly direction to Bastrop, La., and from that place across Bayou Bartholomew to Hamburg, Ark., and returning thence reached Gaines' Landing on the 11th of February, having marched in fifteen days a distance of two hundred and seventy-six miles, through a very swampy and difficult country. Re-embarking on the 15th, they arrived on the 17th at Memphis, Tenn.

On the 3d of March, the regiment again set out from Memphis on an expedition into northern Mississippi, and arrived on the 6th at Ripley, Miss., where they remained three days, and marching in return on the 9th, they arrived on the 11th at Memphis. Here they were employed in guarding railroads, performing patrol and picket duty, until the 9th of May, when three hundred and thirty men of the regiment, under command of Major De Forest, set out for Grenada, Miss., one hundred and thirty miles distant, where they arrived on the 14th, and were stationed as garrison.

The other portion of the regiment remained at Memphis until the 15th of June, when they embarked, and proceeding *via* the Mississippi and Red rivers, landed on the 18th at Alexandria, La.

Major DeForest's command left Grenada, Miss., on the 24th of June, and marching thence to Memphis, embarked at that place on the 28th, rejoining the regiment on the 6th of July, at Alexandria, La. Here they were assigned to the Second brigade, Second (cavalry) division, Military Division of the Gulf.

The regiment left Alexandria on the 8th of August, crossed the Sabine River, the dividing line between Texas and Louisiana, at Burr's Ferry, passed through Jasper, crossed the Angelina River at Lewis' and the Neches River at Jordan Ferry, about ten miles above the confluence of these streams; thence by way of Livingston to Swartwout, where they forded the Trinity River; through Danville, Montgomery and Cypress, to Hempstead, Texas, where they arrived on the 26th, having in nineteen days accomplished a march of three hundred and ten miles. The route lay through a poor country, mostly covered with pine timber, and men and animals suffered from scarcity of proper rations and forage. While stationed at Hempstead, the regiment was employed in drilling and camp duty, and on the

30th of October, set out for Austin, passing through Round Top on the following day, and arriving at Austin on the 4th of November.

The Second cavalry was mustered out at Austin on the 15th of November, and on the 17th, set out for home. Having turned over their horses for mounting other regiments, the first one hundred miles of the journey was accomplished on foot to Brenham, from which point they proceeded by rail and steamer, arriving on the 11th of December, 1865, at Madison, Wis., where on the 14th, the regiment was paid and disbanded.

* * * * *

The list of dead, pp. 610-616, is omitted and is published in full in volume 3.

617]

THIRD REGIMENT.

The Third cavalry, recruited and organized under the direction of Colonel William A. Barstow, was mustered into United States' service at Camp Barstow, Janesville, at various dates, from the 30th of November, 1861, to the 31st of January, 1862, and left the state on the 26th of March, under orders to report at St. Louis, Mo. While on the way, twelve men were killed and twenty-eight injured by a railroad accident near Chicago. The regiment left St. Louis on the 22d of May, and proceeding up the Missouri River, landed on the 27th at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., where they were furnished with horses.¹

At Fort Leavenworth, Colonel Barstow was appointed provost marshal general of Kansas, and the entire regiment shortly afterwards ordered upon provost duty. Four companies, C, F, I and M, were ordered to Fort Scott, under command of Major Henning, from whose report I compile the following sketch of their movements.

The second battalion, companies C, F, I and M, left Fort Leavenworth on the 12th of June, 1862, and arrived at Fort Scott on the 17th, having accomplished the march of one hundred and thirty miles in less than five days, without the loss of a man or horse. At this point, Major Henning took command of the post, which is situated in the southeast corner of Kansas, four miles west of the Missouri line and about the same distance north of the lands of the Cherokee Indians, and which

¹ 111 Rebellion Records, 552.

at that time was the extreme outpost of our forces. Company I, under command of Captain Conkey, occupied Carthage, Mo., sixty-five miles from Fort Scott, with orders to protect the Union people, disperse gangs of guerrillas, and keep a careful watch for the appearance of the enemy, who was then collecting his forces in Arkansas. At Fort Scott, the companies were engaged in pursuing bushwhackers and other predatory bands, with such success that within a month comparative quiet was restored to the vicinity. Company C was stationed in the discharge of similar duty at Trading Post, thirty-five miles north of Fort Scott on the border. On the last of July, Colonel Barstow arrived at Fort Scott, with an escort of thirty men, on a tour of inspection, and on the following day, set out for Humboldt. During the night, information was received of the concentration of a large rebel force at Church-in-the-woods, six miles southeast of Montevallo, Mo.,¹ in consequence of which Colonel Barstow returned to the fort.

In the plan of operations which was decided upon, it was arranged that Captain Conkey, who was then at Fort Scott, should return immediately to Carthage, and march with his command to the church, meeting a detachment of the forces from Fort Scott, at that place, on the night of the 4th of August. Dispatches were also sent to the commander of a force of Iowa cavalry at Butler, requesting his coöperation in the proposed 618] attack upon the rebels.

Upon his return to Carthage, Captain Conkey found that the enemy, numbering about fifteen hundred, under Colonel Shelby, had passed north in the direction of Montevallo. He immediately evacuated Carthage, and gathering the Union citizens, who augmented his force to about one hundred and twenty-five, set out on the 3d of August, and keeping close to the enemy's rear, discovered at night that the rebels, two thousand strong, were encamped at Church-in-the-woods, the designated rendezvous for the forces selected to make the attack. Captain Conkey, therefore, just before daylight on the following morning, having collected his force, charged directly through the rebel camp, escaping without loss. Pushing forward to inform the

¹ Report of Col. William A. Barstow, 19 Rebellion Records, 529-530, 657, 697. Maj. Benjamin S. Henning, 19 Ibid. 210-211, 352-354, 744, 811. 32 Ibid. 837, 838. 33 Ibid. 132, 206. Expeditions 219, 221, 231, 253-254, 256, 267.

approaching troops, he was missed by Colonel Barstow, who had taken another road with his detachment of one hundred and fifty men, proceeding to Montevallo, where he engaged the enemy in a sharp skirmish, and after occupying the place a short time, fell back towards Fort Scott. While *en route* he was attacked in flank by a greatly superior body of the enemy, who succeeded in capturing four prisoners, with all the transportation. They returned next day to Fort Scott, where the whole force was soon afterwards assembled, in anticipation of an attack.

On the 9th and 10th, the forces of General Salomon, who was then returning from the Indian country, arrived and assured the safety of the post. Shortly afterwards, upon the arrival of General Blunt, two expeditions were organized for the pursuit of the enemy, the first of which, accompanied by companies F and I of the Third Wisconsin, set out on the 14th of August, marching in the direction of Montevallo. This was followed on the evening of the 15th, by an additional force, under General Blunt, whose escort was composed of detachments from several companies, under command of Lieutenant Willets, of company I; Major Henning accompanying as volunteer aid. The march continued ten days, during which the troops were frequently engaged. Company I had the front in the action at Taberville, and acquitted themselves with great gallantry, their conduct obtaining special notice in the official report of Colonel Cloud. They also participated in the action at Coon Creek, where our forces, numbering six hundred, routed fifteen hundred of the enemy.

The regiment was assembled at Fort Scott, early in September, when companies C and F were relieved from the command of Major Henning, leaving at the fort companies I and M. Until January, 1863, these companies were employed in constant duty, engaged in scouting expeditions and escorting trains to General Blunt's army, which was then in southwest Missouri. In December, companies C and G were added to this command, and formed a part of the garrison until July, when company G was ordered to report to Lieutenant Colonel White, at that time commanding the regiment.

619] Of the First and Third battalions, the following is compiled from the report of Major Schroeling. In the assign-

ment of detachments of the regiment to various posts in June, 1862, company D was ordered to Atchison, company G to Shawnee and company L to Aubrey; companies B and H being assigned to post duty at Fort Leavenworth. The remaining companies, A, E and K, were employed on provost duty at Leavenworth City, and in addition were engaged during the summer, in various scouting expeditions through the border counties of Missouri, which was then infested with Quantrell's guerrillas, with whom they had many encounters.

On the 13th of September, six companies were ordered to the front, and marched by way of Fort Scott to Indian Creek, in southwestern Missouri, where they were attached to the First brigade of the army of Missouri, under command of General Salomon. They thence accompanied the movements of our forces through Keittsville and Cassville to Camp Babcock, Ark., and were engaged on the 30th of November, in the battle of Cane Hill. They also participated on the 7th of December in the battle of Prairie Grove, and proceeded thence by forced marches through Carroll and Marion Counties in northwestern Arkansas. During this march, they were continually engaged with guerrilla parties of the enemy, the men and horses suffering greatly for lack of supplies. Upon arriving at Forsyth, Mo., they were ordered to march by way of Yellville, Dubuque and West Plains to Springfield, Mo., a distance of two hundred and fifty-six miles, which was accomplished in four days, the command marching without rations or forage.¹ They were subsequently moved to Hartsville, and thence to Salem, where orders were received on the 20th of June to proceed to Fort Scott, at which post they arrived on the 5th of July.

During the month of May preceding, companies B, G, H, I and M, under command of Captain Stout, marched to Fort Blunt, in the Cherokee Nation, as escort to the post supply train. They were attacked on the 30th of May, four miles from the fort, by fifteen hundred Texans and Indians, under the rebel General Cooper, whom they repulsed with slaughter, the detachment losing five men killed and wounded. On the 4th of June, they set out from Fort Blunt, as escort to the returning train, and on the 20th, again took the road for Fort

¹ Report of Col. William Weer, 33 Rebellion Records 209-210, 321, 328, 347.

Blunt, as a part of one thousand men, forming the escort to a large supply train. The train was attacked on the 27th, at Cabin Creek, in the Cherokee Nation, by a greatly superior force of rebels, under command of General Cooper. The enemy was totally defeated and driven a distance of fifty miles across the Verdigris River. Upon arriving at Fort Blunt, they were attached to the Third brigade, army of the Frontier, and on the 16th of July, marched southwards under command of General Blunt. On the following day, they took part in the battle of Honey Springs, in which the rebels, 620] under Generals Cooper and Standwaite, were utterly routed, with the loss of a large number of prisoners, and all their artillery. They returned on the 19th with the army to Fort Blunt.

This detachment accompanied the army in another forward movement, which commenced on the 22d of August, during which they were constantly in advance, and rendered important services in skirmishing and scouting. Following the retreating army of Generals Cooper and Steele for five days, they captured large quantities of rebel stores and supplies, and sixty miles from the Red River, fired the last shots at the flying enemy as he evacuated Perryville, which was captured and burned. They left Perryville on the 27th of August, and marched to Schulleysville, the capital of the Choctaw Nation, from which point they were frequently despatched as scouting parties, and had almost daily encounters with bands of guerrillas. On the 6th of October, they marched to Van Buren, Ark., at which place they were soon afterwards joined by companies E and K, and on the 16th, the whole detachment made a raid to Waldron, Ark., encountering a superior force of the enemy, whom they routed, capturing thirteen prisoners. On the following day, they moved into Choctaw Nation, and coming upon a large force of rebel Indians, attacked the camp, captured their stores and put the whole force to flight, after which they returned to Van Buren.

They were again put in motion on the 5th of November, marching *via* Ozark and through the Mulberry Mountains, to Clarksville. In the mountains they encountered the rebel Colonel Brooks, with one thousand men, whom they attacked and drove across the Arkansas River, after a sharp fight, in

which a large number of the enemy were captured. They returned to Van Buren on the 12th, and two days afterwards, with a scouting party, accompanied by artillery, made a raid to Waldron and Dallas, Ark., during which they captured the rebel Colonel Alexander, with fourteen of his men, and returned on the 22d to Van Buren. In December, a scouting party penetrated the enemy's lines to Red River and returned without the loss of a man, bringing in many prisoners.¹ These seven companies of the regiment, were stationed at Van Buren from November, 1863, to February, 1864, and during that time rendered important services in escorting trains, guarding the telegraph line and scouting through the enemy's country.

On the 6th of October, 1863, company I, which at that time was serving as escort to General Blunt, was attacked at Baxter's Springs,² in the Cherokee Nation, by a force of five hundred rebels under Quantrell; and after a gallant resistance, which secured the safety of the commanding general and most of his staff, they were finally overpowered by the superior forces of the rebels and compelled to retreat, with a loss of twenty-two killed and four wounded, several men having been slain after the surrender. "This was the most serious loss that any company of the regiment ever sustained. Of the regimental band, which accompanied General Blunt at the time, not a man escaped, the rebels giving no quarter, and not only robbing and murdering their prisoners, but causing their bodies to be burned."*

During the month of January, 1864, the first re-enlistments took place in the regiment. These re-enlistments continued during the two months following, until the number exceeded three fourths of the entire strength of the command. On the 30th of March, they left Van Buren³ and arrived on the 16th of April at Little Rock, Ark., whence the veterans of the regiment were furnished transportation to Madison, Wis., where they arrived on the 13th of May.

* Official report.

¹ Report Brig. Gen. James G. Blunt, 32 Rebellion Records 71-77, 84, 124. Report of Lieut. Col. Richard H. White, 32 Ibid. 247-248, 380. Maj. Elias A. Calkins, 32 Ibid. 442-443, 448-449. Report of Capt. Edward R. Stevens 32 Ibid. 453. Report of Capt. Robert Carpenter, 32 Ibid. 549-550.

² Baxter Springs, Kansas, October 6, 1863. Report of Maj. Gen. James G. Blunt, 32 Ibid. 688-690; Maj. Benjamin S. Henning, 32 Ibid. 693-698; Lieut. James B. Pond, 32 Ibid. 698-700, 889, 893.

³ 63 Rebellion Records 280. 111 Ibid. 966, 963-966.

The veteran Third cavalry, composing companies B, E, G, H, I, K and L, left Madison on the 16th of June, under orders to report at Little Rock, Ark. Proceeding by way of Chicago, Ill., they arrived on the 18th at St. Louis, Mo., where they were assigned temporary quarters in Benton Barracks. On the 26th, Lieutenant Brown of company H, with forty-two men, was ordered to Memphis, Tenn., in charge of government horses, with orders to await the arrival of the balance of the command at that place.¹

The whole command having been thoroughly re-equipped on the 29th, companies B and K, under command of Major Schroe-ling, and companies G, H and L, under command of Lieutenant Colonel Calkins, left St. Louis in transports on the 7th of July. They were followed on the 10th, by companies E and I, under Major Derry. The transports joined company at Memphis, where Lieutenant Brown rejoined the regiment. They left Memphis on the evening of the 11th of June, and proceeding down the Mississippi, remained a short time at the mouth of White River, awaiting the arrival of a convoy of gunboats. The whole fleet set out on the 15th, and ascending the White River, arrived on the 19th at Devall's Bluff, Ark., one hundred and eighty miles from its mouth. Here they went into camp and remained until the 24th, when Captain Perry, of company L, with a detachment of the regiment as guard, was sent in charge of public property by railroad to Huntersville, on the Arkansas River, opposite Little Rock.

The balance of the command left Devall's Bluff on the same day, and marching by way of Brownsville, arrived on the 27th at Huntersville, where camp was established.² They were employed in picket duty, in the vicinity of Little Rock and Huntersville, until the 6th of August, when they joined the expedition under General West, and were engaged in scouting between the Arkansas and White Rivers. They frequently engaged portions of Shelby's men, and on the 17th, returned to Huntersville, where they resumed picket duty, and were also employed as escort to trains between that place and Devall's Bluff.

622] On the 28th of August, Major Derry, with two other officers and one hundred and four men, accompanied an expedi-

¹ "Co. C." 61 Rebellion Records 1015. Report Sergt. R. W. Smith, 1016. Co. "M," Report of Lieut. John M. Bernard, 62 Ibid. 367, 764; 64 Ibid. 228.

² 84 Ibid. 385, 504, 559, 732, 749, 774, 837, 982.

tion of eight hundred mounted men, in pursuit of the rebel General Shelby's forces. At Bull Creek, forty-five miles from Huntersville, they encountered on the 27th a body of rebel cavalry, numbering twelve hundred, which they routed after a severe skirmish, and pursued upwards of a mile, our regiment sustaining no loss. Reinforcements of cavalry and artillery having arrived on the following day, they marched in pursuit of Shelby's whole force, estimated at five thousand. The pursuit was continued with varied success, and frequent skirmishes with bushwhackers and guerillas, until the 5th of September, when they marched in return to camp, resuming picket duty near Little Rock, on the 7th. On the 17th, camp was removed from Huntersville to the Mammelle road, one mile west of Little Rock, where they were stationed, with the exception of one hundred and forty-one men, under Major Derry, who left camp on the 25th, as part of an expedition to Fort Smith, and had not returned at the date of the report.¹

The remaining companies of the regiment were stationed [September 30th, 1864,] in Kansas and Missouri as follows: company A, at Balltown, Mo., where they have been employed as picket guard since the 26th of July; Company C, on the 2d of August, was at Fort McKean, Mo., company D, at Fort Hamer, Mo., company F at Fort Insley, Mo., and company M, at Pawnee, Kas. These companies have been almost constantly employed by detachments, in scouting, picket, forage and escort duty, and "but few, if any, troops in the service have done an equal amount of duty, involving much that is considered the most dangerous, and certainly the most irksome, * * * and I believe the reputation of that portion of the Third Wisconsin cavalry stationed in this department, is as high as it is possible for troops to stand * * * especially with the commanding officer of the district and department."*

It is due to Majors Schroeling and Henning, as well as Captain Carpenter and Lieutenants Pond, Porter and Bernard, to express my acknowledgements for reports furnished.

Major Derry's detachment returned from Fort Smith, Ark.,

¹ Expedition from Little Rock, Ark., Sept. 25—Oct. 13, 1864. Report of Maj. Thomas Derry, 83 Rebellion Records 819-820. Organization, 85 Ibid. 199, 493, 504, 897. 86 Ibid. 373, 374, 378.

* Official report of Major Henning, Chief of Cavalry, Department of Arkansas.

and rejoined the regiment at Little Rock, Ark.,¹ on the 13th of October, 1864, having marched about four hundred miles. The principal portion of the regiment, consisting of companies B, E, G, H, I, K, and L, was stationed in the vicinity of Little Rock, during the autumn and winter; detachments of the command, being constantly employed as scouting parties, guarding trains, patrolling the roads through the surrounding country, and participating in frequent skirmishes, with small bands of guerrillas and bushwhackers.

623] On the expiration of the term of service of the original organization, the regiment on the 19th of April, 1865, was reorganized, by order of the general commanding the department. That part of the regiment stationed at Little Rock, was consolidated into five companies, A, B, C, D and E, under command of Major Derry. In the new assignment of companies, under this order, company F, stationed at Fort Insley, Mo., retained its old designation; company M, at Pawnee, Kas., became company G; company C, at Fort McKean, Mo., became company H; company D, at Fort Hamer, Mo., became company I; and company A, which had been stationed since the previous December at Fort Curtis, Mo., became company K.²

That portion of the regiment, which had been stationed at Little Rock, left that city on the 21st of April, arriving next day at Devall's Bluff, where the cavalry depot of the department had been established. Here they remained until the 3d of June, when they embarked, and descending the White River to the Mississippi, proceeded to St. Louis, Mo.,³ arriving on the 12th at that city. They left St. Louis on the 22d of June, and proceeding thence by rail to Rolla, arrived on the 1st of July at Springfield, Mo. Here they were employed in post duty until the 18th of July, when they were again put in motion, and marching across the country reached Fort Leavenworth, Kas., on the 2d of August. This battalion, with the field and

¹ 83 Rebellion Records 223, 225, 226, 465, 477, 489, 525, 572. Report of Operations, Oct. 16—Nov. 23, 1864, Col. Charles R. Jennison, 83 Ibid. 581-591. Col. Charles W. Blair, 83 Ibid 596-600, 601-606. Col. John F. Ritter, 83 Ibid. 897. Report of Inspection Lieut. Col. John M. Willson, 86 Ibid. 569-571.. 86 Ibid. 552, 885, 985, 991-993.

² In Kansas: 101 Rebellion Records 862, 1025, 1039, 1117, 1164, 1187, 1243; 102 Ibid. 75, 217, 269, 273, 293, 296, 421, 500, 553, 938.

³ 102 Ibid. 733, 761, 863, 1044. Report of Capt. Robert Carpenter, 102 Ibid. 987-988.

staff officers, was mustered out on the 8th of September, 1865, at Fort Leavenworth, and arrived on the 14th at Madison, Wisconsin, where the men were paid and discharged.

From the imperfect data furnished by their reports on file, I am unable to give the movements of the other companies of this regiment, who were called upon for much service at various places on "the plains." Companies F, H, and I and K were mustered out on the 29th of September, at Fort Leavenworth, and arrived at Madison, Wisconsin, on the 2d of October. Companies G and L, were mustered out at Fort Leavenworth on the 27th and 23d of October, respectively; the former arriving at Madison, Wisconsin, on the 1st of November, 1865.

* * *

The list of dead, pp. 624-629, is omitted and is published in full in volume 3.

630]

FOURTH REGIMENT.

The companies composing the Fourth regiment of infantry, were ordered to rendezvous about the 6th of June, 1861, at Camp Utley, Racine. The regimental organization was soon completed under the direction of Colonel Halbert E. Paine, of Milwaukee, and on the 15th of July, they left the state under orders to report at Baltimore, Md. After a delay of three days at Harrisburg, Penn., they arrived at Baltimore on the 23d. On the 28th, the regiment was divided, and sent out to guard the railroads, over which troops were passing into the city. They were reunited on the 5th of August, and went into camp at Relay House, Md., thirty miles north of Washington. Here they remained, acquiring discipline and drill, until the 4th of November, when they embarked to take part in an expedition to the eastern shore of Virginia, under General Lockwood. No enemy was discovered, and the expedition resulted principally in allowing the troops a preliminary taste of the hardships of the field, on the march from Princess Ann, in Somerset County, to Eastville, Northampton County, and back again.

A return was soon ordered, and the regiment was placed in barracks, in the city of Baltimore, where they remained until the 19th of February, 1862. They were then ordered on board transports, for Newport News, Va., where they again embarked on the 6th of March, to join the army of the Gulf, arriving on

the 12th at Ship Island, Miss., and disembarking on the following day. The hardships of the voyage in a crowded transport, had engendered disease, and many of the regiment found a soldier's grave in the sandy bosom of this ocean solitude.

The little army on the 15th of March, again sailed away towards the Southwest Pass, in search of a foothold; and from the 17th to the 27th, while our fleets, under Porter and Farragut, were bombarding the forts in front, they were cruising about from the pass to the rear of the enemy. Commodore Farragut having succeeded in passing the forts, they were surrendered on the 29th, when the transports crossed the bar, and stood up the river, to win from the hands of traitors the great metropolis of the southwest. A detachment of the Fourth Wisconsin, under command of Major Boardman, had been landed in the rear of Fort St. Philip, to prevent the escape of its garrison before the surrender. After a toilsome march of about thirteen miles, the troops being compelled to wade most of the distance, the desired position was attained, and the movement was a complete success. On the 1st of May, the city was entered and reclaimed, the Fourth Wisconsin being the second to land.

On the 8th of May, they embarked with their brigade, on captured transports, for an expedition up the river, which was extended to Vicksburg. They arrived in sight of that rebel stronghold on the 18th, and next day an action took place on shore between a small portion of the regiment and some rebel cavalry, in which two men were wounded, the first of its members shot by the enemy. Provisions becoming scarce, the expedition returned to and occupied Baton Rouge, entering the city on the 29th. On the way down the river, the steamer was fired into by a rebel battery at Grand Gulf, but although struck several times, no one was injured.

The expedition again embarked for Vicksburg, on the 16th of June, destroying on their way the town of Grand Gulf, from which the rebels persisted in firing into our boats. On landing near Vicksburg, an active siege was begun, and prosecuted with vigor for about thirty days. But they had to contend with the diseases of a southern climate in midsummer, and their strength rapidly wasted away. The subjugation of the city was abandoned, and the expedition embarked for its return on the 24th of July, and reached Baton Rouge on the 26th.

The attempt of the rebels, under Breckinridge, on the 5th of August, to regain Baton Rouge, was defeated after a sanguinary engagement. The Fourth being held in reserve, sustained no loss. General Williams being killed in this action, Colonel Paine, as senior colonel of the brigade, was ordered to the command of the post, and on the 21st, when his forces were sadly exhausted by wound and sickness, he successfully evacuated the place in the face of an enemy in greatly superior numbers. From this time forward, Colonel Paine was lost to the Fourth as regimental commander, being retained in command of a brigade, with one exception of a few days, until he received his commission as brigadier general, in the month of May following. The expedition under his command finally reached Carrollton, about eight miles from New Orleans, on the 22d of August, and remained in garrison near the parapets until December, meanwhile making two successful movements against a battalion of Texas cavalry, on the west side of the river.

In December, a large portion of the army of General Banks was sent up the river to again take possession of Baton Rouge. Of these troops, the Fourth Wisconsin formed a part, being assigned to a brigade under Colonel Paine, in General Emory's division. Lieutenant Colonel Bean being absent on official business, the regiment was commanded by Major Boardman. They left the parapets on the 19th with nine companies, leaving company G to man the heavy guns on the works at that place. It may here be stated that this company remained at Carrollton, until the 22d of July, when it again rejoined its comrades. They disembarked at Baton Rouge on the 21st of December, and the New Year found them encamped in the suburbs of the city. The mortality among the members of the regiment during 632] the year past had been heavy, but they still numbered, all told, between seven and eight hundred men.

The brigade moved down the stream about thirty miles on the 6th of February, and occupied Bayou Plaquemine, on the west side of the river. The enemy evacuated the place, at their approach, and retreated to Rosedale, on Bayou Grossetete. An important and successful reconnoissance of the enemy's position was accomplished on the 15th, by Major Boardman, in which the strength and location of the rebel force was ascer-

tained. While at Bayou Plaquemine,¹ Lieutenant Colonel Bean returned and took command of the regiment. The brigade moved to Algiers, opposite New Orleans, on the 24th of February, and on the 6th of March returned to the main body at Baton Rouge.

They again embarked on the 3d of April, reaching Algiers next day, and Berwick Bay, by railroad, on the 7th. The regiment crossed the bay on the 9th, and on the 11th, the army commenced its march to Bayou Teche, skirmishing constantly with the enemy. The next day they came up to the enemy strongly entrenched on a narrow strip of land between Bayou Teche and a large swamp. Our army was disposed in three lines, General Paine's brigade being in front. At night, the Fourth was thrown out in advance on picket, repulsing handsomely a charge of cavalry on companies E and B. The next day, the battle was resumed in earnest. Under one of the most terrible storms of grape and shell that ever swept a battle field, the division gradually advanced to within two hundred yards of the enemy's works, when night put an end to the conflict, and the enemy, finding himself unable to resist the advance of our brave troops, evacuated his fortifications, under cover of the darkness. In this action, the regiment lost six killed and seven wounded. They went into the fight with about three hundred and fifty men. No delay was made in following the enemy, and on the 20th, the army was at Opelousas, when the Fourth Wisconsin received orders to forage for horses and equipments, and mount themselves. This was accomplished in three days, and on the 22d they went, as mounted infantry, in pursuit of a battalion of Texas cavalry.

On the 4th of May, the army left Opelousas. The regiment had been transferred from its old brigade to that of General Dwight, which took the advance. They reached Alexandria, on the Red River, on the 7th, this regiment being the first to enter that town, which the enemy had left a few hours before. While the army remained at this place, the Fourth was constantly engaged in scouting expeditions through the surrounding country, capturing the entire rear guard of "Dick" Taylor's force on

¹ Expedition to Plaquemine and Boyce's Plantation, La., April 22, 1863. Report of Lieut. Col. Sidney A. Bean, 21 Rebellion Records 344-346. 62 Ibid. 113, 197, 370, 388.

the 10th. By the 17th the army was moving towards the Mississippi. This regiment acted as rear guard, and was the last to leave Alexandria. Taylor's cavalry pressed the rear, and skirmishing with his forces was of daily occurrence.

633] As early as the 14th of May, General Banks was coiling his advance around Port Hudson,¹ the grand object of his attack. On the 26th, our regiment arrived in the vicinity of the works, put aside their horses, and joined their old brigade, under General Paine. They joined with eight companies in full, numbering three hundred and twenty effective men, company C having been detailed as body guard to General Banks. On the following day, [27th], the first assault was made upon the enemy, who was in position outside his works at Port Hudson. In the commencement of the action, the regiment was assigned position in the third line of battle, but soon, after marching over dead and wounded men, they found themselves in front, face to face with the enemy, who disputed every inch of ground over which he was slowly retreating. A storm of canister and shell was hurled upon them from siege guns to the right. In twenty minutes they had driven the enemy inside his works and gained a commanding position within one hundred yards of the fortification, which they held for six days before being relieved. In that fearful charge the regiment lost five officers and fifty-five men, killed and wounded.

Their exposed position occasioned constant skirmishing, and on the 1st of June, they were relieved from position in front, and next day, being again mounted, were attached to Colonel Grierson's command, taking part in his action with 3,000 rebel cavalry at Clinton. Here our little band of heroes lost one killed and eleven wounded. Among the latter were Captain Blake and Lieutenant Maxon, both of whom subsequently died. Returning to the siege on the 3d, they again led a charge against the works on the 14th, from which, out of two hundred and twenty men, but eighty returned, having lost twelve killed, seventy-five wounded, and fifty-three missing. This terrible carnage was occasioned by lack of proper support. Most of the missing, with Lieutenant Jewett, were taken prisoner inside the fort.

¹ Port Hudson, La., Siege of, May 21—July 8, 1863, 41 Rebellion Records 41-182. Assault 565 Wisconsin volunteer 66.

On the 25th of July, the regiment returned to Baton Rouge, where they were stationed for a long period. Here they were joined by companies C and G, and by the various members of the regiment who had been scattered about in hospitals, and detailed for various duties, swelling the aggregate number to five hundred and seventy-four men.

In pursuance of Special Orders No. 375, from the War Department, approved by the Governor of Wisconsin in General Orders No. 16, under date of September 1st, 1863 from this office, the regiment was completely equipped as cavalry, and designated as the Fourth Wisconsin cavalry.

While stationed at Baton Rouge, they were constantly employed in various expeditions, principally against bands of guerrillas, who had previously infested that country, constantly annoying our outposts. In the latter part of September, the regiment under Colonel Boardman, effected a thorough reconnaissance of the country surrounding Baton Rouge, crossing 634] the Amite River at a point not previously reached by our forces. Information was thus obtained, in consequence of which Lieutenant Earl, with a small force, captured seventeen of the enemy, including one colonel and two captains, with their horses and equipments.

“On the 11th of October, companies F and K, Captain Craigue commanding, were detached for duty along the left bank of the Mississippi River, from Baton Rouge to opposite Donaldsonville, to prevent contraband trade, protect navigation and telegraphic communications, carry dispatches, etc., and have done excellent service, siezed large quantities of goods intended for the enemy, and captured eighty-five confederate soldiers, with a loss of eight men taken prisoners and two wounded. They have recently constructed an excellent defence to their post, called Highland Stockade. On the 29th of October, company A was detached for the post of Plaquemine, for duty as scouts, pickets, couriers, etc., where they remained until the 3d of February, 1864, at which date, they were relieved by company E. They captured twelve rebel soldiers without loss.

“Since the change to cavalry, the regiment has been constantly active in scouting, picketing and foraging; its operations having generally been in the country lying between the Comite, Amite and Mississippi Rivers, extending as far south as Manchac Pass,

though parties have frequently been ten and fifteen miles beyond the Comite, thirty and forty miles from Baton Rouge. They have been most successful, having several times captured nearly their number of the enemy, killed and wounded many, and have averaged one rebel prisoner each day for five months, having taken in all over one hundred and fifty, exclusive of those captured by detached companies, with a loss of one killed, four wounded and seventeen prisoners.¹

“Two expeditions have been to Rosedale, on Bayou Grossetete. The first, commanded by Colonel Boardman, started from Baton Rouge on the 4th of February, at four o'clock A. M., on steamer Black Hawk, consisting of eighty-six cavalry, and thirty-six infantry; by daylight landed at Lobdell's Landing, and thence took the old plank road, crossing the Lake and Bayou Thomas, reaching Rosedale at eleven A. M., routed and captured the rebels there, then crossed Bayou Grossetete and proceeded nine miles up the right bank to Governor Johnson's plantation, returning at night to Rosedale. Early on the 5th, they started for Baton Rouge, and reached camp at four in the afternoon, with twelve rebel soldiers, including one major, one captain and one lieutenant, and many arms, horses, mules, etc. The second, composed of one hundred and fifty cavalry, Captain Keefe commanding, left Baton Rouge at five in the morning of the 14th of February, on the steamer John Warren, landed at Lobdell's Landing, twelve miles above, and from that point took a most difficult road, through a low wet cypress wood to Rosedale, reaching there at 6:35] noon; then followed the left bank of Bayou Grossetete three miles to Lieutenant Slack's plantation, where they seized horses, cattle and mules, and at four in the afternoon, bivouacked three miles farther down on the right bank of the bayou, until midnight of the 20th, when they started towards Plaquemine by way of Indian Village, with one hundred and fifty beeves, twenty mules, twelve horses and four rebel prisoners. As they started, the rebels opened fire from across the bayou, with hideous yells which was most vigorously returned, with good effect, killing four and wounding several with the loss of but three horses and one mule. Indian Village was reached before daylight, but, with flatboat transportation, they were occupied until ten o'clock in crossing Bayou Plaquemine, and reached Pla-

¹ 62 Rebellion Records 528, 561.

quemine at noon. They took the steamer Iberville and arrived at Baton Rouge at six on the following afternoon.”*

In the month of June, the regiment moved up the Mississippi forty miles to Morganzia,¹ at which point they were stationed until the 9th of August, when they returned to Baton Rouge. Marching thence with the expedition to Clinton, La., forty miles distant, they took part on the 26th in the skirmish near that place, with a loss of one officer and fourteen men, wounded.² Having occupied Clinton a short time, they returned to Baton Rouge and went into camp.³

The Fourth cavalry, accompanying General Lee's command, which consisted of the Eleventh New York, Second Illinois, Sixth Missouri and Fourth Wisconsin cavalry, and the First Wisconsin battery, marched on the 6th of October, 1864, from Baton Rouge to Clinton, La., accomplishing the distance of forty miles within six hours. On arriving in the vicinity of the place, Major Craigie, with fifty men of the Fourth, and the same number from other regiments, dashed into the town, in advance of the main column, and captured a colonel, several line officers and twenty-eight enlisted men; the rebel commander, General Hodge, narrowly escaping. Next day, the expedition marched thirty miles to Greenburg, La., and returning on the 8th, Major Craigie's command of one hundred men was “bush-whacked” on the Amite River, sustaining a loss of Lieutenant Chase, badly and Sergeant Pygall of company B, mortally wounded.⁴ They encamped for the night six miles from Greenwell Springs, and on the 9th, reached Baton Rouge, where they remained until the 7th of November at which date, companies D and F, under command of Major Craigie, were detached from the regiment, under orders to re-establish a post at Highland Stockade.

As a portion of an expedition to Liberty and Brookhaven, Miss., under the command of General A. L. Lee, the regiment, accompanying the Second cavalry brigade, left Baton Rouge

* Copied from the *“History and Catalogue of the Fourth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteers, from June, 1861, to March, 1864,”* published at Baton Rouge, La., by the regiment.

¹ 84 Rebellion Records 82.

² Report of Maj. Bacon Montgomery, 83 Ibid. 277-278.

³ 64 Rebellion Records 278, 516, 614. 83 Ibid 219. 84 Ibid. 580, 646, 799, 973.

⁴ 62 Ibid. 528.

636] on the evening of the 14th of November, and bivouacked in the woods near Port Hudson, from midnight of the 14th until daylight on the morning of the 16th, when they made a forced march towards Liberty. At Camp Beauregard, twenty-six miles from Liberty, on the Comite River the Fourth Wisconsin in advance, surprised about four hundred rebels and captured nearly all their arms, camp equipage and stores, with fifty prisoners and twenty horses. Lieutenant Flint, of company G, by a gallant charge on that occasion, captured the pickets of the enemy, without alarming the camp. On the 17th, they reached Liberty, Miss., seventy miles from Baton Rouge, and next day, four hundred men of the regiment, under command of Major Craigue, effected a forced march of fifty miles to Brookhaven, Miss., where the enemy was surprised, and ten officers and fifty-nine men were captured, together with a steam engine and large quantities of subsistence stores. They also burned several confederate store-houses at this place, and rejoined the main column at Liberty on the 19th. On this day, a body of the enemy, four hundred strong, attacked the detachment remaining at Liberty, and having fought with great resolution for nearly three hours was finally driven off. Our loss in this affair was eight wounded. The expedition commenced the return march on the 20th, and re-entered camp at Baton Rouge on the following day.¹

On the 27th of November, the regiment left Baton Rouge as a portion of the Pascagoula expedition, under command of General Davidson, and accompanying the Second brigade of the cavalry division, set out for the purpose of making a feint on the Mobile and Ohio railroad, with the object of preventing the rebel forces, then in the vicinity of Mobile, from moving to the assistance of General Hood.

Marching by way of Greensburg, they passed through Tangipah, La., seventy miles from Baton Rouge, on the 30th, and encamped six miles beyond. A detachment of our regiment under Major Craigue, was the first to enter Tangipah, where they captured several prisoners, and a considerable quantity of subsistence stores. On the 1st of December, they advanced twenty-eight miles to Franklinton, La., and moving forward with great difficulty from this place, through swamps

¹ Report of Brig. Gen. A. L. Lee, 83 Rebellion Records 881-882.

where progress was almost impossible, they crossed Pearl River on pontoons, on the afternoon of the 4th. Marching thence by way of Columbia, Miss., and crossing the Black and Pascagoula Rivers, they arrived on the 13th of December at West Pascagoula, Miss., on the Gulf of Mexico, about one hundred and forty miles from New Orleans, having marched three hundred miles from Baton Rouge.

While awaiting transportation, they were detained at Pascagoula until the 1st of January, 1865, when the first detachment was embarked on transports, for Lakeport, La. The last detachment reached this point on the 3d, when the regiment encamped at Carrollton. Next day they embarked at this place, 637] and ascending the Mississippi River, landed on the evening of the 5th at Baton Rouge.¹ On the 7th, companies D, E, F and G were detached from the regiment, and commenced the erection of a strong earthwork, seven miles from Baton Rouge, near Highland Stockade.

On the 1st of March, the regiment moved out with a cavalry expedition to Clinton, and on the following day, a detachment of the regiment was engaged with the enemy, near Olive Branch, sustaining a loss of three men killed, and Lieutenant Gleason and Sergeant Martin mortally wounded. They subsequently accompanied the expedition to Clinton, and on the 10th, returned to Baton Rouge.

On the 30th of March, they embarked at Baton Rouge, and landed next day at Carrollton, where the regiment was assigned to the First brigade, Seventh division of the cavalry corps. On the 4th, 5th and 6th of April, detachments of the regiment embarked at Lakeport for Mobile Bay; the last detachment arriving on the 8th, at Starks' Landing, where the regiment was reunited. They moved on the 9th to Holyoke plantation, near Blakely, Ala., in which vicinity they remained, guarding the rear and the communications until the surrender of the fortifications defending Mobile. Early on the morning of the 18th of April, accompanying the northward movement of the cavalry corps, they left camp near, Blakely, and crossing the Escambia River on the following day, arrived on the 22d at Greenville, Ala. Resuming the march from this place on the 24th, they passed through Troy on the 26th, and Louisville on the following

¹ 101 Rebellion Records 958, 1021.

day; and crossing the Chattahoochee River on the 28th, encamped on the 30th at Georgetown, Ga., at which point the farther advance of the expedition was abandoned.

They left Georgetown on the 3d of May, and marching westward, arrived on the 8th at Montgomery, Ala. Resuming the movement on the 11th towards the Mississippi River, and marching by way of Kingston and Perryville, they encamped on the 14th near Centreville. They left Centreville on the 15th, and passing through Greenborough and Eutaw, crossed the Black Warrior River on the 17th; and marching by way of Pickensville, Ala., and Columbus, Miss., crossed the Tombigbee on the evening of the 20th of May. They remained in camp on the right bank of the Tombigbee until the 26th, when they were ordered to West Point, Miss.,¹ for the purpose of securing confederate cotton and stores. Detachments of the regiment were sent to Aberdeen, Okolona, and other points on and near the Mobile and Ohio railroad, but these were recalled on the 27th, in compliance with the orders of General Grierson, directing the regiment to start at once for Vicksburg. Marching on the following day, they proceeded by way of Kosciusko and Clear Creek, arriving at Vicksburg on the 5th of June.²

They remained at Vicksburg, until the 26th of June, at which date, in obedience to orders to proceed to Texas, companies A, B, C and F embarked on transports, *en route* for Shreveport, 638] La. The balance of the regiment embarked at Vicksburg on the 26th and descending the Mississippi to Red River, ascended the latter stream to Shreveport, where they landed on the 2d of July, and encamped two and a half miles from the town, at Natt's Springs. On the 9th of July, the cavalry force, to which the Fourth Wisconsin was attached, left Shreveport, under command of General Merritt, and marching by way of Marshall, Austin and New Braunfels, arrived on the 2d of August, at San Antonio, Texas. Here the headquarters of the regiment remained until the 11th of October, when they marched westward, under orders to report to Major General Steele, for duty on the Rio Grande. Marching by way of Fort Ewell on the Neuces, and Fort McIntosh at Laredo, they arrived on

¹ 104 Rebellion Records, 895.

² 101 *Ibid.* 1109, 1196, 1197, 1201. 102 *Ibid.* 260, 778, 917. 103 *Ibid.* 109, 306, 307, 839. Columbus, Ky., 104 *Ibid.* 856, 877.

the 2d of November at Ringgold Barracks, at which place they were assigned to the Second division of the Twenty-fifth army corps, General Jackson commanding.

While stationed at San Antonio, two expeditions, each under command of Lieutenant Colonel Craigue, were sent out into the country northwest of San Antonio, and were the first Union troops to penetrate west of that place. The first was ordered to Fort Inge, one hundred miles distant, to examine into its condition, and to confer with the Kickapoo and other Indian chiefs in the vicinity. The second advanced to Fort Ewell and Duncan, and Eagle Pass, two hundred miles from San Antonio. In this expedition, Captain Ramsey commanded a detachment, which scouted the country for a distance of fifty miles up the Neuces River.

On the Rio Grande, detachments of the regiment were stationed as follows: company C, under command of Captain Brooks, at Brownsville, on duty at General Weitzel's headquarters; company B, under command of Captain Baker, at Santa Maria, thirty-five miles; company F, under command of Captain Mower, at Los Guavas, one hundred miles; companies G and H, with headquarters of the regiment, Lieutenant Colonel Craigue commanding, at Ringgold Barracks, one hundred and twenty miles; companies A and D, at Redmond's Ranche, one hundred and eighty miles, and company E, under command of Lieutenant Pixley, at Laredo, two hundred and forty miles from Brownsville. Courier stations were established at intervals of twenty miles, from Brownsville to Laredo, through which semi-weekly mails were transmitted. Besides these duties, the regiment was employed in the enforcement of the revenue laws, with frequently scouting expeditions against Indians and other marauders.

On the 4th of December, a detachment from the troops stationed at Redmond's Ranche and Laredo, under command of Captain Farnsworth, set out from Laredo, and having advanced to Eagle Pass, returned on the 21st to camp. Captain Hall, with his company, on the 10th of May, 1866, moved rapidly northward from Laredo, a distance of forty miles, in pursuit of a party of Indians, who had committed horrible murders and outrages upon the white settlers. Captain Hall failed to
639] overtake the Indians, who had escaped across the Rio

Grande into Mexico. In the beginning of May, a detachment of the regiment, under Captain Ramsey, then stationed at Half-way House, fifteen miles from Brownsville, encountered a party of Imperial soldiers called contra-guerrillas, who were in the act of crossing the river for the purpose of murder and theft. Upon their refusing to obey Captain Ramsey's orders to halt, they were fired upon, six of their number killed, and all their horses and equipments captured.

On the 3d of May, orders were received, directing the muster-out of the regiment, on account of its services being no longer required. The scattered detachments were at once ordered in, and on the 20th, by the arrival of the force from Laredo, the regiment was re-united at Brownsville.

The regiment was mustered out of service, on the 28th of May, and on the 2d of June left Brownsville, *en route* for home.

They embarked at Brazos Santiago on the 3d, touched at Galveston on the following day, and on the 7th reached New Orleans, La. Here they re-embarked next day, and ascending the Mississippi, arrived on the 14th at Cairo, Ill.

On the 16th of June, 1866, the Fourth veteran cavalry reached Madison; Wisconsin, where the regiment was shortly afterwards paid and formally disbanded.

* * * * *

The list of dead, pp. 640-648, is omitted and is published in full in volume 3.

649]

"MILWAUKEE CAVALRY."

This company, recruited under the superintendence of Captain Gustav von Deutsch, of Milwaukee, during the months of July and August, 1861, left the state in September, for St. Louis, Mo., where the company, as an independent acceptance, was mustered into the United States service on the 23d of September, 1861.

After serving a short time as body guard to General Fremont, the organization was incorporated, as company M, with the Fourth Missouri cavalry, with which regiment they served until mustered out of service.

No report was received from this company.

LIGHT ARTILLERY.**FIRST BATTERY.**

The *La Crosse Artillery*, recruited and organized under the superintendence of Captain Jacob T. Foster, of La Crosse, was ordered to rendezvous at Camp Utley, Racine, early in October, 1861. The battery was mustered into the United States service on the 10th of October, and remained at Camp Utley, without arms or equipments, except uniforms, until the 23d of January, 1862, when they left the state for field service, under orders to report at Louisville, Ky.

On their arrival, they were placed in camp of instruction, four miles from the city, where they were thoroughly equipped, and remained, acquiring drill and discipline, until the 3d of April, when they left Louisville, proceeding by rail to Lexington, Ky., on the Kentucky Central railroad.¹ At this place the battery was attached to the Seventh division, commanded by General Morgan, and under his orders left Lexington on the 10th of April, taking part in the movement of his force towards Cumberland Gap. Proceeding by way of Cumberland Ford and Rogers' Gap, over a rough and difficult country, which had been pronounced impracticable for artillery; in many places hauling the heavy guns by hand over the steep and dangerous passes in the mountains, they occupied Cumberland Gap on the 18th of June, without opposition, the enemy having evacuated the fortifications on their approach. While on the march, Captain Foster was appointed division chief of artillery.

The battery participated in the battle of Tazewell,² on the 6th of August; shortly after which, on the 16th, the enemy, 45,000 strong, formally invested the place. Having sustained a month's siege, the men during most of the time subsisting on quarter rations, Cumberland Gap was evacuated by the whole

¹ Organization, 11 Rebellion Records 68, 151. 23 Ibid. 7, 660. 38 Ibid. 21, 250. 41 Ibid. 334, 417, 709, 713, 714, 878, 895. 61 Ibid. 173.

² Cumberland Gap Campaign June 16-18, 1862. Report of Capt. Jacob T. Foster, 10 Ibid. 64-67. 109 Ibid. 49-51, 58. 22 Ibid. 994. 23 Ibid. 202, 496. 28 Ibid. 530.

force on the 17th of September, when the retreat towards the Ohio commenced. After a laborious march of nearly two hundred miles, during which the troops suffered great hardships, they arrived on the 3d of October at Greenupsburg, Ky., at which place they forded the Ohio River, and proceeding by way of Portland and Gallipolis, arrived, on the 21st of November, at Cincinnati, O. Embarking at this place on the 26th, they moved down the river to Memphis, Tenn., where they joined General Sherman's forces. Participating in the movement against Vicksburg, they embarked on the 21st, and proceeding down the Mississippi, arrived at the mouth of Yazoo River on the 27th.¹ Sailing up the Yazoo about ten miles, they disembarked in the evening, and marching a few miles across country, took position in line, about three miles from the enemy's fortifications, on the northeast of Vicksburg.

They participated in several actions during this short siege, being stationed, during most of the time, near Chickasaw Bayou, from which place they embarked on the night of the 1st of January, 1863, proceeding up the Mississippi to the Arkansas River. Landing on the 10th, two miles below Arkansas Post, forty miles from the mouth of the Arkansas, preparations were immediately made to attack the enemy's works. On the following day, the right section, under Lieutenant Webster, took position about a thousand yards below the fort; the remaining sections, under Captain Foster, being placed on the other side of the river. During the cannonade which followed, lasting two hours, the right section reduced and destroyed the enemy's casemates in their front, silencing three heavy guns, and dismounting several smaller ones. They also blew up one of the enemy's caissons, and disabled his large barbette gun. The left section, meanwhile, enfiladed the rebel rifle pits, doing great execution. In the afternoon an assault was ordered, and the garrison surrendered unconditionally.²

Leaving Fort Hindman on the 14th of January, they returned to the mouth of the Yazoo, and disembarked on the 23d at Young's Point, La., where they went into camp. While

¹ Vicksburg, Miss., Operations near, Dec. 26-29, 1862. Report of Capt. Jacob T. Foster, 24 Rebellion Record, 642-643, 615. Mentioned *Ibid.* 646, 648, 661, 701, 704, 705, 708, 717, 721, 723, 745, 748, 752.

² Arkansas Post, Ark., January 10-11, 1863, *Ibid.* 748-750.

stationed at this place, their good conduct called forth an order from the commanding general of which the following is a copy:

"HEADQUARTERS, THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,"
Before Vicksburg, Feb. 28, 1863.

SPECIAL ORDERS }
No. 295. }

I. The commanding general has witnessed with pride the exemplary good conduct and discipline of both officers and privates of the First Wisconsin battery.

II. This to be read to the troops of the entire Thirteenth army corps at dress parade.

By order of Major General J. A. McClelland:

[Signed.]

WALTER B. SCATES,

Lt. Col. and A. A. G. 13th army corps."

On the 8th of March, the battery embarked, and proceeding twenty miles up the river, encamped at Milliken's Bend, where they remained until the 5th of April, at which date they marched, taking part in the general movement of Grant's forces for the investment of Vicksburg.¹ Having remained a week at Richmond, La., twelve miles from Milliken's Bend, march was resumed on the 13th, and proceeding by way of Holmes' and Smith's plantations, crossing Roundabout Bayou on the 19th, they encamped on the 22d at Perkins' plantation on the Mississippi, below Vicksburg. Embarking on the 29th, the transports ran down the river to within five miles of Grand Gulf, and remained during the day, awaiting the result of an attack by our gunboats. Finding the boats unable to silence the batteries, the troops were landed in the evening and marched to a point on the river below Grand Gulf, where the transports arrived during the night. Re-embarking on the following morning, they crossed the Mississippi, landing at Bruinsburg, Miss., near the mouth of Bayou Pierre. From this place they accompanied the advance towards Port Gibson. Having marched all night, the battery was ordered into position on the 1st of May, on Thompson's Hill, under a heavy fire of musketry. This position was retained during the day, with slight changes to the right and left to suit the range. In the afternoon, they dismounted four of the enemy's guns, which were posted to prevent General Osterhaus' advance on our left, and cut to pieces the celebrated "Virginia Battery." At sunset the vic-

¹ Vicksburg, Miss., Battles preceding siege May 1-19, 1863, 36 Rebellion Records 581-787. 37 Ibid. 6-143. 36 Ibid. 143, 152, 189, 493, 582, 624. Siege of Vicksburg 37 Ibid. 146-424. Report of Lieut. Oscar F. Nutting, 37 Ibid. 229-230. 37 Ibid. 16-19, 240.

tory of Anderson's Hill was complete and our reserves in full pursuit of the retreating enemy.

The First battery bivouacked on the field, the troops being worn out by fatigue, and on the following day, marched to Port Gibson.¹ On the 3d, they crossed Bayou Pierre on the bridge which the rebels in the flight had succeeded in only partially destroying, and proceeding by Willow Springs and Rocky Springs, encamped on the 7th at Big Sandy.

March was resumed on the 10th of May. Arriving at Raymond on the 14th, their direction was changed towards Jackson, but finding the enemy had retreated from that place, they returned through Raymond on the following day, overtaking the enemy at Champion's Hill.² Early on the 16th, they were in position, but owing to the nature of the ground, took no active part in the engagement. In the afternoon, they joined in the pursuit as far as Edward's Station, on the Vicksburg and Jackson railroad, where they bivouacked at eleven in the evening. At daybreak next morning, they advanced to Black River Bridge, the approaches to which the enemy had strongly fortified. The fortifications were carried at the point of the bayonet, and the battery encamped within five miles of Vicksburg, upon which place they opened fire on the 19th, and gradually advanced by regular approaches. They performed their whole duty during that celebrated siege, and on the 30th of June, we find the right section in position close to the Vicksburg and Jackson railroad, one hundred and fifty yards from the enemy's works; the left and centre sections, a mile south and a little farther from the enemy's lines.

652] Immediately after the surrender, on the 5th of July, they marched, in General Osterhaus' division, with the expedition against Jackson,³ opening fire on the 10th, upon the fortifications at that place. On the 12th, the right and centre sections were ordered to report to General Hovey, as his guns were too light to reach the town. These two sections accordingly moved to the right, and were placed in position; the

¹ Port Gibson, Miss., May 1, 1863. Report of Lieut. Charles B. Kimball, 36 *Ibid.* 592.

² Champion's Hill, Miss., May 16, 1863. Report of Lieut. Charles B. Kimball, 37 *Ibid.* 29-30. 37 *Ibid.* 25, 129, 132-137.

³ Jackson, Miss., Campaign, 37 *Rebellion Records* 518-661, 545. Report of Lieut. Oscar F. Nutting, 37 *Ibid.* 584-585, 587, 598.

right section on the Jackson and New Orleans railroad, the centre a quarter of a mile farther east. The left section remained with General Osterhaus. In these positions, the battery remained until the place was evacuated on the 16th, when they were reunited, and rejoining their division, commenced the return to Vicksburg. Arriving on the 24th, they went into camp two miles south of the city.

On the 16th of August, a part of the battery embarked at Vicksburg, under orders to proceed to Carrollton, La. The remainder followed on the 26th, and the whole battery remained in camp at Carrollton, until the 3d of September, when they crossed the Mississippi to Algiers, whence they proceeded by rail to Brashear City, arriving on the following day. They remained in camp at this place until the 24th, when they were ordered to cross Berwick Bay to Berwick City, at which place they went into camp.

On the 7th of October, they left Berwick City, and crossed the bay to Brashear City, the terminus of the New Orleans and Great Western railroad, near which they went into camp, and remained until December, during which month they were ordered to New Orleans, and were assigned position in the defences of the city.

Of their demeanor and reputation while stationed in the city, the following extract from the report of a commission appointed for the inspection of all quarters in the city occupied by government troops, sufficiently speaks: "The appearance of the quarters of this battery is highly commendable, both to officers and men. * * * The floors are tidy and the men bright, clean and respectful to their officers. * * * Another feature we deem worthy of especial mention, viz: the enlisted men of this battery contribute each five cents daily, which amount is expended in supplying themselves with an excellent variety of newspapers and periodicals from various parts of the country. Your committee takes great pleasure in awarding the justly deserved credit, due to the officers of this battery. A more self-sustaining, self-reliant body of men cannot be found in the United States Army."

In transmitting a copy of this report to Lieutenant Webster, the commanding general added an endorsement, of which the following is a copy:

"HEADQUARTERS, DEFENCES OF NEW ORLEANS,
"March 14, 1864.

* * *

"The Major General commanding is proud to recognize in this company, the *material* and characteristics of good soldiers. Strict observance of order and discipline is alike creditable to officers and men.

653] "The expenditure of labor to secure comfort and cleanliness, and the means adopted for mutual improvement and mental culture are highly commended, and evince a determination to merit the proud distinction due to true soldiers who learn their whole duty and perform it.

"BY COMMAND OF MAJOR GENERAL REYNOLDS :

"(Signed)

JOHN LEVERING,
"Major and A. A. Gen."

As part of the celebrated Red River Expedition, they left New Orleans on the 22d of April, and proceeding up the Mississippi and Red Rivers, landed on the 28th at Alexandria, and immediately took position in the front near the town.¹ They participated in the engagements which took place near Alexandria from the 2d to the 7th of May, and on the 10th, Lieutenant Hackett, with the centre section, was detached to the cavalry division, in which capacity they formed part of the rear guard, in the retrograde movement of our forces, which commenced on the 13th. On the evening of the 17th, the battery reached the Atchafalaya, which they crossed on the 20th, and marching all night, struck the Mississippi River on the following morning. Following the right bank of the river ten miles in a southerly direction, they went into camp at Morganza Bend, where they remained during the month, returning early in June to camp in New Orleans.

In the month of August, they moved up the river to Baton Rouge, from which place two sections of the battery set out on the 25th as a portion of an expedition to Clinton, La. Having taken part in the engagement at that place, they rejoined the command on the 27th at Baton Rouge.

During the past year, the First battery was stationed principally at Baton Rouge, La.² On the 15th of November, 1864, the right section, under Lieutenant Nutting, accompanied an expedition to Liberty, where they participated in a skirmish with the rebels, returning on the 22d to camp. On the 26th,

¹ 61 Rebellion Records 279. 63 Ibid. 296, 335, 474, 568. 6* Ibid. 107, 334, 614. 109 Ibid. 44. Organization Jan., 1864, 62 Ibid. 194, 419, 420. Report of Capt. James T. Foster, 109 Ibid. 49-51.

² Report of Brig. Gen. Albert L. Lee, 83 Ibid. 881-882. 84 Ibid. 497, 551, 600, 646, 681, 799, 970. 85 Ibid. 801. 86 Ibid. 362, 610, 974. Report of Brig. Gen. Albert L. Lee, 93 Ibid. 2-4, 1203.

the battery left Baton Rouge with the cavalry expedition, under command of General Davidson, marching by way of Greensburg, La., Columbia and Augusta, Miss., to West Pascagoula, Miss., a distance of three hundred miles, which they accomplished in sixteen days.

Embarking on the 27th of December, they reached New Orleans on the 30th, and marching thence on the 3d of January, 1865, arriving next day at Baton Rouge. Here they were stationed, until ordered to Wisconsin for discharge.¹

The battery was mustered out of service on the 18th of July, 1865, at Camp Washburn, Milwaukee.

* * * * *

The list of dead, pp. 654-655, is omitted and is published in full in volume 3.

656]

SECOND BATTERY.

The *Washington Artillery Company*, recruited and organized under the direction of Captain Ernst Herzberg, went into rendezvous at Camp Utley, Racine, in the latter part of September, 1861, and was mustered into the United States service, on the 10th of October.

They left the state for active service on the 21st of January, 1862, arriving at Baltimore on the 24th. Moving forward to Washington on the following day, they embarked on the 26th, and sailing down the Potomac, landed on the 27th at Fortress Monroe, Va., where the battery was stationed as a portion of the garrison, until September following.² From Fortress Monroe they moved to Camp Hamilton, Va., near Hampton at which place they remained in the performance of garrison duty, until the 10th of January, 1863, when they marched arriving at Suffolk, Va., on the 12th. While stationed at this place, five pieces of the battery were engaged, on the 30th of January, in the battle near South Mary Bridge, ten miles from Suffolk.³ During the months of March and April, the battery was divided, three pieces being stationed between Forts Dix and Union, and two pieces on the Nansemond River, the headquarters of the battery remaining at Suffolk.⁴

¹ 101 Rebellion Records 855, 1021, 1109. 102 Ibid. 255, 624, 635, 680.

² 14 Ibid. 54.

³ Deserted House or Kelly's Store, Jan. 30, 1863, 26 Ibid. 133-145, 133, 137, 294, 302-307, 317, 377, 487.

⁴ 49 Ibid. 143, 620. 60 Ibid. 484, 1057, 60 Ibid. 431.

On the 6th of May, they were ordered to Portsmouth, at which place they embarked on the 7th, and proceeding up the York River, landed on the 8th at West Point. Moving thence with General Gordon's division of the Seventh corps, they encamped on the 30th at Williamsburg, where they were stationed until the 20th of July. At this date they marched to Yorktown, encamping on the south side of the fortifications. This position was retained until the 8th, when they were assigned to duty within the fort.

The Second battery remained in the fortifications at Yorktown, Va., until the 20th of January, 1864, when they embarked at that place, and proceeded by steamer to Point Lookout, Md.¹ Here they were rejoined on the last of February, by forty-one of their number, who had previously re-enlisted and left the battery at Yorktown, on veteran furlough.

The Second battery was stationed at Point Lookout, Md., employed principally as guard to rebel prisoners at that place, until mustered out of service; the date of which, in the absence of the muster-out rolls, I am unable to give.

* * * * *

The list of dead, pp. 657, is omitted and is published in full in volume 3.

658]

THIRD BATTERY.

The *Badger Battery*, recruited and organized under the superintendence of Captain Lu H. Drury, arrived at rendezvous, Camp Utley, Racine, in the latter part of September, 1861, and was mustered into the United States service on the 10th of October.

They left the state on the 23d of January, 1862, under orders to report to Louisville, Ky. On their arrival, they were placed in camp of instruction, near the city, and shortly afterwards, armed with rifled thirty-two pounders. On the 10th of March, they embarked at Louisville, and proceeding up the Cumberland River, landed on the 14th, at Nashville, Tenn., at which place they went into camp, remaining until the 29th, when they marched to reinforce General Grant, then at Savannah, on the Tennessee River. They encamped on the

¹ 71 Rebellion Records 699. 90 Ibid. 977. 91 Ibid. 503, 848. 96 Ibid. 757. 97 Ibid. 1039. 120 Ibid. 154.

3d of April, at Savannah, whence they were transferred, on the 19th, to Pittsburg Landing.¹

Thenceforward it is difficult to trace their movements. During the summer they marched from place to place in Mississippi, Alabama, Tennessee and Kentucky, and on the 2d of October left Louisville, with Buell's army, to meet the rebels under Bragg. On the 8th of October, they took part in the battle of Chaplin Hills,² and accompanied our army in the subsequent advance southward. Stationed for some time at Mount Vernon, Ky., they went into camp at Nashville, in the latter part of November, remaining until called upon on the 26th of December to take part in the forward movement towards Murfreesboro, near which place, after the battle of Stone's³ River, they went into camp early in January, 1863.

Leaving Murfreesboro on the 5th of July, they marched to McMinnville, Tenn., from which place they marched, accompanying the general movement of the army of the Cumberland.

Upon the occupation of Chattanooga, by the army under General Rosecrans, the battery was assigned to duty as a portion of the permanent garrison of that important post, and stationed in Fort Phelps.⁴

The Third battery remained at Chattanooga, Tenn., until the spring of the present year, when they moved to Murfreesboro, Tenn., at which place they were stationed until ordered to Wisconsin, to be discharged.

The battery arrived at Madison, Wisconsin, on the 3d of July, 1865, and on the 20th, was mustered out and disbanded.

The returns from this battery are imperfect so far as relates to its military history.

* * * * *

The list of dead, pp. 659-660, is omitted and is published in full in volume 3.

¹ 11 Rebellion Records 151.

² 23 Ibid. 6, 593.

³ Stone's River Campaign, December 26, 1862—January 5, 1863. 29 Ibid. 166-979, 214, 240-242, 450, 456, 599. Report of Lieut. Cortland Livingston, 29 Ibid. 582-583. Col. Samuel Beatty, 29 Ibid. 575-578. 34 Ibid. 416. 35 Ibid. 578.

⁴ Located at Chattanooga. 52 Ibid. 273. 54 Ibid. 808. 55 Ibid. 21. 56 Ibid. 259, 275, 556. 59 Ibid. 212, 559. 78 Ibid. 551. 79 Ibid. 562. 93 Ibid. 879, 1203.

661]

FOURTH BATTERY.

The Fourth battery was organized on the 14th of September, 1861, at Beloit, under the direction of Captain John F. Vallee. Thence they moved on the 19th to the general rendezvous, at Camp Utley, Racine, where they were mustered into United States' service on the 1st of October. They remained in this camp, without horses or equipments, until the 21st of January, 1862, when they left the state for active service, under orders to report at Baltimore, Md., from which place they immediately proceeded to Washington. Leaving Washington on the 26th, they moved down the Potomac, and arrived on the 28th, at Fortress Monroe, Va., where they were incorporated with the garrison of that important post.¹ They remained here during the summer, having been put in charge of the barbette guns of the fort, and also firing the gun Union during the celebrated engagement of the Monitor and Merrimac.

On the 13th of September, having been mounted and equipped, they were ordered to Camp Hamilton, near Hampton, Va., where they remained, doing garrison and guard duty, until the 11th of January, 1863, at which date they left Hampton under orders to proceed to Suffolk. During the month of April, while Suffolk was besieged by the rebels under Longstreet, they were constantly on duty in the most unprotected part of our lines.² The siege having been raised, they marched during the night of the 5th of May, to Portsmouth, where they embarked, and proceeding up the York River, landed on the 7th at West Point, where they were employed in constructing fortifications, and in guard duty. It having been decided to abandon this place, they embarked on the 30th of May, and landed at Yorktown on the following day.

On the 9th of June, they marched with the advance column of troops, who were ordered to advance up the peninsula, under command of General Keyes. This expedition effected a junction with the main body under General Dix, on the 29th of June, at the White House, near Richmond. They left this place on the 7th of July, and marching by way of Williamsburg, went

¹ 14 Rebellion Records 54.

² Siege of Suffolk, Va., April 11—May 4, 1863. 26 Ibid. 267-341, 278, 293, 306, 317-319.

into camp at Yorktown on the 10th. They remained in garrison at this place until the 25th of August, when, their unhealthy location having occasioned considerable sickness, they were, for sanitary reasons, ordered to Gloucester Point.¹

The Fourth battery, on the 1st of October, 1863, was stationed at Gloucester Point, Va., and out of an aggregate strength of one hundred and twenty-four, reported but four enlisted men for duty, the remainder being on the sick list.

The battery left Gloucester Point on the 11th and arrived next day at Portsmouth, Va., where they were attached to General Getty's command, and assigned to permanent duty.² On the 4th of March, 1864, accompanying the command of General [662] Hickman, the left section marched to Suffolk on a reconnoissance on the 7th and returned to camp again on the 13th of April, the right section, under command of Lieutenant McDevitt, marched at daylight to Suffolk, and the left centre sections, under command of Captain Easterly, embarked on transports. They landed on the following day at Cherry Grove, on Chuckatuck, Creek, from which they accompanied a reconnoissance to Smithfield, Va.,³ and re-embarking on the 15th, descended the James River to Portsmouth, where they were joined by the left section, which returned on the same day from Suffolk.

On the 20th of April, the battery embarked, under orders to report at Washington, D. C., but on the following day, when at Fortress Monroe, these orders were countermanded, and the battery directed to proceed to Yorktown, Va., where they joined General W. F. Smith's command, and were assigned on the 23d to the Artillery brigade, First division, Eighteenth army corps.

They marched to Newport News on the 3d of May, and embarking at this point on the evening of the 7th, proceeded up the James River during the night. Landing at Bermuda Hundred on the following day, they immediately moved to the front, and early on the morning of the 9th moved with the Third brigade, on the left bank of the Appomattox River, in the direction of Petersburg.⁴ Before noon, they took position in front of

¹ 26 Rebellion Records 377, 468, 576.

² 49 Ibid. 619.

³ Reconnoissance, April 13-15, 1864. Report of Brig. Gen. Charles A. Hickman, 60 Ibid. 270-271, 483. 67 Ibid. 118.

⁴ May 7-21, 1864. Report of Capt. George B. Easterly, 68 Ibid. 147-148. Maj. Theodore H. Schenck, 68 Ibid. 146-147.

and nearly two thousand five hundred yards from, the rebel Fort Clifton, situated at the junction of Swift Creek with the Appomattox, silencing the enemy's fire from the fort in less than half an hour. On the 10th, having occupied various positions in the engagements during the two previous, they returned to position near Bermuda Hundred, and on the 13th, marched to the Richmond and Petersburg turnpike to Proctor's Run, near Drewry's Bluff; where they were under fire during the whole of the following day, engaging the enemy's fortifications, and sustained a loss of one man wounded.¹ They maintained this position on the 15th, and next day retired with our forces one mile to the rear, the battery covering the movement, and acting as rear guard. In the evening, they occupied position in the entrenchments near Bermuda Hundred, where the battery remained until the 4th of June, at which date they were attached to General Kautz's cavalry division, with which they participated on the 15th in the battle at Petersburg, engaging the enemy, protected by his entrenchments, from four different positions during the day, and were at one time exposed for two hours to a concentric fire of fourteen guns. Loss during the day, three men wounded.

On the 16th of June, they occupied position with the cavalry, in the rear of the Ninth corps, during its first assault upon Petersburg, and returned next day to camp near Bermuda Hundred, where the battery was stationed until the 5th of July, when camp was removed to Jones' Landing on the James River. On the 8th, by order of General Butler, the entire battery was 663] converted into horse artillery, all the cannoneers being mounted, and on the 27th of July, the left section moved with the cavalry to the right bank of the James, and having participated in the engagement at Malvern Hill, returned on the 30th to camp.² On the same day, the right section set out with an expedition for the Norfolk and Petersburg railroad, moving thence on the following day to Lighthouse Point on the James River, where they were joined on the 11th of August by the other sections from Jones' Landing. Two days afterwards, the battery marched to Prince George Court House, remaining at

¹ Operations June 15-30, 1864. Report of Brig. Gen. August V. Kautz, 80 Rebellion Records 729-730. Capt. George B. Easterly, 80 Ibid. 743.

² Report of Lieut. William P. Powers and Lieut. Dorman L. Noggle, 80 Ibid. 744. 81 Ibid. 554.

that point until the 26th, when camp was moved to our lines before Petersburg, the battery taking position in rear of the Ninth corps.

On the 16th of September, they accompanied the cavalry on an expedition sent in pursuit of the rebel cavalry, which had captured a heard of cattle. They returned next day to camp, and on the 27th moved to Jones' Landing. Marching at daylight on the 28th, they approached the suburbs of Richmond, and were, during the day, under a heavy fire from the enemy's inner line of defences, bivouacking for the night one thousand yards from the rebel works.¹ Next day, the battery moved with the cavalry around Richmond, in full view of the city, and under a continued fire from the works. The right section, under Lieutenant Noggle, detached with the Second brigade, while moving on the Charles City road, engaged a small force of the enemy and drove them into the city, approaching within eight hundred yards of the main line of defences. On the 30th, the battery repulsed a cavalry charge of the rebels, and at night moved to position in the rear, distant four miles from Richmond.

The rolls on file in this office furnish no information as to the military history of the Fourth battery, for the past year, during which it was attached to the army of the Potomac.

The battery was mustered out of service on the 3d of July, 1865, at Richmond, Va.

* * * * *

The list of dead, p. 664, is omitted and published in full in volume 3.

665]

FIFTH BATTERY.

The Fifth battery, recruited and organized under the superintendence of Captain Oscar F. Pinney, of Monroe, was mustered into United States service at Camp Utley, Racine, on the 1st of October, 1861, and left the state for field service on the 15th of March, 1862, under orders to report at St. Louis, Mo., where they arrived on the following day.²

Embarking at that place on the 19th, they proceeded down the Mississippi to New Madrid, where they were employed in build-

¹ 87 Rebellion Records 137, 146. Report of Brig. Gen. August v. Kautz, 87 Ibid. 823-825, 827, 828, 831. Report of Capt. George B. Easterly, 87 Ibid. 847. Lieut. Dorman L. Noggle, 87 Ibid. 884.

² 8 Ibid. 95.

ing and guarding forts until the surrender of Island No. 10. On the 19th of April, they again embarked, and sailing up the Tennessee River, arrived on the 21st at Pittsburg Landing, Tenn., and on the 7th of May, took position about seven miles south of Hamburg, in the army destined for the reduction of Corinth. From this time until the evacuation of Corinth, they were constantly engaged in the various duties of the siege, taking part, on the 9th of May, in the battle of Farmington.¹ Two sections of the battery, commanded by Lieutenants Hill and Gardner, took position in the extreme front, defending a bridge, across which the enemy must advance, in order to attack. The battery retained this position for three days until withdrawn by order of General Pope, to whose division they were attached.

After the surrender of Corinth, they marched on the 23d of June to Jacinto, Miss., where they remained a short time, and moving by way of Rienzi, encamped on the 29th at Ripley, Miss. They remained at this place, in the performance of guard duty until the 14th of August, when they were ordered to Iuka.

Having been transferred to the army of the Tennessee,² they left Iuka on the 21st of August, and crossing the Tennessee at Eastport, arrived on the 3d of September, at Nashville, Tenn., after a toilsome march of nearly two hundred miles. From Nashville they accompanied the forces of General Buell, in their movement northward, and left Louisville, Ky., on the 1st of October, to meet and turn back the rebel invasion under Bragg. Marching by way of Bardstown, they took part in a skirmish with the enemy on the 7th, and on the following day participated in the battle of Chaplin Hills.³ During the forenoon they were held as reserve and at five in the afternoon were ordered to the support of General McCook's corps. In the performance of this duty they lost one killed and one wounded, and were highly complimented by the commanding general for gallantry and efficient service. They participated in the pursuit of the retreating enemy, until it was abandoned on the 15th at Crab Orchard, Ky., at which place they rested four days, and on the 20th commenced their march by way of Lancaster to Nashville,

¹ Siege of Corinth, Miss., April 29—June 10, 1862, 10 Rebellion Records 660-874, 723-726.

² 11 Ibid. 147, 187.

³ Chaplin Hills or Perryville, Ky., Oct. 8, 1862, 22 Ibid. 1021-1134, 1035, 1041, 1081. 23 Ibid. 594. Report of Brig. Gen. Robert B. Mitchell, 22 Ibid. 1076-1079.

Tenn., where they again encamped on the 7th of December, after 666] an absence of nearly two months, during which they marched upwards of five hundred miles.

Leaving Nashville on the 26th of December, they took part in the celebrated battle of Stone's River,¹ after which, early in January, 1863, they went into camp at Murfreesboro, remaining until called upon to take part in the general advance on Tullahoma and Chattanooga. Marching on the 24th of June, they encamped on the 28th at Manchester, Tenn.

The advance was resumed on the 17th of August, when they left Manchester, and crossing the Cumberland Mountains, arrived on the 20th at Stevenson, Ala. On the 1st of September, they ascended Raccoon Mountain, and encamping two days on its summit, descended on the 4th to Valley Head, Ga., where they remained until the 10th, at which date they ascended Lookout Mountain, returning to Valley Head on the 13th. They again ascended Lookout Mountain, on the 18th, and pushing forward to Stevens' Gap, descended on the following day to Crawfish Springs, where they joined General Mitchell's cavalry.² Ascertaining that the enemy was manœuvring to cut them off from the main body, the whole division fell back seven miles through Chattanooga Valley; taking a position which they retained until the 22d, when the movement towards Chattanooga was resumed. While marching, the enemy opened fire with his artillery, when the Fifth was put in position and soon silenced the enemy's guns.

On the 24th of September, they encamped within the fortifications at Chattanooga, and subsequently moved a short distance to North Chickamauga, where they remained until the 20th of November, 1863, when they were ordered to report at Caldwell's Ferry, and in the evening, marched three miles to the ferry, taking position on the bank of the Tennessee River.³ They were presently directed to retire from the bank and biv-

¹ Stone's River or Murfreesboro, Tenn., Campaign, Dec. 26, 1862—Jan. 5, 1863, 29 *Rebellion Records* 166-979, 164, 175, 207, 260, 278. Report of Lieut. Charles B. Humphrey, 29 *Ibid.* 266-267. Col. James Barnett, 29 *Ibid.* 235-241. Brig. Gen. Jefferson C. Davis, 29 *Ibid.* 261-266. Col. P. Sidney Post, 29 *Ibid.* 269-272.

² 34 *Ibid.* 413. Chickamauga Campaign, August 16—September 22, 1863. 50 *Ibid.* 27-1071. Report of Capt. William A. Hotchkiss, 50 *Ibid.* 503-505; Col. F. Sidney Post, 50 *Ibid.* 505; Capt. George Q. Gardner, 50 *Ibid.* 514-515.

³ 55 *Ibid.* 20, 556.

ouac in a ravine, out of sight of the enemy, from which they moved forward on the morning of the 23d, taking position on the bank of the river at Caldwell's Ferry. Here they remained until the 27th, when two sections returned to camp, the other section having been detached for service across the river. This section shortly afterwards rejoined the battery, which subsequently moved to Chattanooga, at which place a large proportion of the members re-enlisted, and were remustered as veterans on the 2d of January, 1864.

Leaving Chattanooga soon afterwards, the Veteran Fifth battery arrived on the 16th at Madison, Wis., whence the men dispersed to their homes, in various parts of the state. Having reassembled at Camp Randall, they left Madison on the 23d of February, and proceeding by way of Nashville, Tenn., where they were detained some time awaiting transportation, arrived on the 3d of March at Chattanooga, at which place they rejoined the non-veteran portion of the battery. On the 22d, they joined the Second division, Fourteenth army corps,¹ near Ross-667] ville, Ga., seven miles from Chattanooga, where they were fully equipped for the approaching spring campaign, and remained until the 2d of May, at which date they accompanied the advance of our forces, moving forward ten miles to Ringgold, and encamping near the bank of South Chickamauga Creek.² On the 5th, they marched to Cherokee Springs, and two days afterwards to Tunnel Hill, whence they moved on the 9th, taking position in front of Rocky Face Ridge, which they retained until the evening of the 12th. Moving a short distance to the right, they passed through Snake Creek Gap during the night, and on the afternoon of the following day, moved forward with the Second, to the support of the First division, which was heavily engaged with the enemy six miles in advance.³

At the battle of Resaca on the 14th of May, the battery was ordered into position at three in the afternoon, five hundred yards from and partially enfilading, the enemy's main works, and kept up a rapid fire, until night terminated the engagement, when they withdrew, and early next morning relieved an Ohio battery, half a mile to the right of the former position. From

¹ 57 Ibid. 11. 56 Ibid. 555.

² 58 Rebellion Records 289. 59 Ibid. 211. 72 Ibid. 96-97.

³ Atlanta Campaign, 72 Ibid. 637. Report Bvt. Maj. Gen. Jefferson C. Davis, 72 Ibid. 625, 637. Brig. Gen. James D. Morgan, 72 Ibid. 640-643.

this point they kept up a slow fire upon the rebel works during the day, and on the 16th, were put in motion, accompanying the forward movement of the division to Rome, within two miles of which place, they participated in a severe skirmish on the afternoon of the following day. They entered the town on the 21st, and remained here in camp three days, when the march was resumed and crossing the Coosa River on the 23d, arrived on the 26th at Dallas. During the operations against the rebel works near this point, the battery occupied various positions on our line, and upon the evacuation of the entrenchments on the 5th of June, was posted five miles north of Dallas. They again moved with the division on the 10th, taking position on the 15th before the enemy's first line in front of Kenesaw Mountain, which was retained until the enemy, on the 19th, withdrew to his main works on the mountain.

On the morning of the 23d of June, they took possession of earthworks which had been constructed during the preceding night, on our new line of trenches in front of Kenesaw. Having dismounted the ammunition chests and sent the horses and caissons to the rear, they occupied this position until the evening of the 3d of July, when they were put in motion, accompanying the movement to the left, the enemy having on the previous night evacuated his strong position on Kenesaw Mountain. Marching all night towards Marietta, they passed through that town on the following day, and bivouacked in an open field near the front line of battle.¹ On the morning of the 5th, they were assigned position near the skirmish line, where slight works were thrown up, and the battery opened fire on the rebel rifle-pits and main works, which was kept up, without intermission during the afternoon. During the night the enemy fell back 668] to the line of the Chattahoochee River, followed closely next day by our forces. The Fifth battery went into position in front of his works on the north side of the river, which was retained, keeping up a steady fire, until the enemy fell back, on the evening of the 9th, across the Chattahoochee River.

With the general advance of the army, the Fifth battery crossed the Chattahoochee on the 17th of July, and fording Peach Tree Creek on the 20th, went into position on a commanding hill, from which they shelled the rebels out of their pits,

¹ 72 Ibid. 693.

in front of a portion of the Second division.¹ With this division, which was then on the right of our army, they advanced on the 22d, going into position within two miles of Atlanta. Here earthworks were constructed, and the battery remained in line, without farther change of position, until the 28th, when they were transferred to the line of the First Division.

They were relieved from the latter position on the evening of the 3d of August, when they moved four miles to the right and were held in reserve until the 6th, at which date they relieved another battery one mile farther to the right, and again went into position on a hill within two hundred yards of the rebel skirmish line. They at once opened fire, completely silencing a rebel battery in front, and covering the advance of our infantry, which carried two lines of rifle pits and captured a large number of prisoners. During the night, earthworks were constructed, and the battery retained the position until the evening of the 26th, when they withdrew from the trenches, and accompanying the movement of the Fourteenth corps to the rear of Atlanta, they crossed the Montgomery railroad on the 28th, encamping on the 30th, eighteen miles from Atlanta, and four miles north of Jonesboro, on the Macon and Western railroad.

In the afternoon of the 31st of August, camp was moved to a point one mile east and two miles south, where they bivouacked for the night, and early on the 1st of September, advanced with their division to the left of the army of the Tennessee, then engaged with the enemy at Jonesboro. The battery was soon placed in position and was engaged for three hours, when the enemy, repulsed at all points, abandoned the field. On the following day they entered Jonesboro, and on the 6th, set out with the army on its return to Atlanta, at which place they went into camp.²

On the afternoon of the 3d of October, 1864, the Fifth battery left Atlanta, Ga., and marching with the Fourteenth corps,³ accompanied the northward movement of General Sherman's forces, to repel the threatened attack of General Hood, upon the railroad communications with Chattanooga.

In this campaign, they marched about one hundred and sixty

¹ 72 Rebellion Records 712.

² Report of Lieut. Joseph McKnight, 72 Ibid. 836-838.

³ 79 Ibid. 558. 92 Ibid. 23.

miles, and returning, bivouacked near Rome, Ga., where they received new clothing and were fitted out for the long march which followed. On the 12th of November, they moved southward, and arrived on the 15th at Atlanta, whence on the following day, they commenced the march to Savannah, reaching Milledgeville on the 23d. From this date, they advanced with the corps, a section of the battery being occasionally placed in position to disperse the rebel cavalry, and on the 13th of December, took position in our lines opposite Savannah.¹ Upon the evacuation of the city by its rebel garrison, the battery encamped within a mile of the city.

On the 20th of January, 1865,² they marched to the northwest, arriving on the 27th at Springfield, Ga. Moving thence on the following day, they encamped near Sisters' Ferry, where they crossed the Savannah River on the 5th of February, and moved to Upper Landing, at which point the battery was next day placed in position to prevent the passage of a rebel gunboat. Resuming the march northward through South Carolina on the 7th of February, they passed through Brighton on that day, and proceeding by way of Barnwell, they struck the Charleston and Augusta railroad on the 12th, which with the following day, was occupied in destroying the track. The battery crossed the Edisto River on the 14th, reached Lexington on the 16th, crossed the Saluda River on the 17th, Broad River on the 19th, and the Catawba at midnight on the 27th, arriving on the 5th of March at Cheraw, the terminus of the Cheraw and Darlington railroad.

Crossing the Great Pedee River at this place on the 7th of March, and the Little Pedee on the 9th, they arrived on the 11th of March at Fayetteville, N. C., where they remained until the 15th, when they crossed the Cape Fear River, the battery being placed in position to cover the passage and acting as rear guard to the army of Georgia. On the 20th the Fifth battery participated in the battle of Bentonville, and on the 23d, crossed the Neuse River to Goldsboro, going into camp at that place.

Resuming the march from Goldsboro on the 10th of April, they passed through Smithfield on the 11th, and Clayton on the following day, arriving on the 13th at Raleigh, the capital of

¹ The Savannah Campaign, Nov. 15, to Dec. 21, 1864, 92 *Rebellion Records* 1-418, 852. Report of Brig. Gen. Absalom Baird, 92 *Ibid.* 203-205.

² Report of Maj. Charles Houghtaling, 98 *Ibid.* 574-576. Capt. Joseph McKnight, 98 *Ibid.* 580-581.

North Carolina. They left Raleigh on the 14th, and marching in a southwesterly direction, encamped next day at Holly Springs, where they remained until the 29th of April, when they moved to Page's Station, eight miles from Raleigh, from which point they next day set out on the homeward march to Washington, D. C. During this march they accompanied the movement of the Fourteenth corps, and took part in the review of the 24th of May, at Washington, near which they remained in camp until ordered to Wisconsin to be discharged from service.

The Fifth battery arrived at Madison, Wisconsin, on the 6th of June, 1865, and was mustered out of service on the 14th, to date from the day of their arrival.

* * * * *

The list of dead, pp. 670-671, is omitted and is published in full in volume 3.

672]

SIXTH BATTERY.

The *Buena Vista Artillery*, recruited and organized under the direction of Captain Henry Dillon, was mustered into the United States' service at Camp Utley, Racine, on the 2d of October, 1861, and left the state on the 15th of March, 1862, under orders to report to St. Louis, Mo., where they arrived on the following day. On the 19th, they embarked for New Madrid, where they were placed in charge of a siege battery during the siege of Island No 10.¹ After its surrender, they remained in the performance of garrison duty, until the 17th of May, when they left New Madrid on transports, and proceeding up the Tennessee River, arrived on the 23d at Hamburg Landing, Tenn., whence they moved on the 26th, taking position in the reserve of the besieging forces before Corinth. Shortly after the evacuation of Corinth, they marched to Rienzi, Miss., and thence to Boonville, where they were stationed a short time, returning in June to Rienzi. At this place they remained in charge of a portion of the Fortifications, until the 1st of October, when they were ordered to Corinth.² On the 3d and 4th, they were engaged in the battle of Corinth,³ sustaining a loss of four killed

¹ 8 Rebellion Records 95.

² Report Brig. Gen. Jefferson C. Davis, 10 Ibid. 726.

³ Corinth, Miss., Oct. 3-12, 1862. Battle Oct. 3 and 4, 24 Ibid. 150-459, 174, 228, 230, 238, 239. Report of Brig. Gen. Charles S. Hamilton, 24 Ibid. 205-208. Maj. Albert M. Powell, 24 Ibid. 215-216. Capt. Henry Dillon, 24 Ibid. 240-241.

and twenty-one wounded. They started on the 5th in pursuit of the retreating enemy, and having marched from place to place, without being again exposed to fire, returned to Corinth on the 11th, and encamped. Leaving Corinth on the 3d of November, they encamped, on the 5th, four miles south of Grand Junction, remaining until the 10th, when they marched, proceeding after a short stay at Davis' Mills, to Moscow, Tenn. On the 28th, they encamped at Lumpkins' Mills, near Waterford.

Participating in the general southward movement of our forces, they marched with General Quimby's division in December, proceeding as far as Yocona River, returning shortly afterward to Lumpkins' Mills, whence one section of the battery, under Lieutenant Clark, was sent to Memphis, as escort to supply train. Shortly afterwards, the remainder of the battery marched to Holly Springs, and thence to LaFayette, Tenn., where they went into camp, remaining until the latter part of the month, when camp was removed to Buntyn Station, five miles from Memphis, on the Memphis and Charleston railroad.

On the 3d of March, they embarked at Memphis, and proceeding down the Mississippi, encamped four miles below Helena, Ark., from which place they moved as a portion of the Yazoo Pass Expedition, returning to camp, near Helena, on the 9th of April. On the 13th, they again embarked, and proceeding down the river, landed on the 15th, at Milliken's Bend, La. Marching from this place on the 25th of April, as a portion of the army destined for the reduction of Vicksburg, they proceeded across the peninsula, arriving on the 30th, on the bank of the Mississippi, below Grand Gulf, where they crossed 673] the river to Bruinsburg, Miss., on the 1st of May, and immediately took up the line of march to Port Gibson. Moving with the rear of our forces, they were ordered to the front after the battle of Thompson's Hill, and in pursuit of the retreating enemy, passed through Port Gibson to Bayou Pierre, where their farther progress was checked by a burning bridge.¹

Early on the morning of the 3d, the pursuit was renewed, and the enemy overtaken at Jones' Cross Roads, where a sharp skirmish ensued, in which the battery participated. In the battle at Raymond on the 12th, they were held in reserve, and took no active part in the engagement. Pursuing the retreating

¹ 36 Rebellion Records 639.

enemy, they started on the following day for Jackson, before which place they took part in the battle of the 14th, with the loss of two men wounded. Next day commenced the advance to Vicksburg. Marching by way of Clinton, the enemy was overtaken at Champion's Hill,¹ when they opened fire, doing good service, sustaining a loss of two men wounded. From the 19th, when they took position in the trenches before Vicksburg, until its surrender and occupation by our forces, they were constantly engaged in the duties of the siege.

After the surrender, they remained in camp at Vicksburg,² until the 12th of September, when two sections of the battery were ordered to Helena. Landing at the latter place on the 15th, they were joined on the 26th by the section left at Vicksburg, and the whole battery proceeded up the river, landing on the 27th at Memphis, Tenn.

The Sixth battery, which had previously been assigned for the ensuing campaign to the First brigade, Third division, Fifteenth army corps,³ left Memphis, Tenn., on the 6th of October, 1863, proceeding by rail to Glendale, Miss., a distance of one hundred and five miles. From Glendale, they marched with the celebrated expedition under General Sherman, and moving by easy marches, along the line of the Memphis and Charleston railroad, halted some days at Dickson Station, Ala., the progress of the advance division being disputed by the enemy near Tusculumbia. On the 29th, they marched to Chickasaw, Ala., where, with the assistance of gunboats, they crossed the Tennessee River on the following day, and resuming the progress eastward, passed through Florence and Rogersville, Ala., to Elk River, which, owing to recent rains was not fordable at this point. The direction of the march was therefore changed to the northward, and crossing the Elk River at Fayetteville, Tenn., they passed through Winchester and across the Cumberland Mountains at Cowan, reaching Bridgeport, Ala., on the 15th of November. They left Bridgeport on the 18th, and encamped on the north bank of the Tennessee, three miles above Chattanooga, on the 20th, having marched from Glendale, Miss., a distance of two hundred and fifty miles.

¹ Champion's Hill, Miss., May 15, 1863. 36 Ibid. 148-151. 37 Ibid. 44, 48, 60. Report Brig. Gen. Marcellus M. Crocker. 36 Ibid. 722-725. Col. John B. Sanborn, 36 Ibid. 725-734. 37 Ibid. 10, 44, 48, 60, 157.

² Jackson, Miss., Campaign. 36 Ibid. 775, 783.

³ 37 Ibid. 10, 157. 54 Ibid. 823.

Participating in the movement against Mission Ridge, they crossed the Tennessee River on the 24th of November, planting 674] two guns on a portion of the ridge during the night. In the celebrated assault of the following day, they were engaged without loss, and on the retreat of the rebel force, moved next day in pursuit as far as Graysville, Ga., whence they returned on the 29th to camp near Chattanooga.¹

Owing to the lack of horses, many of which had died or been rendered unserviceable during the long march from Glendale, the old guns of the battery which had been condemned at Vicksburg, were on the 2d of December, turned over to the ordnance office at Chattanooga, by order of General Smith, and marching next day without rations, they went into camp on the 5th at Bridgeport. The battery left Bridgeport on the 22d, and marching thirty miles over almost impassable roads, encamped on the 27th at Larkinsville, Ala., where they remained until the 7th of January, 1864, at which date they again marched, encamping on the 9th at Huntsville, Ala., on the Memphis and Charleston railroad.

While stationed at this place, the battery was thoroughly re-equipped, and supplied with horses and six new twelve-pounder Napoleon guns. The number of men belonging to the battery was also augmented by the arrival of fifty-three recruits from Wisconsin, who accompanied on their return from furlough, the veterans of the battery, thirty-two of whom had re-inlisted for three years.

During the months of March and April, one section of the battery, under command of Lieutenant Hood, was stationed at Whitesburg, on the Tennessee River, twelve miles from Huntsville, where they were occasionally engaged with the enemy, who occupied the opposite bank of the river. On the 21st of April, the armament of the battery was reduced to four guns, and on the 12th of May, the battery was ordered from Huntsville, in pursuit of a rebel force, which had captured and burned Madison Station, twelve miles distant.² The pursuit was abandoned at the Tennessee River, and the battery returned to camp. Accompanying the movement of the

¹ Chattanooga, Ringgold Campaign, November 23-27, 1863, 55 *Rebellion Records* 1-782, 575, 643, 645. 56 *Ibid.* 566.

² 57 *Ibid.* 663-668. 58 *Ibid.* 299.

division, the Sixth battery left Huntsville on the 22d of June. They reached Stevenson on the 25th, and proceeding thence by rail on the 29th, arrived on the 30th at Kingston, Ga., where they remained in camp until the 12th of July, at which date they moved forward thirteen miles, and took position in the fort commanding the bridge across the Etowah River, near Cartersville.¹

The Sixth battery, at that time attached to the Third division of the Fifteenth army corps,² was stationed on the 1st of October, 1864, in Fort Etowah, a strong earthwork, situated on an eminence commanding the bridge across the Etowah River, near Cartersville, Ga.

On the expiration of the original term of service of the battery, the command devolved upon Lieutenant Simpson, the senior officers, together with sixty-six men, having been discharged from service. The Sixth battery then comprised an [675] aggregate of two officers and ninety-six enlisted men, of whom forty were veterans. As they had but few horses, a supply of which could not be obtained, the battery was unprepared for field service but, in other respects was well equipped.

Upon the approach of the rebel forces under General Hood, the fortifications were strengthened, in anticipation of an attack, but owing to the failure of the enemy's assault upon Allatoona, six miles distant, on the 5th of October, Fort Etowah was not attacked. On the 1st of November, twenty-three horses of the battery were transferred to the Twelfth Wisconsin battery, with which on the 9th, the Sixth battery was ordered to exchange guns, receiving Rodman rifles for Napoleon guns. The battery broke camp at Fort Etowah on the 10th of November, and moved to Cartersville, whence they proceeded by rail, arriving next day at Chattanooga, Tenn.³ Here they turned over to the quartermaster's department the remainder of the horses and transportation, and resuming the journey on the 13th, they arrived on the 16th at Nashville. They joined the reserve artillery on the 17th at Camp Barry, where Captain Hood assumed command of the battery, on the 29th of November.

¹ Atlanta Campaign, May 1—Sept. 8, 1864, 72–74 Ibid. 72 Ibid. 105.

² 59 Ibid. 563.

³ 77 Rebellion Records 743. 78 Ibid. 555. 79 Ibid. 399.

In anticipation of an attack from General Hood's forces, which had approached to within a short distance of the city, Camp Barry was broken up on the same day, and the artillery assigned to different positions in the defences of Nashville, the Sixth battery occupying Fort Gillem. Early in December, the battery was supplied with horses, mules and wagons, and remained in Fort Gillem, without participating in the battles around the city, until the 29th of December, when they returned to Camp Barry.¹

On the 7th of January, 1865, the Sixth battery, with the artillery of the army of the Tennessee, was transferred to the Reserve garrison artillery of the department of the Cumberland, and on the 12th the horses of the battery were again turned over to the quartermaster's department. In accordance with orders to that effect, the men, on the 16th of January, were armed with muskets, and subsequently, in addition to manning the guns of the battery, furnished details, for duty as provost guard in the city. They left Nashville by rail on the 17th of February, arriving the next day at Chattanooga, where the battery was placed in permanent camp.

They remained at Chattanooga, until ordered to proceed to Wisconsin, for discharge from service. They arrived on the 3d of July, 1865, at Madison, Wisconsin, where the Sixth battery was mustered out on the 18th, to take effect from the 3d, the date of their arrival in the state.

* * * * *

The list of dead, pp. 676-677, is omitted and is published in full in volume 3.

678]¹

SEVENTH BATTERY.

The *Badger State Flying Artillery*, recruited and organized in Milwaukee, under the supervision of Captain Richard R. Griffiths, was mustered into the United States service on the 4th of October, 1861; and on the 9th went into Camp Utley at Racine, then the general rendezvous for our artillery.

Without equipments, they left the state for active service, on the 15th of March, under orders for St. Louis, Mo., at which place, on their arrival next day, they were quartered in Benton Barracks. They embarked on the 19th, and proceeding

¹ 103 Rebellion Records 798. 104 Ibid. 541.

down the Mississippi, landed on the 21st at New Madrid, where they joined General Pope's command,¹ and were ordered to take part in the siege of Island No. 10, then in progress. Not having yet received their light artillery equipments, they were ordered to take charge of batteries of heavy siege guns, which had been planted along the Missouri bank of the river, in the performance of which duty they were constantly employed until the surrender of that rebel stronghold, on the 8th of April.

Soon afterwards, the battery was fully equipped, and on the 4th of May, removed to Island No. 10, where they remained engaged in the performance of garrison duty, until the 11th of June, when they were transported by steamer to Hickman, Ky. Thence they marched on the same day to Union City, Tenn., joining the Kansas and Wisconsin brigade, commanded by General R. B. Mitchell. Having remained two weeks at this place, they marched through the Obion Bottoms in western Tennessee, arriving at Trenton, Tenn.,² on the 24th of June. Here they were stationed, guarding the Mobile and Ohio railroad, the avenue for supplies for the army of the Tennessee, until the 20th of July, when they moved to Humboldt, Tenn., an important point at the junction of the Memphis and Ohio, and Mobile and Ohio railroads. This post they held some time, in connection with our Twelfth regiment. About the 1st of December the battery was divided, three guns being detached and stationed at Trenton, eleven miles north, on the Mobile and Ohio railroad.³

In the middle of December the rebel General Forrest made his great raid through western Tennessee, for the purpose of destroying General Grant's communications, by cutting the Mobile and Ohio railroad. Making a feint on Jackson, seventeen miles south of Humboldt, he succeeded in inducing our commanding general to concentrate his forces at that place. On the 18th our forces were hastily withdrawn from the line of railroad between Jackson and Columbus, Ky., the Seventh being ordered to take only their horses, guns and gun detachments, and leaving everything else, to proceed at once to Jackson. Two days afterwards, on the 20th, the enemy en-

¹ 8 Rebellion Records 95. 111 Ibid. 527.

² Ibid. 34, 146, 247, 342.

³ 38 Ibid. 27, 257. 52 Ibid. 321. 54 Ibid. 820.

tered Humboldt, capturing thirty of the men, a number of their horses, and all their camp and garrison equipage, together with the company books and records. One of the men had his nose shot off in wanton barbarity, by these savages, after he had surrendered and was in their hands a prisoner. On the appearance of the rebels, ten of the men, two of whom were badly wounded in the attempt, succeeded in effecting their escape, under a severe fire, and reached Jackson, with their horses. The caissons and camp equipage at Trenton, belonging to the battery, were also captured and destroyed, and one man was taken prisoner. The others made a narrow escape, and after a laborious and difficult progress through the woods and swamps, reached Columbus, Ky., in safety. The battery was again divided; one-half being sent from Jackson in pursuit of Forrest; marching in the performance of this duty to Lexington, Ky., and back. The other half remaining at Jackson.

On the 24th of December, the whole battery moved to Trenton, from which place the pursuit of Forrest was again commenced. Two brigades, under General Sullivan, moved forward on the same night, half of the battery accompanying each brigade. After a week's tedious pursuit, the first brigade, on the 31st, came upon the enemy at Parker's Cross Roads,¹ Tenn., where a severe action ensued; the brigade engaging Forrest's whole force for seven hours. Ten guns, in well chosen position, concentrated their fire upon the three pieces in the right half of the Seventh. These guns were all disabled by the heavy fire of the enemy; when, having expended their last charge of ammunition, this portion of the battery was charged upon by a rebel brigade and taken prisoners; but shortly after, with the exception of ten men, were released by a gallant charge of the Thirty-ninth Iowa. At this time, out of less than forty men engaged, they had lost five killed, sixteen wounded and ten prisoners. The severity of the concentric fire to which they were exposed, is indicated by the fact that all their horses, but one, were killed. At this juncture, the other brigade came up. The second half

¹Parker's Cross Roads, Tenn., Dec. 31 1863, 24 Rebellion Records 552-553, 570, 578, 579. Private Edward A. Topliff mentioned by brigade commander for gallantry, 584, 585. 58 Ibid. 303.

of the battery immediately opened fire, and the rout of the enemy was soon completed.

Pursuit was kept up until he crossed the Tennessee, when the Seventh battery returned to Jackson. Here they were again equipped, and remained stationed until the 1st of June, 1863, when they moved to Corinth, Miss., and were assigned to duty as part of the garrison of that important place.¹ Moving thence on the 30th of June, they encamped at Memphis, at which place they were attached to the Fourth brigade of the Fifth division, Sixteenth army corps, and ordered to permanent garrison duty.²

The requisite number of men belonging to the battery having re-enlisted, the Veteran Seventh was ordered on the 25th of February to proceed to Wisconsin on thirty days' furlough, and arrived on the 29th at Milwaukee. On the expiration of this short leave of absence, they again left the state and reported for duty on the 9th of April, at Memphis, where the battery remained, with slight exceptions, until the expiration of its term of service.

680] On the 1st of May, the right section left camp with an expedition against the rebel General Forrest, and returned on the 11th, having marched two hundred miles. The left section on the 1st of June, set out for Memphis with a similar expedition, and returned to camp on the 12th, after a march of two hundred and twenty-five miles. In the march of this expedition, the enemy was found strongly posted near Guntown, Miss., and after a severe engagement, lasting eight hours, our forces were compelled to retreat, our section of the Seventh losing its guns and five men captured by the rebels.³

In the celebrated raid of the rebels on Memphis, on the 21st of August, the battery was surprised by General Forrest's forces, and the guns temporarily falling into the enemy's hands, no effectual resistance could be offered. A portion of the men effected their escape, and subsequently obtaining possession of the guns, turned them upon the enemy, with good effect. In this affair, the loss of the battery was four killed, two wounded and nine prisoners.

The Seventh battery remained at Memphis, Tenn., until or-

¹ 77 Ibid. 136, 184-188, 219, 474, 475, 477.

² 78 Ibid. 68, 332. 79 Ibid. 567. 86 Ibid. 988.

³ 24 Rebellion Records, Organization, 104 Ibid. 540, 1046, 1101-2.

dered to Wisconsin for discharge from service, the date of which, in the absence of the muster-out roll, I am unable to give.

* * * * *

The list of dead, pp. 681-682, is omitted and is published in full in volume 3.

683]

EIGHTH BATTERY.

Lyon's Pinery Battery, recruited and organized under the direction of Captain Stephen J. Carpenter, of Stevens' Point, was mustered into United States' service at Camp Utley, Racine, on the 8th of January, 1862, and left the state, for active service, on the 18th of March, under orders to report at St. Louis. Arriving on the 20th, they remained in Benton Barracks until the 4th of April, when they embarked, proceeding up the Missouri River to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., where they joined the forces organizing at that place for the Great Southwestern Expedition.¹

On the 10th of May, commenced the march to Fort Riley, Kas.,² where they remained two days, and, the expedition having been abandoned, set out on the 17th, on their return to Fort Leavenworth, at which place they embarked on the 27th, for Columbus, Ky., arriving at the latter post on the 4th of June. Marching thence to Humboldt, Tenn., at the junction of the Memphis and Ohio with the Mobile and Ohio railroad, they were stationed at this place in the performance of guard duty, from the 18th of June to the 1st of July, when they were ordered to march, and proceeding southward, arrived on the 9th at Corinth, Miss.³ In the beginning of August they took part in a scouting expedition, in the direction of Jacinto⁴ and Bay Springs, where they came up with the enemy on the 12th, and took part in a sharp skirmish which followed. The enemy having withdrawn during the night, the expedition pressed forward to Iuka, which they entered on the 14th.

While at Iuka, orders were received transferring the battery to the army of the Tennessee, and directing them to re-

¹ 8 Rebellion Records 664, 688. 111 Ibid. 519.

² 19 Ibid. 377.

³ Corinth, Miss., Oct. 3-4, 1862, 24 Ibid. 173, 194. 25 Ibid. 147.

⁴ August 4-7, 1862, Report of Brig. Gen. Robert B. Mitchell, 24 Ibid. 28-29, 82.

port at Nashville, Tenn., where two sections arrived, after a long and toilsome march, on the 4th of September, the center section, commanded by Lieutenant McLean, being left at Eastport, Miss.

Participating in the movement of our forces towards the Ohio, they arrived on the 26th, at Louisville, Ky. Marching with Buell's army, they left Louisville on the 1st of October, and took part in the battle of Chaplin Hills on the 8th.¹ After the battle, they participated in the pursuit of the enemy, overtaking him on the afternoon of the 14th, near Lancaster. In the skirmishes of the following day, they were engaged, shelling the enemy from his position at Lancaster, and following to Crab Orchard, Ky., where the pursuit was abandoned, and changing their direction, the battery encamped on the 22d, at Lebanon. Arriving at Bowling Green on the 1st of November, they marched thence to Nashville,² encamping on the 7th at that place, where they were joined by the center section, which meanwhile had taken part in the battles of Iuka and Corinth.

Leaving Nashville on the 26th of December, the battery was engaged in the battle of Stone's River,³ immediately after 684] which, early in January, 1863, they went into camp at Murfreesboro, remaining until called upon to take part in the general movement of the army of the Cumberland upon Tullahoma.⁴

Leaving Murfreesboro on the 24th of June, they proceeded by way of Hoover's Gap, to Manchester, arriving on the 28th. After a short rest at this place, they marched on the 1st of July, encamping on the 3d, at Winchester. After a series of marches southward, in the vicinity of Stevenson, Ala., they arrived on the 4th of September, at Valley Head, Ga., where they remained five days, crossing Lookout Mountain on the 10th, and after a rest of two days, re-crossing the mountain from Beaver Valley to Phillips' Springs, where they

¹ Perryville, Ky., Oct. 8, 1862, 22 Ibid. 1021-1134, 1036, 1037. 23 Ibid. 594.

² Brentwood, Tenn., skirmish, Dec. 9, 1862, 29 Ibid. 75. 59 Ibid. 134, 212, 560, 79 Ibid. 433.

³ Stone's River Campaign, Dec. 26, 1862-January 5, 1863. 29 Ibid. 166-979. Report of Lieut. Henry E. Stiles, 29 Ibid. 267-268. Col. William E. Woodruff, 29 Ibid. 286-290, 175, 208, 236, 237, 260, 262, 263, 366.

⁴ 34 Rebellion Records 413. 35 Ibid. 576. Organization, 56 Ibid. 275, 555.

arrived on the 14th. Moving again on the following day, they proceeded by way of Stevens' Gap, taking position on the field of Chickamauga,¹ early on the morning of the 19th, when they took part in the battle of that day, retiring on the 22d to Chattanooga, where they were assigned position as part of the garrison.

The Eighth battery was engaged on the 24th and 25th of November, in the movement against Mission Ridge² and Look-out Mountain, and on the 5th of December left Chattanooga, under orders to report at Nashville, where they arrived on the 8th, and were assigned to the Second division, artillery reserve. Here they received new guns and equipments, and on the 26th of January, 1864, were re-mustered into service as veterans, eighty two members of the battery having re-enlisted.

The Veteran Eighth battery left Nashville on the 12th of March, and on the 15th arrived at Madison, Wisconsin, where the men received thirty days' furlough and dispersed to their homes.³

The battery assembled at Camp Utley, Racine, on the 16th of April, and a second time left the state on the 20th, arriving on the 25th at Murfreesboro, Tenn., at which place they joined the non-veteran portion of the battery, which had meanwhile moved from Nashville. The battery was assigned position in Fortress Rosecrans, in the defences of Murfreesboro, where they were stationed as garrison.

The Eighth battery remained at Murfreesboro, Tenn., until ordered to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where the battery was mustered out and disbanded on the 10th of August, 1865.

* * *

The list of dead, p. 685, is omitted and is published in full in volume 3.

¹ The Chickamauga Campaign, August 16—September 22, 1863; 50 *Rebellion Records* 27-1071, 43, 234, 502-505. 52 *Ibid.* 270. 54 *Ibid.* 808.

² The Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, November 23-27, 1863, 55 *Ibid.* 1-782, 21, 459. Report of Brig. Gen. William P. Carlin, 55 *Ibid.* 462-465. Lieut. Obadiah German, 55 *Ibid.* 559-560.

³ 57 *Ibid.* 16.

686]

NINTH BATTERY.

The *Randall Battery* was organized at Burlington, Racine County, and mustered into the United States' service on the 27th of January, 1862. They moved to Camp Utley, Racine, on the 18th of March, whence they were ordered to report for active service at St. Louis, Mo., and arrived at the latter city on the 20th.

Here they were equipped with a battery of six guns, captured at Fort Donelson; and forty-five men, with Lieutenant Hicks, from the Tenth battery, were added to their number, by order of General Halleck. They left Benton Barracks on the 3d of April, and proceeding up the Missouri River, disembarked on the 14th at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., where they were furnished with horses and otherwise thoroughly equipped for their long march across the plains.¹ They struck tents at Fort Leavenworth on the 26th, and the march was commenced. They reached Fort Kearney on the 10th of May, and remained four days. Proceeding thence on the 14th, by way of Julesburg, [May 23d], they arrived at Denver City, C. T., on the 2d of June, having accomplished a distance of upwards of five hundred miles within thirty-eight days.

On the 5th of June, 1862, the right section of the battery, under command of Lieutenant Dodge, left Denver City, *en route* for Fort Union,² New Mexico, at which place they arrived on the 24th, having marched two hundred and ninety miles. Leaving Fort Union on the 5th of July, they marched a distance of two hundred and sixty miles, to Fort Lyon, in Colorado Territory, arriving on the 18th of the same month.

The left section, under command of Lieutenant Crocker, left Denver City on the 14th of June, 1862, for Fort Lyon, C. T., whence they subsequently marched on the 12th of July, for Fort Larned, Kas., a distance of four hundred and eighty miles from Denver City, where they went into camp.

The center section, under command of Captain Johnson, left Denver City on the 22d of June, 1862, marching two hundred and forty miles to Fort Lyon. Having been ordered back,

¹ Rebellion Records 670n.

² 19 Ibid. 480, 566, 811. 32 Ibid. 891, 893, 894. 33 Ibid. 131, 132, 172, 302-3, 346-7, 420-421, 507.

they commenced the return march on the 3d of August, and reached Denver City on the 11th. They remained in camp at this place until the 11th of December, when they again marched for Fort Lyon, joining at that place the right section of the battery.

The several sections occupied these positions respectively during the winter, and until the 17th of April, 1864, when the right and centre sections were relieved from duty at Fort Lyon. On the same day, one section, commanded by Captain Dodge, was ordered out with a scouting party to assist in the capture of government stock, which had been stolen by the Indians. Having marched a distance of one hundred and seventy miles, they returned to camp on the 21st of April, 687] and on the 26th, these two sections left Fort Lyon, *en route* for Council Grove, Kas., at which place they arrived on the 18th of May, having meanwhile marched nearly four hundred and fifty miles.

The right section, under command of Lieutenant Edington, left Council Grove on the 24th of July, arriving on the following day at Salina, seventy-five miles distant, where a detachment of the battery was left, under command of Lieutenant Hicks, the remainder of the section, with Lieutenant Edington, marching thence as part of an expedition, under General Curtis, with whose forces they served for some time afterwards.

The second section, under Captain Dodge, left Council Grove on the 24th of July, marching in the direction of Fort Larned, to relieve government trains, which had been attacked *en route* by Indians, and having marched one hundred and ninety-five miles, they returned on the 31st to camp.¹ This section subsequently moved to Fort Riley, Kas.

On the 14th of October, 1864, two sections of the Ninth battery, including those previously stationed at Salina, left Fort Riley, Kas., leaving a detachment of twenty-six men at that place, under Lieutenant Edington, and proceeding by forced marches, a distance of one hundred and forty-five miles, arrived on the 18th at Shawneetown, joining Colonel Moonlight's brigade, General Blunt's division, of the army of the Border, then in pursuit of the rebel General Price's retreating forces.

¹ 84 Rebellion Records 378, 428, 631, 827, 984. 85 *Ibid.* 493.

They left Shawneetown on the 21st of October, arriving next day at Kansas City, and on the 23d were engaged in the battle at Westport, Mo.,¹ and encamped at Little Santa Fe, having marched twenty-eight miles during the day. Continuing the pursuit on the 24th, they arrived next day at Fort Scott, Kas. They left Fort Scott on the 26th, and having marched one hundred and forty-two miles, arrived on the 30th at Keittsville, Mo. Resuming the march on the 1st of November, they arrived on the 4th at Fayetteville, Ark., where they were allowed to rest, the rebel forces having been driven across the Arkansas River. They left Fayetteville on the 15th of November, and moved to Paola, Kas., where they encamped.

In December these two sections moved to Fort Leavenworth, where they were joined in January, 1865, by Lieutenant Crocker's command from Fort Larned. On the 26th of January, two commissioned officers, and fifty-nine enlisted men were mustered out by reason of the expiration of their term of service, when Lieutenant Crocker assumed command of the battery. Early in February the detachment under Lieutenant Edington rejoined the battery at Fort Leavenworth. The headquarters of the battery were subsequently moved to Fort Riley.

The Ninth battery was mustered out on the 30th of September at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and arrived on the 4th of October, 1865, at Madison, Wisconsin, where the men received their pay and final discharge.

* * * * *

The list of dead, p. 688, is omitted and is published in full in volume 3.

¹ Little Blue, Mo., Oct. 21, 1864. Report of Maj. Gen. Samuel R. Curtis, 83; Rebellion Records 464-523, 482, 485, 486, 516, 524, 537, 538, 546, 589, 597. 85 Ibid. 875. The Powder River Indian Expedition, June 20,—October, 1865. Report of Maj. Gen. Grenville M. Dodge, 101 Rebellion Records 320-389, 347, 462, 702n, 820, 1039, 1299. 102 Ibid. 273-4, 296.

689]

TENTH BATTERY.

The Tenth Battery, recruited and organized at New Lisbon, under the superintendence of Captain Yates V. Beebe, was mustered into United States service at Milwaukee on the 10th of February, 1862, while *en route* to camp Utley, Racine, where the battery remained until the 18th of March, when they left the state for active service.

They arrived on the 20th at St. Louis, Mo., and went into camp at Benton Barracks, where on the 1st of April, Lieutenant Toner, with twenty-five men, was transferred to the Eighth battery, and Lieutenant Hicks, with forty-five men, was transferred to the Ninth battery, by order of General Halleck, thus leaving an aggregate with the Tenth, of but forty-seven men. They were joined on the 18th of April by twenty-four recruits from Wisconsin, and having meanwhile been armed and equipped, they left St. Louis on the 30th, and proceeding up the Tennessee River, debarked on the 4th of May at Pittsburg Landing, Tenn., where they were assigned to the Reserve artillery. They took part in the action before Corinth, on the 28th, with a loss of two men killed and wounded, and several horses.

After the evacuation of Corinth by the rebels, they marched in pursuit as far as Bonneville, and on their return, encamped at Tuscumbia Creek, near Corinth. While stationed at this place, they were assigned on the 5th of July, to the First brigade, First division of the army of the Mississippi,¹ and twenty-four men from the brigade were temporarily attached to the battery, thus lightening their labors, which had previously been very arduous, the company performing the duty of a full battery, while on an active campaign, with less than half the complement of the men.

On the 21st of July, they marched to Iuka, twenty-two miles east of Corinth, on the Memphis and Charleston railroad, from which place on the 12th of August, they began the march with the division, to join the army of the Tennessee, then in the vicinity of Nashville. From Iuka, they moved to Tuscumbia, Ala., whence on the 17th, they resumed the march.

¹ 23 Rebellion Records 989. 25 Ibid. 147. 30 Ibid. 305.

and following the line of the Memphis and Charleston railroad, arrived on the 20th at Courtland, where one section of the battery was left, under command of Lieutenant Groesbeck, the balance of the battery continuing the movement to Decatur, Ala.,¹ on the Tennessee River, ninety-five miles from Corinth. Lieutenant Groesbeck's command rejoined the battery at this place on the 3d of September, and on the 5th, they crossed the river, having previously burned the tents and surplus baggage. Proceeding northwards by forced marches, and subsisting on scanty rations, they bivouacked on the 7th at Athens, awaiting the arrival of the Second brigade, which had crossed the river at Florence, and on the following day, the movement was resumed by the whole command. At Co-690] lumbia, Tenn., they met and routed a body of Van Dorn's rebel cavalry, and arrived on the 14th of September, at Nashville, Tenn., where they went into camp.

Here the battery was almost daily employed by sections, in escorting forage trains, the whole command subsisting on the country, and participated, on the 5th of November, in a skirmish on the Murfreesboro pike, before the city. Next day, the army, under command of General Rosecrans, returned to Nashville, from the Kentucky campaign, and the battery was reinforced by the arrival of Lieutenants Clark and Fowler, with fifty recruits from Wisconsin. The men previously attached were now returned to their regiments, and the Tenth battery subsequently performed "its own duty with its own men."

While stationed at this post, they were frequently ordered out as escort to forage trains, and on the 12th of December, were assigned to the Second brigade, Seventh division, Fourteenth army corps, and on the 2d of January, 1863, were ordered with a brigade to escort a supply train to Murfreesboro. On arriving at the front, the battery was temporarily detached from the brigade and participated on the 5th in the battle of Stone's River.²

They rejoined the brigade on the 8th at Nashville, where they were employed in garrison duty until the 8th of April, at which date they moved ten miles south to Brentwood. Here they

¹ 109 Rebellion Records 271.

² Stone's River Campaign, December 26, 1862—January 5, 1863, 29 Ibid. 166-979, 179, 416, 418.

were employed in railroad duty, until ordered on the 3d of June to return to Nashville, from which place, on the 16th of July, they moved to Mufreesboro, where they encamped as a portion of the garrison. They left Murfreesboro on the 19th of August, marching by way of Shelbyville to Columbia, Tenn., from which place they moved on the 26th, going into camp at Athens, Ala.¹ On the 1st of September, they marched to Huntsville, and moving thence on the 3d, by way of Flint River Station, they arrived on the 4th at Stevenson, the junction of the Memphis and Charleston, and the Nashville and Chattanooga railroads. On the 10th, one section was ordered to Caperton's Ferry to guard the pontoon bridges at that place, and on the 18th rejoined the battery, which moved on the 20th to Bridgeport, Tenn., encamping at that place on an island in the Tennessee River, where they were employed in guarding bridges until the 10th of October, at which date they moved to Anderson's Cross Roads,² in the Sequatchie Valley. Here they were employed in guarding trains on Waldron's Ridge, and on the 18th, marched to Dallas Landing,³ on the Tennessee River, from which, on the 21st, one section was ordered forty miles up the stream to Smith's Ferry.

The battery remained in these positions, guarding the river at various points from Chattanooga to Knoxville, until the 1st of January, 1864, when one section crossed the Tennessee, marching to Calhoun on the Hiawassee River, where they were joined by the other sections of the battery in the beginning of February, and employed in guarding the railroad bridge until 691] the 27th of April, when they marched to Cleveland, Tenn., joining at that place the Second division of the Fourth corps, to which they had been temporarily attached.⁴

On the 3d of May, they marched twenty-seven miles to Catoosa Springs, where the battery was permanently assigned to the Third⁵ cavalry division of the army of the Cumberland, and marching on the 7th, proceeded by way of Tunnel Hill to Dogwood Valley, where they joined the division on the 9th and re-

¹ 34 Rebellion Records 477. 52 Ibid. 572.

² 53 Ibid. 256, 287, 339.

³ 54 Ibid. 686, 810.

⁴ 55 Ibid. 564. 56 Ibid. 556. 57 Ibid. 36. 58 Ibid. 291. 59 Ibid. 213.

⁵ 59 Ibid. 538. 72 Ibid. 102. 109 Ibid. 552.

ported to General Kilpatrick for duty. Next day, they marched through Snake Creek Gap, to Sugar Valley, and on the 13th, were heavily engaged with the enemy before Resaca, Ga.,¹ while the cavalry held the enemy in check to permit our infantry to form line. On the 14th, the battery was engaged during the day at Calhoun Ferry, where they lost one man wounded and a gun disabled by the rebel fire. A portion of the battery was also engaged next day at a ford between Calhoun Ferry and Resaca. In these engagements the battery was highly praised by the division commander for "energy, prompt manœuvring and accurate firing."

Crossing the Oostanaula River on the 16th of May, they marched by way of Adairsville to Kingston, near which place they bivouacked on the evening of the 19th, in line of battle between General Hooker's and General Howard's corps. On the following day, they moved to General Sherman's headquarters, and on the 22d, returned to Adairsville, where they were posted as railroad guard until the 7th of June, when they moved forward ten miles to Kingston. On the 2d of July, they marched twelve miles to Cartersville, where they were stationed as guard to the communications of the army, until the 3d of August, at which date they marched to Sandtown.

From this point they set out on the 14th of August, as part of the forces which accompanied General Kilpatrick in his celebrated raid upon the communications of Atlanta. On the 19th they struck the Atlanta and West Point railroad at Red Oak, engaged the enemy, silenced the battery and destroyed about two miles of the track. In the afternoon, they cut the Macon and Western railroad at Jonesboro, where they again engaged the rebels with the same result, burned the depot, rolling stock and public buildings and destroyed three miles of the track. On the following day, closely followed by a rebel brigade, under General Ross, they again struck the Macon railroad at Lovejoy Station, where they encountered a division of the enemy under General Reynolds. Our battery at once opened fire attacking the rebels vigorously with a portion of our force, while a detachment destroyed the railroad and burned the

¹ 72 Rebellion Records. 185-186. 73 Ibid. 861-862, 880, 890, 900. The Atlanta Campaign, May 1-Sept. 8, 1864. 72-73 Ibid. Report Capt. Yates V. Beebe, 73 Ibid. 903-904.

depot. In the meantime, the forces in their rear had rapidly closed up, and as soon as the object of the raid was accomplished, General Kilpatrick quickly massed his force and charged through the rebel brigade. In this action, the Tenth battery lost four men wounded and one missing. The expedition march-692] ed around Atlanta, passing through McDonough, Decatur, and returned on the 23d to Sandtown, having in five days, marched one hundred and forty-six miles and fought three battles.

On the 27th of August, they moved to Camp Creek, and on the following day, again engaged the enemy at Red Oak, where they silenced his battery. On the morning of the 30th, the enemy was encountered six miles east of Red Oak, and after three engagements in which he was each time dislodged from his position, he was finally driven in the afternoon to Jonesboro.

Accompanying the movement of the cavalry, they marched one and a half miles southwest to Burnt Bridge, on Flint River, where fire was opened by one section of the battery on the rebel position. At three in the afternoon they were attacked by General Claiborne's division, when the whole battery was brought into action, and held the position until their ammunition was expended, and the whole brigade ordered to fall back. They again advanced to Burnt Bridge on the 1st of September, and shelled the rebel position at intervals, until three in the afternoon, when the cavalry was relieved by the Seventeenth corps, and next day, they moved six miles down the stream to Glass' Bridge, where they dislodged the enemy after a sharp engagement. On the 3d, they moved about five miles, and encamped on the right of the Seventeenth corps, near Lovejoy Station, and participating in the general movement of our forces towards Atlanta, they fell back on the 5th to Burnt Bridge.

They fired the last shot of the campaign on the 7th of September, and marched during the day to camp, midway between Sandtown and Atlanta.¹

The Tenth battery, accompanying the movement of the cavalry corps of General Sherman's army, broke camp between Sandtown and Atlanta, Ga., on the 1st of October, 1864. Marching twelve miles on the bank of the Sweetwater River, to Salt Springs, they participated on this and the following day in an

¹ 76 Rebellion Records 432-433. Report Capt. Yates V. Beebe.

action near this place, and on the 3d took part in the engagement at Moses' Creek, near Powder Springs. They marched on the 4th of October, fifteen miles to Kenesaw Mountain, and next day moved forward twelve miles to Culp's farm on Moses' Creek, where they encamped until the 9th, when the movement northward was resumed, and passing next day through Van Wirt, at which place they participated in an action lasting two hours, arrived on the 13th at Rome. In the afternoon of the 13th, the battery marched on a reconnoissance, eight miles on the bank of the Coosa River, returning in the evening to Rome.

They left Rome on the 14th of October, marching twenty-miles to a point near Stilesboro, whence they marched on the 16th to Burnt Hickory, returning next day to camp near Stilesboro. On the 20th, they moved twenty-two miles to Pumpkin Vine, and returning on the 22d, remained in camp on Davis' plantation, a short distance from Stilesboro, until the 27th of 693] October, when they were again put in motion, arriving next day at Marietta, where they went into camp, having marched during the month a distance of two hundred and thirty miles.

In the movement of General Sherman's army to Savannah, they marched on the 14th of November to East Point, and advancing next day from this place to Marengo, were engaged on the 16th at Lovejoy Station and Bear Creek, capturing two guns. On the 18th, they reached Planter's Factory, where they crossed the Ocmulgee River on the following day, and advancing by way of Clinton, arrived on the 20th, at Macon the junction of the Southwestern, Macon and Western, and Georgia Central railroads.

They moved on the 21st of November, five miles east of Macon, and lay in line of battle until next day, when the march was resumed, the battery arriving at Gordon on the 23d and passing through Milledgeville on the following day. In the action at Waynesboro on the 27th, one piece of the battery was engaged and assisted in the repulse of the rebel attack upon the rear guard. The battery also participated on the 28th, in the engagements at Buckhead Church and Jones' plantation, arriving on the 29th at Louisville, having marched during the month, three hundred and thirty-seven miles.

¹ Report of Brig. Gen. Washington L. Elliott, 77 Rebellion Records, 724-726. 78 Ibid. 533. 79 Ibid. 479, 575.

Continuing the march from Louisville on the 1st of December, they arrived on the 3d at Thomas' Station, and next day participated in the action at Waynesboro, on the Augusta and Savannah railroad. On the 11th, the battery encamped within five miles of Savannah on the Georgia Central railroad, and on the 13th set out for Midway Church, thirty miles distant, arriving next day. Returning on the 16th, they went into camp at King's Bridge, near Savannah, where they remained until the commencement of the campaign through the Carolinas.¹

Marching from King's Bridge on the 28th of January, 1865, they passed through Springfield, Ga., on the 30th to Sister's Ferry, at which point they crossed the Savannah River on the 3d of February, and moved forward six miles to Robertsville, S. C. Marching next day, they arrived on the 6th at Barnwell, having participated in the action at the Salkehatchie River, near that place. They advanced on the 7th of February to Blackville, and arriving on the 11th at Aiken, seventeen miles from Augusta, on the Charleston and Augusta railroad, participated in the attempt of our cavalry to carry the town by storm. The attack having been repulsed by the rebel garrison, they retired six miles to Johnston's Station, during which movement the battery formed part of the rear guard.

On the 13th of February, they crossed the South Edisto River at Gainard's Bridge, and next day arrived at Gunter's Bridge, on the North Edisto, where they participated in an engagement with a force of the enemy, posted to prevent the crossing of the river. They reached Lexington on the 16th, and crossing the Saluda River at Mount Zion on the 17th, passed through Alston 694] next day, crossed Broad River on the 19th, arriving on the 22d at Blackstock Station, on the Charlotte and South Carolina Railroad. They arrived on the 25th at Lancaster, and resuming the march to the northeast on the 28th, they took part, on the 3d of March, in an engagement near Hornsboro, in Anson County, N. C. Next day the rebel attack was again repulsed, and on the 5th they reached Sneedsboro, at which place they were delayed one day awaiting the arrival of pontoons, and crossing the Great Pedee River on the evening of the 6th, they arrived next day at Rockingham, in the action at which place one section of the battery was engaged.

¹ The Savannah Campaign, Nov. 15, Dec. 21, 1864. 92 Rebellion Records. 1-418, 25, 362-367, 370-371. Report of Capt. Yates V. Beebe, 92 Ibid, 405-406.

On the 9th of March, the Tenth battery reached Monroe's Cross Roads, where the camp was attacked at daylight next morning by General Hampton's forces, our battery losing ten prisoners, thirty horses killed and captured, and one gun disabled in the engagement which resulted. They marched on the 11th, twenty-one miles to Fayetteville, where they crossed Cape Fear River on the 15th, and skirmishing with the enemy as they advanced, pressed forward twenty-three miles to Smith's plantation, near Averysboro, where they took part next day in the general engagement of the cavalry and the Twentieth corps, with General Johnston's forces. The battery on the 24th of March, arrived at Mount Olive, fourteen miles south of Goldsboro, on the Wilmington and Weldon railroad.¹

On their arrival at Goldsboro, N. C., the non-veterans of the battery who were entitled to discharge were ordered to Wisconsin for muster-out of service, and arrived at Madison on the 20th of April, 1865, where they were mustered out on the 26th, to take effect from the date of arrival.

The balance of the battery was temporarily attached to the Twelfth Wisconsin battery, with which they served until discharged from service.

* * * * *

The list of the dead, p. 695, is omitted and is published in full in volume 3.

696]

ELEVENTH BATTERY.

Early in 1862, under the authority of a recruiting appointment, the *Oconto Irish Guards*, numbering eighty-four men, were enlisted by John McAfee, of Oconto, for the Seventeenth regiment then in process of organization. Captain McAfee was subsequently commissioned captain of the company, and on reaching Camp Randall with his command, it was found that under the direction of the colonel of the Seventeenth, ten companies had already been assigned to position, and the regimental organization completed. Under these circumstances, with the sanction of Governor Harvey, the company was transferred to the artillery service; and leaving Camp Randall on the 6th of

¹ The Campaign of the Carolinas, January 1—April 26, 1865. 98 Rebellion Records, 1-1135, 55. Report of Bvt. Maj. Gen. Judson Kilpatrick, 98 Ibid. 857-863, 865, 868, 892, 894, 899, 900, 904. Report Lieut. Elbert W. Fowler, 98 Ibid. 906-908. Report of Lieut. Oscar A. Clark, 98 Ibid. 908-909.

April, was attached to the "Irish Brigade," then organizing under the direction of Colonel James A. Mulligan, at Camp Douglas, Chicago, Ill.

At this place the company was joined by a second lieutenant, with a number of recruits from Illinois, and the Eleventh battery was fully organized, under the command of Captain John Rourke, of Milwaukee; Captain McAfee receiving a commission as first lieutenant, and the other officers of the *Oconto Irish Guards* retaining their respective positions.

They left Camp Douglas for field service on the 14th of June, arriving at Harper's Ferry on the 19th, and crossing the Potomac on the 23d, went into camp at New Creek, West Va., on the following day.

On the 1st of July a scouting party of fifteen men, with one fieldpiece, under command of Lieutenant Bagley, was detached from the battery, and proceeding by way of Ridgeville, where they remained three days, occupied Petersburg, Va., until the 16th, returning to camp on the 18th. Accompanying a detachment of cavalry, a section of this battery left New Creek on the 28th of October, under orders to intercept Imboden at Greenland Gap. The rebels were overtaken near Petersburg, and after a sharp skirmish, the expedition returned without loss, having captured sixteen prisoners and one hundred and seventy head of cattle. Again, on the 8th, of November, two sections of the battery accompanied a force of infantry and cavalry, in search of Imboden's rebel forces. Having marched upwards of sixty miles, they engaged the enemy, eighteen miles beyond Moorfield. After a conflict lasting three hours, the enemy scattered and fled to the mountains, leaving fifty prisoners, with a number of cattle and horses. Having burned their encampments, the expedition returned to camp.

On the 19th of March, 1863, a detachment of forty men, mounted as cavalry under Captain Rourke, proceeded to Greenland Gap, twenty-two miles from camp, where they captured about three thousand pounds of tobacco which was being smuggled through our lines at that point, returning on the same day. 697] The battery left New Creek on the 25th of April, proceeding by way of Grafton and Webster, to the relief of a portion of our forces at Philippi; where on the following day, they engaged and drove back Imboden's advance. Returning to

Grafton on the 27th, one section, under Lieutenant Bagley was ordered next day, to proceed to Rowellsburg, and hold it against the enemy; and Lieutenant McAfee, with one piece, was detached on the 29th, accompanying a small force to Fairmount, before which place the enemy, 5,000 strong, made his appearance in the afternoon. After a resistance of three and a half hours, Lieutenant McAfee was forced to fall back on Grafton, with a loss of three men wounded. The whole battery subsequently moved back to New Creek, whence a section under command of Lieutenant Bagley, was detached on the 10th of June, and stationed at Cumberland, Md.

The forces stationed in this part of West Virginia, being ordered to coöperate with the movement of the army of the Potomac, the battery left New Creek on the 6th of July, marching by way of Cumberland, Md., where they were joined by the section under Lieutenant Bagley, and proceeding through Hancock and Williamsport to Cherry Run, where they crossed the Potomac on the 18th, and went into camp at Hedgesville, Va.

Here an attempt was made on the 20th of July, by a portion of Lee's army, to surround and capture the battery, which rendered necessary the abandonment of the place. They returned on the 24th, and occupied Hedgesville until the 1st of August, when the march was resumed, the battery going into camp on the 6th, at Burlington, on Patterson's Creek. Marching thence on the 15th, they arrived two days afterward at Petersburg, Va. On the following day, [August 18th], one section of the battery was detached to Moorfield, West Va., where on the morning of the 24th of September, they were attacked by the enemy in vastly superior numbers. The assault was twice repulsed, when, about four in the afternoon, this little force fell back to Petersburg, where they rejoined the battery.

The Eleventh battery was frequently employed during the month of October, on scouting parties through the country, being mounted as cavalry for that purpose, and on the 8th of November, a section of the battery, commanded by Lieutenant McAfee, marched towards Monterey with ten days' rations, to join General Averill, and returned by way of Franklin to camp on the 14th, having marched one hundred and ten miles.

On the 10th of December, one section marched with General Averill's command towards the Virginia and Tennessee Central

railroad, and at McDowell, this portion of the battery, with an additional force of infantry, held the rebel forces of Imboden in check, while our cavalry destroyed the road. After a march of one hundred and thirty-six miles over mountainous and difficult roads, they returned on the 24th to Petersburg.

698] At the advance of the rebel forces, under General Early against Petersburg, they left that place on the evening of the 30th of January, 1864, and retreated across the mountains to New Creek, where they went into camp on the 1st of February, after a most fatiguing march, during which three of their number were captured by the enemy.

On the 3d of April, a section of the battery, commanded by Lieutenant Bagley, was detached from New Creek, and occupied position at Greenland Gap. Upon the promotion of Lieutenant Cunningham, he was assigned to the command of this section, and Lieutenant Bagley took command of the battery at Petersburg, whence he marched on the 5th of May to Piedmont, in command of a detachment of infantry and one gun, for the purpose of intercepting a rebel force under McNeil, who was engaged in a raid on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad at that place. Lieutenant Bagley's command came up with the enemy at Bloomington, and having routed his force, returned in the evening without loss to camp.

On the 3d of July, the left section of the battery, under command of Lieutenant Cunningham, was ordered to retire from Greenland Gap, then threatened by the advance of a large force of the enemy under Early and Breckinridge. Marching over rocky and mountainous roads, almost impassable for artillery, they arrived on the 4th at New Creek. On the 6th, this section was again ordered to Greenland Gap, where they remained until the 25th, when the post was finally abandoned in obedience to orders, and the section returned to New Creek. On the 31st, the centre section, under Lieutenant McKenzie, marched to Cumberland, Md., where they were ordered to assist in the defence of that place against a considerable force of the enemy then approaching under McCausland and Bradley T. Johnson. The enemy was attacked on the 1st of August at Folck's Mills, and after an obstinate contest, lasting five hours, was finally driven from the field with severe loss, leaving in our hands several horses, caissons and a quantity of ammunition. Loss of the

battery, one man severely wounded. This force subsequently appeared on the 4th of August before New Creek, where the left section was stationed, and was again defeated, the rebels retiring in disorder from the field, abandoning their killed and wounded.

The several sections of the battery were united on the 10th of September, by the return of the force from Cumberland, and on the 27th, the right section, under command of Lieutenant Bagley, moved to Clarksburg. The centre section, under Lieutenant Cunningham, moved on the 28th to Grafton, and encamped.

On the 1st of October, 1864, the Eleventh battery was stationed in West Virginia, as follows; the centre section, under command of First Lieutenant McAfee, at Grafton; the right section, First Lieutenant Charles Bagley, at Clarksburg, and the left section, Second Lieutenant McKenzie, at New Creek.

699] Lieutenant McAfee, with eighteen men and one gun of the battery, left Grafton on the 26th of November, with an expedition under command of Lieutenant Colonel Fleming of the Sixth West Virginia cavalry, and having marched about forty miles towards Moorefield, encountered a superior force of the enemy, and was driven back to New Creek, with the loss of six men, eleven horses and one piece of artillery, captured by the rebels. On the 28th of November, the enemy attacked the post of New Creek, and captured forty-nine men, including one commissioned officer of the battery, with sixty-eight horses and three pieces of artillery. Lieutenant Bagley then assumed command of the battery; Lieutenant Cunningham taking charge of the detachment at Clarksburg.

On the 21st of January, 1865, the Eleventh battery was ordered to Harper's Ferry, W. Va., and arrived at that place on the evening of the 22d, reporting to General Stevenson, in command of that post. The battery remained at Harper's Ferry, until ordered to be discharged from service.

The muster-out rolls of this organization have not been received at this office.

* * * * *

The list of dead, p. 699, is omitted and is published in full in volume 3.

700]

TWELFTH BATTERY.

The Twelfth battery was recruited during the months of February and March, 1862, by Captain William A. Pile, of Missouri, under special authority granted him for that purpose by Governor Harvey. The men were mustered into United States' service by squads, as enlisted, at various dates during the month of March, and sent forward to be organized and equipped at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., with the understanding that they were to be attached to the First Missouri Artillery, as the Twelfth battery Wisconsin Volunteers.

In the latter part of March, a number of the recruits were temporarily attached to a Missouri battery and proceeded to New Madrid, where they were employed in the siege of Island No. 10, and returned in the middle of April to Jefferson Barracks, on the bank of the Mississippi, nine miles below St. Louis. Here they joined the remainder of the recruits who had been sent forward from Wisconsin.

On the attempt to complete the organization of the battery, Captain Pile refused to acknowledge the authority of the Governor of Wisconsin, and proceeded to distribute the men according to his pleasure or caprice, among other organizations. It may here be stated that, upon being informed of his action in this matter, the Governor of Wisconsin, with the approval of the War Department, revoked the commission of Captain Pile on the 18th of July.

On the 6th of May, two sections of the Twelfth battery left Jefferson Barracks, and proceeded by steamer up the Tennessee River, disembarking on the 10th, at Hamburg, Tenn. On the following day, they moved forward to Farmington, Miss., where they joined General Pope's command, taking position in our forces; then engaged under General Halleck, in the siege of Corinth.¹ At this place, on the 15th, they joined the other section of the battery, which had been sent forward a few days previous, under command of Lieutenant L. D. Immell, of Missouri. Thence-

¹ Iuka, Miss., Engagement Sept. 19, 1862, 24 Rebellion Records, 62-137, 78, 105. Report of Brig. Gen. Charles S. Hamilton, 24 Ibid. 89-93; Lieut. Lorenzo D. Immell, 24 Ibid. 107-108. Corinth, Miss., Battle Oct. 3-4, (3-12) 1862, 24 Ibid. 150-459, 200, 174, 227-228, 230-231, 234-235. Report of Maj. Albert M. Powell, 24 Ibid. 215-216. Lieut. Lorenzo D. Immell, 24 Ibid. 241-242.

forward, they were employed in the varied duties of the siege. and on the 29th, one section, commanded by Lieutenant Zickerick, was ordered to the front where they opened fire upon the enemy, destroying a fort which commanded the Memphis and Charleston railroad. During the night, the enemy evacuated Corinth, and on the following day, the battery moved forward in pursuit, going into camp on the 31st, at Clear Creek, Miss., where they remained until the 6th of June, at which date camp was moved to the vicinity of Booneville. They returned to Clear Creek on the 11th, remaining in camp at that place until the 27th, when they commenced the march to Holly Springs.

On reaching a point three miles beyond Ripley, they were ordered to return, and went into camp on the 2d of July between 701] Rienza and Jacinto, remaining until the 10th, when they returned to camp at Clear Creek, resuming the performance of post and garrison duty.

While stationed at this place, Captain Zickerick took command of the battery, which on the 11th of August, was furnished with four ten-pounder Parrott guns. They moved on the 14th, to Jacinto, where they were employed in outpost duty, and were joined on the 14th of September by Lieutenants Harlow and Miles, with seventy-one recruits. Participating in the general movement of our forces, they left Jacinto on the 18th, and took part in the battle of Iuka on the following day, losing one man killed. In the evening, they were ordered forward in pursuit of the retreating enemy, and after two days' severe marching, the battery encamped at Jacinto, remaining until the 1st of October, when they moved towards Corinth, bivouacking within a short distance of the town. Shortly afterward, they were ordered to Corinth, where on the 3d and 4th they took part in the battle at that place, in which our troops repulsed the attack of the enemy under Price and Van Dorn. On the morning of the 5th, they moved in pursuit of the retreating enemy, and marching from place to place until the pursuit was abandoned, returned on the 14th to Corinth, where they went into camp, remaining in the discharge of garrison duty, at that place until the 8th of November.

From this date, the battery was kept almost continually in motion from point to point in northern Mississippi and southern Tennessee, until the 4th of January, 1863, when they were sta-

tioned near Germantown, Tenn., in the performance of guard duty on the Memphis and Charleston railroad.

Leaving Germantown on the 8th of February, they marched to Memphis, where the battery remained in camp until the 1st of March, at which date they embarked, and proceeding down the Mississippi, landed at Grand Lake, Ark. Having remained here two days, they moved up the river, encamping in Arkansas opposite the mouth of the Yazoo Pass. From this place they moved on the 4th, taking part in the Yazoo Pass expedition, and returned to camp on the 11th of April, remaining four days until the 16th, when they again embarked, and proceeding down the Mississippi, landed on the 18th at Miliken's Bend, La. Marching on the 25th, they proceeded across the country to a point on the river below Grand Gulf, where they crossed the Mississippi on the 1st of May, and marching in pursuit of the retreating enemy, passed through Port Gibson on the following day, encamping on Big Black River until the 9th, when they were again put in motion. At a distance of three miles from Raymond,¹ our advance came in contact with the enemy. The battery was immediately hurried forward, going into position as the enemy began to give way. They were ordered forward in pursuit, and bivouacked for the night near the town.

702] Early on the following morning the march towards Jackson was resumed. In this action before that place on the 14th, the battery, although under fire, was not actively engaged, and next day commenced the advance towards Vicksburg. They occupied position near the center of our forces, and on the left of the artillery line, on the 16th, during the battle of Champion's Hill, and after the battle, moved forward to the Black River, where they were posted to guard the bridge. Bringing up the rear of our forces, they crossed the river on the 19th, and pressing forward, arrived on the afternoon of the following day, before the enemy's fortifications in the rear of Vicksburg. From this date, they were constantly employed in the duties of the siege until the surrender, after which they encamped near the city, remaining until the 12th of September, at which date they were placed on transports, proceeding up the Mississippi to reinforce General Steele's forces at Helena, Ark. On the

¹ Raymond, Miss., Engagement May 12, 1863, 36 Rebellion Records, 704-748, 725, 784. 37 Ibid. 60, 159. 38 Ibid. 29, 259.

26th, of September, they again embarked, and proceeding up the river, landed on the following day at Memphis, Tenn.,¹ where they remained in camp until the 6th of October, at which date they proceeded by rail to Corinth, Miss., and on the following day marched eight miles to Glendale, Miss., where they were employed in guarding the line of the Memphis and Charleston railroad.

As a portion of the troops under command of General Sherman, in his celebrated movement to the relief of Chattanooga and Knoxville, they left Glendale on the 18th, proceeding by way of Burns to Iuka, where they arrived on the 20th, and resuming the march thence on the 22nd arrived on the 24th at Dickson's Station, Ala., twenty-two miles east of Iuka, on the Memphis and Charleston railroad. They marched thence on the 29th, and crossing the Tennessee at Chickasaw Landing on the morning of the 1st of November, proceeded by way of Florence, Ala., Fayetteville and Cowan, Tenn., to Bridgeport, Ala., at which place they encamped on the 15th. On the 18th, they crossed the Tennessee River at this place, and recrossing the river during the march, encamped within two miles of Chattanooga. Early on the morning of the 20th, camp was moved three miles towards the front, and on the evening of the 23d, the battery took position on the bank of the Tennessee, to cover the passage of our infantry in the movement against Mission Ridge and Look-out Mountain.²

They subsequently moved on the evening of the 26th to position near the upper pontoon bridge, and on the 3d of December, broke camp at this place, marching towards Bridgeport, where they encamped on the 5th, and remained in garrison until the 22d, at which date they were again put in motion, going into camp on the 26th at Larkinsville, Ala.³ They left Larkinsville on the 7th of January, 1864, and arrived on the 9th at Huntsville, where winter quarters were erected, and the battery was employed in garrison duty.

703] Shortly afterwards, they were furnished with three-inch Rodman guns in exchange for their former armament of ten-pounders, and the battery remained at this post as perma-

¹ 53 Rebellion Records, 149, 54 Ibid. 823.

² 55 Ibid. 24, 552.

³ 56 Ibid. 566. 58 Ibid. 299. 59 Ibid. 563. 78 Ibid. 555.

ment garrison until the 22nd of June, when they left Huntsville, and marching through Larkinsville and Bellefonte to Stevenson, Ala., from which place they proceeded by rail through Chattanooga, arrived on the 30th at Kingston, Ga. Here they remained until the 13th of July, when they again moved forward, taking position on the following day as a part of the garrison of Altoona, Ga.¹

The Twelfth battery, on the 5th of October, 1864, participated in the celebrated defence of Allatoona, against the attack of the rebel forces under Major General French.

The first intimation of the enemy's presence was given before daylight by the report of musketry on the south side of the town. At this juncture a train arrived, bringing General Corse with a reinforcement of eight hundred men to the garrison. The train immediately started back for farther reinforcements, but was subsequently intercepted and did not return. At daylight, the enemy was discovered, planting a battery and constructing temporary works on an eminence about a mile from the fort, when one gun of the Twelfth battery was ordered outside the works to open fire. Five shots were fired from this gun, when the enemy opened with six pieces, but with the aid of the rest of the battery, which now opened fire, the gun was retained in this position for two hours, when the enemy ceased firing. Up to this time, the artillery alone had been engaged. At nine in the morning, a flag of truce was received, bearing the statement of the rebel commander that his forces had surrounded the position, and demanding the unconditional surrender of the garrison, which of course was refused.

On the return of the messenger, the rebel force, six thousand strong, immediately formed and advanced to the attack on the west and north, their battery being posted on the south, in front of our works. For three hours, a most sanguinary engagement was continued between the fort and its outer works, until the garrison had been forced back into the fort and the works contiguous. In this position the engagement was continued with great gallantry on both sides, until the ammunition of the garrison was nearly exhausted, but three rounds of canister for

¹72 Rebellion Records, 105. Allatoona Pass, Ga., Engagement Oct. 5, 1864. Report of Maj. Gen. Peter J. Osterhaus, 77 Ibid. 740-744. Lieut. Col. John E. Tourtellotte, 77 Ibid. 748-749, 750, 762. 92 Ibid. 539. Report Brig. Gen. John M. Corse, 77 Ibid. 760-766.

each gun remaining. These were reserved until "the rebels could almost be touched through the embrasures," when a terrible volley was delivered into the crowded ranks of the enemy. From this moment the attacking forces wavered, and after a short struggle, broke and retreated. In this engagement, which lasted six hours, our battery lost six men killed and fifteen wounded.

The battery subsequently remained at Allatoona, until the 12th of November, when they marched forty miles to Atlanta, whence on the 15th, they set out on the march to Savannah.¹ Accompanying the movement of the First division, Fifteenth corps, to which they were attached, they arrived on the 10th of 704] December, at the outer defences of Savannah. On the 12th, one section of the battery was placed in position, twelve hundred yards from the rebel works, and next day, another section at six hundred yards, both sections being heavily engaged during the day. On the 14th, the first section was advanced to the position of the second, which they retained, under heavy fire from the rebel works, until the 21st of December, at which date they entered the city, which the enemy had evacuated during the preceding night.

They broke camp at Savannah on the 14th of January, 1865, and embarking at Fort Thunderbolt, arrived on the 16th at Beaufort, on Port Royal Island, S. C. From Beaufort, they marched in a northwesterly direction, crossing the Savannah and Charleston railroad at Pocotaligo, and arriving on the 28th of January at McPhersonville. Resuming the march on the 1st of February, they arrived on the 16th at Columbia, which was next day occupied by our forces. They crossed the Wateree River on the 20th of February, passed through Liberty on the following day, and reached Goldsboro, N. C., on the 24th of March.²

They broke camp at Goldsboro on the 10th of April, and having met but little opposition during the advance, entered Raleigh at noon on the 14th. The battery lay in camp four miles west of the city on Beaver Dam Creek, until the 29th of

¹ The Savannah Campaign, Nov. 15—Dec. 21, 1864, 92 Rebellion Records 1-418, 20, 31.

² The Campaign of the Carolinas, 98 Ibid. 1-1135, 48. (Casualties at Bentonville, p. 69) 89, 236, 242. Report of Bvt. Maj. Gen. Charles R. Woods, 98 Ibid. 242-251. Lieut. Col. William H. Ross, 98 Ibid. 371-374.

April, when they commenced the march for Washington, at which place they participated in the review of the 24th of May.

On the 7th of June, 1865, the Twelfth battery arrived at Madison, Wis., where they were mustered out on the 26th, to take effect from the date of their arrival in the state.

* * * * * * *

The list of dead, pp. 705-706, is omitted and is published in full in volume 3.

707]

THIRTEENTH BATTERY.

The Thirteenth battery, of which seventy-one men, with a first lieutenant, were mustered into service on the 4th of November, 1863; was subsequently recruited to the maximum, under the superintendence of Captain Richard R. Griffith, and finally mustered into United States' service on the 29th of December.

They remained at Camp Washburn until the 28th of January, 1864, at which date they left Milwaukee for field service, under orders to report at New Orleans, La., and moving by rail *via* Chicago, they arrived on the morning of the 30th at Cairo, Ill. Here they immediately embarked, and proceeding down the Mississippi, landed on the 1st of February at Memphis, Tenn. After a delay of some days at this point, awaiting transportation, they again embarked on the 5th, and resuming their progress down the river, arrived on the 12th at New Orleans, where orders were received on the 17th to report at Baton Rouge, La., at which place they landed next day.¹

Here the battery, as yet unprovided with arms, was assigned to duty in Fort Williams, an earthwork surrounding the arsenal, and on the 16th of March, the men were armed with Springfield muskets, for guard and other duty, until equipped as light artillery. On the 24th, they were placed in charge of six heavy guns in the fort, and were thenceforward engaged in duty as heavy artillery, until the 17th of June, when they were ordered to the performance of provost duty in the city of Baton Rouge. They were relieved from this duty on the 8th of July, and returned to Fort Williams, where they took charge of seven barbette guns, and on the 10th, the battery was completely equipped as light

¹ 64 Rebellion Records, 278, 616. 84 Ibid. 171, 973. 86 Ibid. 365, 977. 101 Ibid. 1021, 1108. 102 Ibid. 188, 255, 624, 655, 680.

artillery, taking the armament and equipments of a Vermont battery, whose term of service had expired.

They went into camp on the 15th, a short distance from the fort, and on the 4th of August, two sections of the battery, accompanying a body of cavalry, moved seven miles south to Highland Stockade, in anticipation of an attack upon that post. These two sections returned to camp on the 6th, without having encountered the rebels. The right section was subsequently ordered to return to Highland Stockade, and rejoined the battery on the 9th at Baton Rouge.

The Thirteenth battery remained at Baton Rouge, La., until mustered out of service, the date of which the records of this office do not furnish.

* * * * *

The list of dead, p. 708, is omitted and is published in full in volume 3.

709]

HEAVY ARTILLERY.**FIRST REGIMENT.**

The record of battery A, First battalion Wisconsin heavy artillery, is identical with that of the Second infantry, from its organization down to the 25th of July, 1861.

At this date, three days after the celebrated battle of Bull Run, company K of the regiment, under command of Captain Langworthy, was detached to form part of the garrison of Fort Corcoran, on the heights near Washington. They remained in this post until the 28th of August, when they moved to Fort Marcy, near the chain bridge, and occupied the fort as garrison. Thence one-half of the company was ordered on the 12th of September, to the performance of garrison duty in Fort Ethan Allen, and also to instruct a regiment of infantry, then stationed there, in heavy artillery drill.

On the 10th of October, company K, in obedience to orders, rejoined the regiment, with which it was connected until the 9th of December, when, by order of the War Department, the company was permanently detached from the regiment, and organized as an artillery company, under the name of the First battery Wisconsin heavy artillery.¹ By the same order they were placed in garrison at Fort Cass. While here, the battery was filled to the maximum by recruits, sent forward from Wisconsin, and the additional officers received their commissions.

During the retreat of the army of Virginia, under General Pope, a detachment of forty men from the battery was sent on the 28th of August, 1862, with three pieces of artillery, to garrison Fort Buffalo, an advanced post, where they were attacked by the enemy, who finding his attempts to shell them out ineffectual, soon withdrew. Immediate danger to the capital having passed, the detachment returned to Fort Cass on the 7th of September. They moved on the 27th of November, to Fort Ellsworth, and on the 12th of May, 1863, were transferred

¹ 5 Rebellion Records 22.

to Fort Worth.¹ As to their efficiency in this branch of service, the following, which finds an appropriate place in their record, sufficiently speaks:

HEADQUARTERS INSPECTOR OF ARTILLERY, U. S. A.

Washington, May 27th, 1863.

Captain Meservey is an excellent artillery officer, and has now one of the best companies of foot artillery I have ever seen.

(Signed)

WILLIAM F. BARRY,

Brig. General, Inspector of Artillery, U. S. A.

On the 8th of June, 1863, Captain Meservey was authorized by the Secretary of War, "to recruit a battalion, four batteries, of heavy artillery, using the First battery as a basis for that 710] purpose." The required batteries were soon enrolled and mustered into service, the First taking position as battery A, First battalion of Wisconsin heavy artillery.

Immediately upon the receipt of the order of June 8th, 1863, from the War Department, authorizing Captain Meservey to recruit his command to a battalion, recruiting appointments were issued and volunteers were rapidly enrolled for this favorite branch of the service. On the 22d of August, a portion of battery B, under a first lieutenant, was mustered into United States' service, and on the 9th of September, the battery being meanwhile recruited to the maximum and fully organized, the muster into the United States' service was completed.

Battery A moved in October, 1863, from Fort Worth, to Battery Rodgers, where they remained until May, 1864, during which month they were transferred to Fort Willard. They subsequently returned in August to Battery Rodgers, Va.²

Battery B, which had been previously organized, left Camp Washburn, Milwaukee, in October, 1863, and was assigned to duty at Fort Terrell, Munfordsville, Ky.³ Here they remained until the 4th of January, 1864, at which date they moved to Lexington, Ky., taking position as garrison of Fort Clay.

Battery C was mustered into United States' service on the 1st of October, 1863, left Camp Washburn for active service on the 30th, and proceeding by way of Indianapolis, was assigned

¹ 40 Rebellion Records 31, 181, 587. 45 Ibid. 441, 808. 49 Ibid. 609. 70 Ibid. 239, 241. 78 Ibid. 71, 330.

² 68 Ibid. 888. 70 Ibid. 570, 700.

³ 33 Ibid. 571. 52 Ibid. 838. 54 Ibid. 814. 56 Ibid. 68, 561. 58 Ibid. 296. 59 Ibid. 572. 77 Ibid. 38. 79 Ibid. 572. 90 Ibid. 977. 94 Ibid. 463. 103 Ibid. 801.

position in Fort Wood, Chattanooga, Tenn.¹ They moved in January, 1864, to Fort Creighton, and subsequently, in May, to Fort Sherman, Chattanooga.

Battery D was mustered into service on the 7th of November, 1863, and left Camp Washburn on the 1st of February, 1864, under orders to report at New Orleans, La., where they arrived on the 9th. Re-embarking on the 18th, they proceeded down the Mississippi to Fort Jackson, where they landed on the following day and took position as garrison of the post. They left Fort Jackson on the 23d of July, 1864, and on the 26th were assigned position in Fort Berwick near Brashear City, La.²

In pursuance of General Orders No. 21, from this office, dated September 14th, 1864, the work of recruiting eight companies, the number necessary to complete the regimental organization, was at once commenced, and batteries L and M left Camp Randall for active service on the 30th of September.

Companies E and F, of the First heavy artillery, left Camp Randall on the 3d of October, 1864; company H, on the 7th of October, company K, on the 17th of October, and companies G and I, on the 12th of November. These batteries reported at the headquarters of the regiment and were assigned to duty in the defences of Washington, as a part of the Fourth brigade, De Russey's division, of the Twenty-second army corps.

Battery B remained at Lexington, Ky., until the 30th of August 1865, at which date the company was mustered out and discharged from service.

711] Battery C occupied Fort Sherman, Chattanooga, Tenn., until the 29th of March, 1865, when they moved by rail to Athens, Tenn., fifty-nine miles from Chattanooga, on the East Tennessee and Georgia railroad. On the 5th of April they marched six miles to Mouse Creek, at which point the battery was stationed* until the 3d of July, when they left Mouse Creek³ by rail, arriving next day at Strawberry Plains, Tenn. Battery C was mustered out at Nashville, Tenn., on the 21st of Septem-

¹ 55 Rebellion Records 21. 56 Ibid. 259, 275, 556. 58 Ibid. 59 Ibid. 212, 559. 78 Ibid. 64, 328. 79 Ibid. 562. 103 Ibid. 797. 104 Ibid. 544 53, 157, 1087.

² 62 Ibid. 306, 324, 379. 64 Ibid. 278, 618, 84 Ibid. 467, 971. 86 Ibid. 363, 975. 93 Ibid. 879. 94 Ibid. 460. 101 Ibid. 1018. 102 Ibid. 189, 253, 625, 652, 653, 829, 900, 977.

³ 104 Ibid. 189, 538.

ber, 1865, and arrived on the 25th at Madison, Wisconsin, where they were paid and disbanded.¹

Battery D was occupied in garrison duty at Brashear City, La., until the month of June, 1865, when they were ordered to Washington.

The remaining nine companies of this regiment were engaged in garrison duty in the defences of Washington, until the 26th of June, 1865, when those members of the regiment, whose term of service would expire prior to the 1st of October, comprising the companies from E to M, inclusive, were mustered out of service. These companies reached Milwaukee, Wisconsin, on the 1st of July, and were soon afterwards paid and disbanded.

Companies A and D, were mustered out at Washington on the 18th of August, 1865. The date of their arrival in the state has not been reported to this office.

Heavy Artillery, Organization—Oct. 31, 1864. District of Washington, D. C. 91 Rebellion Records, 504-505, 673, 850. 96 Ibid. 755-757.

* * *

The list of dead, pp. 712-714, is omitted and is published in full in volume 3.

715] UNITED STATES COMMISSIONS.

Commissions have been issued by the General Government to the following named persons, formerly connected with the military organizations from, or citizens of, this state.

To my request of the War Department for a complete list of this character, I received only copies of general orders announcing these with others, and it is quite possible that the names of some which should appear in this list are omitted for lack of

¹ The following official recognition of the character of this company requires no comment.

HD. QRS. 2D BRIGADE, 4TH DIV. D. C.

Knoxville, Tenn., June 3, 1865.

CAPTAIN.—The colonel commanding takes pleasure in inviting your attention to the following extract from the report of the A. A. Inspector-General of the brigade:

'Captain C, 1st Wisconsin Heavy Art'y is in splendid condition. Captain Davies is a very energetic and efficient officer. This is clearly indicated by the condition of his command.

Very respectfully

Your obedient servant.

(Signed) W. S. BRADFORD, A. A. A. G."

CAPTAIN J. R. DAVIES,
Comm'dg. Co. C, 1st Wis. H'y Art'y."

proper information. Any officer who may discover such omission is requested to inform the Adjutant General, that the records may be perfected in this respect.

MAJOR GENERALS.

Colonel Charles S. Hamilton, of the Third Wisconsin Volunteers, September 19, 1862.
Colonel Cadwallader C. Washburn, of the Second Wisconsin Cavalry, November 29, 1862.
Carl Schurz; March 14, 1863.

MAJOR GENERALS BY BREVET.

Brigadier General Lysander Cutler, United States Volunteers, for meritorious services during the recent campaign of the army of the Potomac, to date from August 19, 1864.
Brigadier General Thomas H. Ruger of the United States Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Franklin, Tenn., to date from November 30, 1864.
Brigadier General Frederick Salomon, of the United States Volunteers, to date from March 11, 1865.

BRIGADIER GENERALS.

Brevet Brigadier General Joseph Bailey, Colonel of the Fourth Wisconsin Cavalry, November 10, 1864.
Colonel Edward S. Bragg, of the Sixth Wisconsin Veteran Volunteers, June 25, 1864.
Colonel Lysander Cutler, of the Sixth Wisconsin Volunteers, November 29, 1862.
Colonel Lucius Fairchild, of the Second Wisconsin Volunteers, October 20, 1863.
Rufus King, May 17, 1861.
Colonel Halbert E. Paine of the Fourth Wisconsin Volunteers, March 13, 1863.
Colonel Thomas H. Ruger, of the Third Wisconsin Volunteers, November 29, 1862.
Colonel Frederick Salomon, of the Ninth Wisconsin Volunteers, July 16, 1862.
Colonel John C. Starkweather, of the First Wisconsin Volunteers, July 17, 1863.

716]

BRIGADIER GENERALS BY BREVET.

Colonel Thomas S. Allen, of the Fifth Wisconsin Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.
Colonel Joseph Bailey, of the Fourth Wisconsin Veteran Cavalry, for distinguished and meritorious services as Acting Engineer of the Nineteenth army corps, in projecting and constructing a temporary dam at the lower falls of the Red River, thereby enabling our flotilla to reach the waters of the Mississippi in safety, to rank from June 7, 1864.
Colonel Henry Bertram, of the Twentieth Wisconsin Volunteers, to date from March 13, 1865.
Colonel James Bintliff, of the Thirty-eighth Wisconsin Volunteers, for conspicuous gallantry in the assault on Petersburg, Va., to date from April 2, 1865.
Colonel Charles H. DeGroat, of the Thirty-second Wisconsin Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the recent campaign in Georgia and the Carolinas, to date from March 13, 1865.
Colonel Cassius Fairchild, of the Sixteenth Wisconsin Veteran Volunteers, for meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

- Colonel Joshua J. Guppey, of the Twenty-third Wisconsin Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.
- Colonel Samuel Harriman, of the Thirty-seventh Wisconsin Volunteers, for gallant conduct in the assault upon Fort Sedgwick, Va., to date from April 2, 1865.
- Colonel Charles L. Harris, of the Eleventh Wisconsin Veteran Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.
- Colonel William Hawley, of the Third Wisconsin Veteran Volunteers, for gallant services in the recent campaigns in Georgia and South Carolina, to date from March 16, 1865.
- Colonel Harrison C. Hobart, of the Twenty-first Wisconsin Volunteers, to date from January 12, 1865.
- Colonel John A. Kellogg, of the Sixth Wisconsin Veteran Volunteers, for highly meritorious services during the recent campaign, terminating with the surrender of the insurgent army under General Robert E. Lee, to date from April 9, 1865.
- Colonel Oscar H. La Grange, of the First Wisconsin Veteran Cavalry, for faithful and meritorious service, to date from March 13, 1865.
- Colonel Adam G. Malloy, of the Seventeenth Wisconsin Veteran Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.
- Colonel Milton Montgomery, of the Twenty-fifth Wisconsin Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the recent campaign in Georgia and the Carolinas, to date from March 13, 1865.
- Colonel Jonathan B. Moore, of the Thirty-third Wisconsin Volunteers, to date from February 18, 1865.
- Major William H. Morgan, Assistant Adjutant General, United States Volunteers, to date from April 20, 1865.
- Colonel James K. Proudfit, of the Twelfth Wisconsin Veteran Volunteers, for energy and ability in the discharge of his duties, to date from March 13, 1865.
- Lieutenant Colonel Theodore Read, Assistant Adjutant General of Volunteers, for gallantry before the enemy, to date from the capture of Fort Harrison, September 29, 1864.
- Brevet Colonel Hollon Richardson, of the United States Volunteers, for conspicuous bravery throughout the campaign from the Rapidan to the Five Forks, during 1864 and 1865, to date from March 13, 1865.
- 717] Brevet Colonel Jeremiah M. Rusk, United States Volunteers, for distinguished gallantry at the battle of the Salkehatchie, S. C., February 5th, 1865, to date from March 13, 1865.
- Colonel Charles E. Salomon, of the Ninth Wisconsin Veteran Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.
- Colonel Horace T. Sanders, of the Nineteenth Wisconsin Veteran Volunteers, to date from April 19, 1865.
- Brevet Colonel William E. Strong, United States Volunteers, for gallant and efficient services during the campaign in South Carolina, to date from March 21, 1865.
- Colonel Benjamin J. Sweet, of the Veteran Reserve Corps, to date from December 20, 1864.
- Colonel Lyman M. Ward, of the Fourteenth Wisconsin Veteran Volunteers, to date from March 13, 1865.
- Colonel Francis H. West, of the Thirty-first Wisconsin Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.
- Brevet Colonel Frederick C. Winkler, United States Volunteers, to date from June 15, 1865.

COLONELS BY BREVET.

- Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Dennis B. Dailey, United States Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of White Oak road, Va., to date from March 31, 1865.

- Lieutenant Colonel H. Fitch, of the Twenty-first Wisconsin Volunteers, to date from March 13, 1865.
- Lieutenant Colonel Theodore Read, Assistant Adjutant General of Volunteers, to date from February 19, 1865.
- Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Reynolds, of the Sixteenth Wisconsin Veteran Volunteers, for gallantry during the war, to date of March 13, 1865.
- Lieutenant Colonel Hollon Richardson, of the Seventh Wisconsin Veteran Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Five Forks, Va., to date from April 1, 1865.
- Lieutenant Colonel Jeremiah M. Rusk, of the Twenty-fifth Wisconsin Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.
- Lieutenant Colonel Roswell M. Sawyer, Assistant Adjutant General of Volunteers, for meritorious services in the recent campaigns of Atlanta, Savannah, and the Carolinas, to date from March 13, 1865.
- Lieutenant Colonel George W. Stevenson, of the Third Wisconsin Veteran Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the recent campaign in Georgia and the Carolinas, to date from March 13, 1865.
- Lieutenant Colonel William E. Strong, of the Twelfth Wisconsin Veteran Volunteers, Assistant Inspector General, for distinguished and gallant services during the campaign against Atlanta, Ga., to date from September 1, 1864.
- Lieutenant Colonel Luther H. Whittlesey, of the Eleventh Wisconsin Veteran Volunteers, for gallantry and energy in the discharge of his duties, to date from March 13, 1865.
- Lieutenant Colonel Frederick C. Winkler, of the Twenty-sixth Wisconsin Volunteers, to date from June 15, 1865.

LIEUTENANT COLONELS BY BREVET.

- Brevet Major Miles L. Butterfield, United States Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services before Petersburg and at the battle of Little Sailor's Creek, Va., to date from April 6, 1865.
- 718 Brevet Major Dennis B. Dailey, of the United States Volunteers, for gallant conduct in the action of the 21st of August, 1864, before Richmond, Va., to date from August 21, 1864.
- Brevet Major John L. Hathaway, United States Volunteers, to date from June 2, 1865.
- Major Charles W. Kempf, of the Fifth Wisconsin Volunteers, for gallantry in the present campaign before Richmond and in the battle of Winchester, Va., to date from September 19, 1864.
- Major Francis Lackner, of the Twenty-sixth Wisconsin Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the recent campaign in Georgia and the Carolinas, to date from March 13, 1865.
- Major Warham Parks, of the Third Wisconsin Veteran Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the recent campaign in Georgia and the Carolinas, to date from March 13, 1865.
- Major Hollon Richardson, of the Seventh Wisconsin Veteran Volunteers, for gallant and distinguished services in the present campaign before Richmond, Va., to date from December 2, 1864.

MAJORS BY BREVET.

- Captain Ethan A. Andrews, of the Seventh Wisconsin Veteran Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.
- Captain Charles L. Ballard, of the Thirty-eighth Wisconsin Volunteers, for gallantry in the assault on Fort Mahone, Va., to date from April 2, 1865.
- Captain Ellsworth Burnett, of the Thirty-seventh Wisconsin Volunteers, for conspicuous gallantry before Petersburg, Va., to date from April 6, 1865.

- Captain Miles L. Butterfield, of the Fifth Wisconsin Volunteers, for gallantry through the Wilderness campaign and in the battle of Winchester, Va., to date from September 9, 1864.
- Captain Edward K. Buttrick, Assistant Adjutant General of Volunteers, for efficient and meritorious services during the recent campaign in Georgia and the Carolinas, to date from March 13, 1865.
- Captain Albert S. Cole, of the Twenty-second Wisconsin Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from June 1, 1865.
- Captain Henry C. Curran, of the Fifth Wisconsin Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services before Petersburg, and at the battle of Little Sailor's Creek, Va., to date from April 6, 1865.
- Captain Dennis B. Dalley, of the Second Wisconsin Veteran Volunteers, for continued meritorious services in the present campaign of the Army of the Potomac, to date from August 1, 1864.
- First Lieutenant Isaac N. Earl, of the Fourth Wisconsin Veteran Cavalry, for gallant, meritorious and valuable services during the present war, especially while commanding a scouting party in the Division of West Mississippi, to date from December 2, 1864.
- Captain John W. Fuchs, of the Twenty-sixth Wisconsin Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the recent campaign in Georgia and the Carolinas, to date from March 13, 1865.
- Captain Henry G. Garfield, of the Sixth Wisconsin Veteran Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Five Forks, Va., to date from April 1, 1865.
- Captain John L. Hathaway, Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers, to date from June 2, 1865.
- Captain Lumley Ingledew, Commissary of Subsistence U. S. Volunteers, for efficient and meritorious services, to date from July 17, 1865.
- 719] Captain Joseph McKnight, of the Fifth Wisconsin Veteran Light Artillery, for meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.
- Captain Donald C. McVean, of the Veteran Reserve Corps, to date from February 20, 1865.
- Captain Aaron A. Meredith, Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from September 21, 1865.
- Captain Thomas W. C. Moore, Aide-de-Camp, United States Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.
- Captain Albert T. Morgan, of the Sixth Wisconsin Veteran Volunteers, for gallant services in the battle of the Wilderness and on the Weldon railroad, Va., to date from March 13, 1865.
- Brevet Captain Earl M. Rogers, United States Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services in front of Petersburg, Va., to date from March 13, 1865.
- Captain Ralph Van Brunt, of the Third Wisconsin Veteran Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the recent campaign in Georgia and the Carolinas, to date from March 13, 1865.
- Captain Edward Whaley, of the Sixth Wisconsin Veteran Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Five Forks, Va., to date from April 1, 1865.
- Captain Jasper Woodford, of the Third Wisconsin Veteran Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the recent campaign in Georgia and the Carolinas, to date from March 13, 1865.

CAPTAINS BY BREVET.

- Brevet First Lieutenant Charles W. Atherton, United States Volunteers, for conspicuous gallantry at the battle of Five Forks, Va., to date from April 1, 1865.
- First Lieutenant Edward G. Harlow, of the Twelfth Battery Wisconsin Veteran Light Artillery for meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

First Lieutenant William B. Maxson, of the Thirty-eighth Wisconsin Volunteers, for conspicuous gallantry in the assault before Petersburg, Va., to date from April 2, 1865.

First Lieutenant Angus R. Macdonald, of the Eleventh Wisconsin Veteran Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from March 26, 1865.

First Lieutenant Claron I. Miltimore, of the Thirty-seventh Wisconsin Volunteers, for conspicuous gallantry during the campaign before Petersburg, Va., to date from April 2, 1865.

First Lieutenant Earl M. Rogers, of the Sixth Wisconsin Veteran Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of the Wilderness, to date from March 13, 1865.

First Lieutenant Jerome A. Watrous, of the Sixth Wisconsin Veteran Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services at the battles of White Oak road and Five Forks, Va., to date from April 1, 1865.

FIRST LIEUTENANT BY BREVET.

Second Lieutenant Charles W. Atherton, of the Sixth Wisconsin Veteran Volunteers, for gallant services at the battle of White Oak road, Va., to date from March 31, 1865.

720]

SIGNAL CORPS.

CAPTAINS.

Captain Henry R. Clum, of the Fifth Wisconsin Volunteers, to rank from March 3, 1863.

First Lieutenant Edwin J. Meeker, of the Third Wisconsin Volunteers, to rank from March 3, 1863.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Captain Nabum Daniels, of the Third Wisconsin Volunteers, to rank from March 3, 1863.

First Lieutenant Charles H. Messinger, of the First Wisconsin Volunteers, to rank from March 3, 1863.

Second Lieutenant Samuel C. Tuckerman, of the Nineteenth Wisconsin Volunteers, to rank from March 3, 1863.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANTS GENERAL.

MAJORS.

Lieutenant Frank A. Haskell, of the Sixth Wisconsin Veteran Volunteers February 29, 1864.

Captain Thomas W. C. Moore, Aide-de-Camp, March 8, 1865.

Captain William H. Morgan, Assistant Adjutant General, United States Volunteers, May 8, 1863.

First Lieutenant James O. Pierce, of the Twenty-ninth Wisconsin Volunteers, May 8, 1863.

Captain Theodore Read, Assistant Adjutant General of Volunteers, July 25, 1864.

Captain Roswell M. Sawyer, Assistant Adjutant General, United States Volunteers, July 4, 1863.

CAPTAINS.

First Lieutenant Anton Blocki, adjutant of the Ninth Wisconsin Volunteers, March 11, 1863.
 Captain Edward K. Buttrick, of the Thirty-first Wisconsin Volunteers, January 25, 1865.
 Robert Chandler, of Milwaukee, August 28, 1861.
 Captain Temple Clark, of the Fifth Wisconsin Volunteers, April 7, 1862.
 First Lieutenant Albert S. Kendrick, adjutant of the Twenty-eighth Wisconsin Volunteers, February 27, 1865.
 Captain Ernest J. Meyers, of the Second Wisconsin Cavalry, March 18, 1865.
 Second Lieutenant William H. Morgan, of the Second Wisconsin Cavalry, August 22, 1862.
 First Lieutenant William Ruger, adjutant of the Thirteenth Wisconsin Volunteers, June 23, 1863.
 First Lieutenant Roswell M. Sawyer, of the First Wisconsin Volunteers June 23, 1863.
 First Lieutenant Henry Stone, of the First Wisconsin Volunteers, April 4, 1863.
 First Lieutenant William Warner, of the Thirty-third Wisconsin Volunteers, December 1, 1864.
 Captain James D. Wood, of the Second Wisconsin Volunteers, March 11, 1863.

721]

AIDES-DE-CAMP.

Second Lieutenant Thomas W. C. Moore, of the Twenty-fourth Wisconsin Volunteers, May 18, 1864, for Major General Sheridan.
 William H. Paine, April 22, 1862.
 First Lieutenant John P. Willard, of the Thirty-first Wisconsin Volunteers, March 11, 1863.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTERS.

First Lieutenant Samuel Baird quartermaster of the Twenty-ninth Wisconsin Volunteers, February 29, 1864.
 Calvin Baker, July 4, 1863.
 Edwin C. Becker, April 14, 1862.
 First Lieutenant Richard Carter, of the Fifth Wisconsin Volunteers, May 18, 1864.
 Captain Frederick L. Clark, of the Twenty-first Wisconsin Volunteers, May 18, 1864.
 Second Lieutenant Webster J. Colburn, of the Third battery, Wisconsin Volunteer Light Artillery, September 19, 1864.
 First Lieutenant James T. Conklin, quartermaster of the Fourteenth Wisconsin Volunteers, July 31, 1863.
 First Lieutenant La Tour M. Crist, quartermaster of the Seventh Wisconsin Veteran Volunteers, March 3, 1865.
 Marquis F. Cutting, February 13, 1865.
 Joseph S. Elwell, February 2, 1865.
 First Lieutenant William Finkler, quartermaster of the Ninth Wisconsin Volunteers, June 11, 1862.
 Charles G. Finney, November 26, 1862.
 James L. Fiske, May 29, 1862.
 Hiram Hayes, November 26, 1862.
 Captain James F. Hazelton, of the Twenty-third Wisconsin Volunteers, February 27, 1863.
 Damon Y. Kilgore, July 30, 1863.
 First Lieutenant Skidmore E. Lefferts, quartermaster of the Third Wisconsin Volunteers, February 11, 1862.
 First Lieutenant Abner P. Lockerby, of the Thirty-sixth Wisconsin Volunteers, February 7, 1865.

Jacob Mahler, July 21, 1862.
 First Lieutenant James C. Mann, of the First Wisconsin Cavalry, February 29, 1864.
 First Lieutenant Isaac N. Mason, quartermaster of the Sixth Wisconsin Volunteers, July 17, 1862.
 John J. McClellan, May 18, 1864.
 Thomas H. McDill, February 27, 1863.
 First Lieutenant Frank W. Oakley, of the Seventh Wisconsin Volunteers, April 13, 1863.
 Charles D. Robinson, September 4, 1861.
 Second Lieutenant Samuel E. Rundle, of the Second Wisconsin Cavalry, February 19, 1863.
 Private A. Patterson Smith, of the Twenty-fourth Wisconsin Volunteers, April 7, 1864.
 Second Lieutenant Frederick T. Starkweather, of the First Wisconsin Volunteers, February 19, 1863.
 First Lieutenant Sidney S. Starr, quartermaster of the Thirtieth Wisconsin Volunteers, February 29, 1864.
 James A. Swaine, August 5, 1861.
 722] First Lieutenant Joseph D. Tredway, quartermaster of the Twenty-third Wisconsin Volunteers, November 12, 1864.
 Charles R. Tyler, September 10, 1861.
 Napoleon B. Van Slyke, October 1, 1862.
 First Lieutenant Bartholomew J. Van Valkenburg, quartermaster of the Twenty-first Wisconsin Volunteers, May 18, 1864.
 Leonard S. Van Vliet, May 12, 1862.
 John B. Winslow, April 14, 1862.

COMMISSARIES OF SUBSISTENCE.

E. Sanford Blake, February 19, 1863.
 William W. Brown, July 19, 1862.
 Alpheus E. Clarke, September 26, 1862.
 H. N. Comstock, March 2, 1864.
 John E. S. Cooper, February 2, 1865.
 Edward Dale, April 20, 1864.
 Horatio N. Davis, February 19, 1863.
 Charles Doty, May 20, 1863.
 John L. Hathaway, September 4, 1861.
 First Lieutenant Arthur L. Hungerford, of the Eighth Wisconsin Volunteers, November 20, 1862.
 Buell E. Hutchinson, August 5, 1861.
 Lumley Ingledew, March 2, 1864.
 Commissary Sergeant Francis K. Jenkins, of the Sixth Wisconsin Veteran Volunteers, February 22, 1865.
 First Lieutenant Rufus King, quartermaster of the Thirty-first Wisconsin Volunteers, March 2, 1864.
 First Lieutenant James G. Knight, quartermaster of the Third Wisconsin Volunteers, September 10, 1862.
 First Lieutenant Daniel R. Lamoreau, of the Thirteenth Wisconsin Volunteers, November 8, 1864.
 Eli P. May, February 8, 1865. (Declined.)
 First Lieutenant Andrew J. M'Coy, quartermaster of the Fourth Wisconsin Volunteers, May 20, 1863.
 Marcus W. McCracken, May 20, 1863.
 First Lieutenant Aaron A. Meredith, of the Second Wisconsin Volunteers, June 11, 1862.
 Henry B. Merrell, March 21, 1863.
 William A. Murfey, April 14, 1862.
 Augustus G. Randall, May 28, 1864.

Second Lieutenant Shephard S. Rockwood, of the Thirteenth Wisconsin Volunteers, November 26, 1862.

Isaac Rogers, September 10, 1863.

James Sawyer, February 9, 1865.

James B. Scott, March 2, 1864.

William B. Slaughter, April 28, 1862.

Calvin H. Upham, March 2, 1864.

Charles E. Wendt, July 14, 1862.

William A. Wheeler, October 14, 1863.

SURGEONS.

Assistant Surgeon John B. G. Baxter, of the Third Wisconsin Volunteers, December 24, 1861.

Surgeon Henry Palmer, of the Seventh Wisconsin Volunteers, April 4, 1862.

723]

ADDITIONAL PAYMASTERS.

E. Stilman Bailey, February 19, 1863.

Jacob Bugh, March 3, 1865.

Hiram C. Bull, June 30, 1862.

Champion S. Chase, May 8, 1863.

Rufus Cheney, September 5, 1861.

W. Penn Clark, January 22, 1863.

George B. Congdon, May 14, 1863.

James O. Culver, August 5, 1861.

Captain Charles E. Curtice, of the Fourth Wisconsin Volunteers, February 10, 1863.

Captain George B. Ely, of the Second Wisconsin Volunteers, February 19, 1863.

Edward H. Gratiot, February 19, 1863.

Joseph Harris, February 23, 1864.

Silas B. A. Haynes, June 30, 1862.

Horace H. Hunn, February 23, 1864.

Hoel K. Lawrence, June 30, 1862.

Morgan L. Martin, August 17, 1861.

First Lieutenant Benton, M'Connell, of the Fourth Wisconsin Volunteers, February 19, 1863.

James R. Mears, November 26, 1862.

John H. Slavan, June 30, 1864.

Robert Smith, February 19, 1863.

Levi Sterling, February 23, 1864.

Captain Fenton F. Stevens, of the Thirteenth Wisconsin Volunteers, February 23, 1864.

Horace A. Tenney, July 14, 1862.

Frederick West, June 30, 1864.

HOSPITAL CHAPLAINS.

John Bantley, April 21, 1864.

A. Constantine Barry, February 10, 1865.

David O. Jones, June 30, 1864.

Charles V. Kelly, January 23, 1865.

VETERAN RESERVE CORPS.

COLONELS.

John Mansfield, December 3, 1864.

Colonel Benjamin J. Sweet, of the Twenty-first Wisconsin Volunteers, September 25, 1863.

LIEUTENANT COLONELS.

John B. Callis, February 11, 1865.

Martin Flood, June 20, 1864.

De Witt C. Poole, November 15, 1863.

MAJORS.

Samuel W. Beall, September 28, 1864.

Major Henry A. Mitchell, of the First Wisconsin Volunteers, November 9, 1863.

Captain George E. Scott, Veteran Reserve Corps, February 11, 1865.

CAPTAINS.

Edward R. Chase, July 20, 1863.

First Lieutenant Nathan Cole, Veteran Reserve Corps, February 10, 1865.

First Lieutenant Edward Colman, Veteran Reserve Corps, December 3, 1864.

George E. Scott, December 29, 1863.

Captain Donald C. McVean, of the First Wisconsin Volunteers, April 25, 1864.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Nathan Cole, September 17, 1863.

First Lieutenant Edward Colman, adjutant of the Eighteenth Wisconsin Veteran Volunteers, April 23, 1864.

First Lieutenant Richard T. Hambrook, of the First Wisconsin Volunteers, October 24, 1863.

Henry K. W. Ayres, March 18, 1864.

George W. Limbocker, March 8, 1864.

Second Lieutenant Michael Mangan, of the Sixth Wisconsin Volunteers, March 18, 1864.

Eli H. Mix, February 6, 1864.

MONTHLY RETURNS, BI-MONTHLY MUSTER, AND MUSTER-OUT ROLLS.

Among the various measures taken to secure regimental information prior to the present year, none have proved so effective and generally useful as the monthly return, to which allusion has been made in my former reports, and of which there has been with but little exception, a systematic and regular receipt from the various organizations, since the spring of 1862. There was however much needed information which did not properly appear upon these returns, and deeming it not only desirable but

proper that the state should be possessed of any and all public information pertaining to the interest and welfare of her soldiers, I addressed a letter to the Secretary of War requesting that copies of the bi-monthly muster rolls might be furnished this office, and that on the *muster-out* of the regiments a copy of those rolls might also be deposited there. To this request, reply was made that it was "not deemed desirable." Deeming the 725] matter of such importance as to require further action, I addressed the second and following letter to the department:

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF WISCONSIN,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Madison, September 5, 1864.

MAJOR:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 25th ult., in which, in reply to my request of the 15th ult., that provision be made for filing a copy of the Muster-out rolls of each Wisconsin organization in this office, it is stated "that it is not deemed desirable that any more muster rolls be made than is required by the Army Regulations." And further, that "the retained copies held by company commanders, should be obtained for the use of your (my) office."

Permit me, Major, to state as briefly as possible, a few reasons which appear to me of sufficient weight to render proper a more thorough revision of the matter before adopting as final the decision indicated.

The continuance of the war has shown the propriety, if not necessity, of filing in the archives of the state, complete record of the prominent facts in the military history of each volunteer furnished by her for the service of the United States.

In recognition of this necessity, the War Department, within a comparatively short time, has directed that muster-in rolls of all officers and enlisted men mustered into United States service, be filed in the office of the Adjutant General of the state, furnishing the organization to which they are attached. For the same reason all transfers or promotions of volunteers are officially reported to the same officer in his capacity of custodian of the military records of the state.

This necessity has therefore already been recognized in the official proceedings of the War Department.

If, then, it has appeared just that the state should be informed of the muster-into service of the volunteer whom she has furnished under the call of the General Government, it would seem proper that information should also be furnished of the completion of his term of service, and that among the permanent records of the state, it should appear whether he has died, deserted or been honorably discharged from the service.

With reference to the retained copies held by company commanders, it should be observed that the state has no authority over the officers in question which would enable her to demand such copies. In the volunteer service the company commander is generally mustered out with his company, and the rolls never come within reach of state authority. Besides, it may be asked, if these rolls are of no importance to the officer, why should they be furnished him, while the request of the state is refused? If they are necessary for his use, it would, of course, be improper for the state to demand them from him.

The provisions of the Army Regulations referred to appear to have been prepared with reference to the needs of the Regular Service, in which it is not contemplated that an entire company, with its officers, will be mustered out of service at the same time, and the reserved copy of the company commander becomes a portion of the company records.

Without attempting to enlarge upon any right which the state may possess, entitling her to a record of her citizens in the service of the United States, it is respectfully requested that the matter may be reconsidered; and that, if no objection exists, Mustering Officers be directed to send to this office direct, the muster-out rolls, heretofore furnished the company commanders.

I am, Major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Very respectfully,

AUG. GAYLORD,

Adjutant General.

Major SAMUEL BRECK, A. A. G.,

726] To which communication the following reply was received:

War Department.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., Oct. 26, 1864.

Brig. General A. GAYLORD,

Adj. Gen. State of Wis.

SIR—I have the honor to inform you, that in order to facilitate the settlement of claims against the states, the commanding officers of regiments and independent organizations will be directed to furnish the following additional rolls and information to the Adjutant General of the state under the circumstances as explained, upon their application *through this office*.

1st. Where the state authorities pay a regular monthly pay to soldiers or their families, one copy of the bi-monthly muster and pay roll.

2d. Where the state authorities pay a bounty, &c., to discharged soldiers, one copy of the muster-out roll.

3d. In all cases of death, information thereof, if desired for the settlement of claims against the state, and for no other purpose.

Your obedient servant,

SAMUEL BRECK,

Assistant Adjutant General.

The position of the state brought it within the provisions of the regulations adopted, and announced in the foregoing letter. Application was made, and orders were issued by the War Department to commanding officers of our regiments, directing that this office be furnished in the future with the rolls referred to.

Aside from the information necessary to the Secretary of State in the issue of warrants and protection of the treasury in the payment of extra pay, the above named rolls now secured to the state, are together invaluable in the present and future in settlement of soldier's claims, and constitute in themselves a valuable history of that part borne by Wisconsin in this war.

The rolls are now all deemed secure against loss by fire, being filed in what is constructed for a fire-proof vault, connected with this office.

MILITARY HISTORY.

Pursuant to the instructions of the last Legislature, directing measures to correct and complete the records of this office, I immediately caused proper blanks to be prepared, and forwarded to the several organizations, with the following letter addressed to each regimental and company commander:

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF WISCONSIN,
 ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Madison, May 15th, 1865.

To the Officer commanding.....Reg't Wis. Vols.:

DEAR SIR:—The legislature of Wisconsin at its last session, passed an act authorizing and instructing the Adjutant General of the state "to take such measures as shall in his judgment be deemed necessary to correct and complete the records of his office, to the end that there shall be complete muster and descriptive rolls, with all subsequent information attainable, pertaining to the military history of each individual member of the several military organizations from this state, * * * in the service of the government during the present rebellion."

Of course the intent of, and my ability to comply with the above requirement, looks to and is dependent largely upon the assistance which I may receive from the officers in command, in furnishing the information from the regimental and company records.

To facilitate the labor necessary, I have caused to be prepared and forwarded to each regiment, blanks in the form of the Company Books, which give space and opportunity to fill out not only the ordinary muster and descriptive roll, but also the military history of each individual, and in which should be recorded the name of every man who has been a member of the company from the original organization to the present time, with as full and complete a military history of each as your records will enable you to furnish. The names of such men as were recruited and who were subsequently discharged, or who deserted, or died before muster, should also appear, with appropriate remarks.

I have no doubt that you already recognize the desirability of a record which shall, as far as possible, set forth in detail the part borne by each and every volunteer from our state, and which, deposited in the archives of the capitol, shall afford useful and oftentimes necessary information, in our own time, in facilitating the payment of claims, and securing pensions to the families of those who have fallen in the service, and which shall also remain a monument of the patriotic endurance of Wisconsin soldiers, which—more and more effulgent through coming years—shall reflect their confidence in the worth and stability of this Government, and the character and conduct of those whose lives were freely offered in the contest for its life and perpetuity.

Aside from the difficulty of procuring copies of your regimental and company records after the disbandment of the armies, what is scarcely of less importance to the record contemplated, the opportunity to gather facts and incidents from personal observations relative to many, will in the dispersal of the organizations have also passed out of reach and beyond recall.

I therefore earnestly urge that you will cause this matter to receive immediate attention, in order that the books may be completed, properly certified, and mailed or expressed to this office at the expense of the state.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

AUG. GAYLORD,

Adjutant General.

The gathering of so large a number of our regiments, preparatory to the grand review at Washington in May last, afforded an excellent opportunity to visit the regiments and to urge the importance of completing the records while the officers were comparatively at leisure. Much of the success there resulting is due to the labors of your excellency and General Lucius Fairchild, which in connection with my own, were active and constant to secure the result sought. Of the entire number due, something more than one-half have at this date been received, and many are yet in the hands of officers mustered out, for completion, and from whom they will in most instances be received. An expression of interest in the success of the project was evidenced almost uniformly by officers of our regiment, and prompt measures taken to secure its fulfillment. The information from some few of the regiments mustered out before this record was proposed, and such other as fail entirely to respond, will necessarily be procured in part from the records at Washington. This will, however, be but a small portion of the total. I was prosecuting, and had hoped to complete this labor through the use of the regimental records turned over to the chief mustering officer by our returned regiments at muster-out. It was closed in November last, by an order upon Colonel Giddings to forward the records immediately to Washington, prior to which request had been made that they might be temporarily turned over to this office for the purpose indicated.

Most, if not all of the Adjutants General of the northern states have already issued, or are now preparing to issue, a list or catalogue of members of the regiments of their respective states. I have postponed any publication of this character, deeming that a completed work would be better than a partial one, which would necessitate additional publications of a like character.

The material collected in the descriptive books before mentioned, will afford an excellent opportunity to give not only the list of names, but also a brief record of individual service. Such a record will constitute a book of fifteen hundred or two thousand pages, and as it does not come directly within the province of a report, I respectfully suggest a resolution directing its publication, if deemed desirable.

STATE AGENTS.

The location of State Agents during the time they were engaged as such the past year, was as follows. Mrs. C. A. P. Harvey's labors were confined to the hospitals of the lower Mississippi from Memphis to New Orleans. Mr. George W. Sturges, principally at St. Louis and surrounding hospitals.

Mr. W. Y. Selleck, assisted during the early part of the year by Mr. Ostrander, was engaged in the many hospitals at and around Washington, and Mr. E. L. Jones at Nashville, Tenn., 729] The labors of these agents being no longer required, they have been relieved from the different posts as their services became unnecessary. Their reports having been during the year, as heretofore, made to the state executive, and in most instances published, no mention is perhaps necessary from me in this report. Much credit is due for the devotion manifested, and the energy with which they have pursued their labors, the arduous character of which can be little known or appreciated by those unfamiliar with them. The benison of many a dying soldier rests upon them as their richest reward.

HOSPITALS.

Aside from the changes incident to the muster-out of the regiments, the necessity for hospital accommodations was materially lessened by orders from the War Department, May 4, 1865, directing that "all soldiers, patients in hospitals, (except veteran volunteers, veterans of the First army corps and soldiers of the regular army,) will as soon as they shall cease to require medical treatment, be at once mustered out of service in the usual manner."

Under subsequent orders from the War Department, the main hospital in this state, known as the Harvey, U. S. A. General hospital, was discontinued in August, and the inmates still requiring treatment, transferred to the branch hospital at Camp Randall, Surgeon Howard Culbertson, U. S. Vols., remaining in charge until the 15th of October, when the patients were all transferred to the Post Hospital at the same place and Colonel Culbertson mustered out.

Among the many courtesies for which this office is indebted to that gentleman, is the following tabular statement of the admission and dismissal of patients at Harvey Hospital, from the date of its opening until its close:

730] *Report of changes at Harvey General Hospital, from October 27, 1863, to October 15, 1865, when it was closed, under charge of Surgeon Howard Culbertson, U. S. Vols.*

No. of patients admitted.	No. of patients returned to duty.	Transferred to other Hospitals.	Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps.	Patients discharged.	Patients deserted.	Patients deceased.	Patients on furlough.
4,058	1,372	597	173	1,613	129	92	82

Respectfully furnished for the information of General Gaylord by
 HOWARD CULBERTSON,
Late Surgeon U. S. Vols., in charge.

The exceedingly small per centage of deaths as a noticeable feature in the above exhibit, which speaks favorably for the professional skill of Colonel Culbertson.

The Swift General Hospital at Prairie du Chien, under the superintendence of A. A. Surgeon F. W. Kelly, U. S. A., was closed in the latter part of August, and that in Milwaukee, in charge of A. A. Surgeon A. Kelly, U. S. A., in the early part of September.

Statistical items from these Hospitals, which I had contemplated giving in this report, are not in my possession.

TROPHIES.

The proper exhibition of the returned state and national colors of our regiments is a subject so fully presented by the Quartermaster general in his report for the current year, that officer being the custodian, as to need no mention from me. I cannot refrain, however, from urging his suggestions upon the consideration of the legislature.

These tattered flags are the occasion of many a visit to the state capitol from those who for years marched under their folds, defending them with patriotic care through strife and thick dangers, and which they now greet as a familiar friend; and from parents whose sons went down to death beneath their

stars, that with "not one erased" and unpolluted by traitor hands, it might forever float the flag of the free.

731] Not only their careful preservation, but their proper exhibition is a duty which we owe alike to the gratification of the living and the memory of the dead.

In the completion of the rotunda of the capitol, an excellent opportunity will be afforded for a proper display of these trophies, and it is respectfully urged that it or some other place be designated and prepared for this purpose.

THE RECORDS OF ANDERSONVILLE,

Whose infamous page is made more hideous by the light of the illustrious names, and whose once foul domain is now consecrated by patriot dust, bears on its list and beneath its sod, thank God, but few, but all too many, of the sons of Wisconsin. It has been most truly said of the sufferings of Union prisoners in rebel hands, that "no explanation can relieve, and no apology tone down its hideous picture."

"As we go away from it down the years of history, it will neither lose ruggedness nor gain softer tints; but like a mountain which cannot be seen from its near base, but seems to spread out as you recede; so this vast atrocity will spread black against the sky down to the end of time."

Across that blackness shall ever shine in letters of light the names of the suffering patriot and the martyred dead.

From one, himself a sufferer at Andersonville,* I have received a carefully prepared list of those from our state who died at that place; complete so far as he could ascertain, and which is appended to this report in paper "D." It affords not only a melancholy relief by the removal of uncertainty as to the fate, but by the designation of burial place will enable some to visit the graves of friends.

To these and all others from our state whose lives have been given to this great struggle, we owe some fitting memorial. Here at the capital, where they received and from which they bore the flag they were to defend and sustain; that place from which, with stout hearts, strong arms and buoyant step, they
732] went to battle for the nation's life; here let a fitting

*H. W. Lines, Kenosha.

memorial proclaim their deeds of heroism, and evince a people's gratitude and love.

I respectfully urge upon the legislature an early consideration of this subject.

STATE MILITIA.

The militia system of the state is an utter failure. While I respectfully urge that this state of affairs should no longer exist, I have no additional suggestions to make respecting the present law beyond those already presented in the last two annual reports. In my opinion, no time can be more propitious than the coming season for a reorganization of the state militia.

Give it a new name, the "National Guard," or any other distinctive name, and a new law, in which our experience and that of all other states indicates there should be two clearly defined provisions; first, *compelling service* from the whole arms-bearing population, and, secondly, the encouragement of Independent organizations by assistance in the purchase of uniforms, and a per diem for specified service in drill and parade. In my opinion, a fund can be created by a light exemption or commutation tax, which will, at least after the first year, much more than sustain one regiment in each congressional district, or six throughout the state.

No enrollment was made the present year, it being deemed discretionary with the Governor, and the results obtained last year, not warranting the expense.

OFFICE MATTERS.

The clerical force of the office is now mainly occupied in furnishing certificates of service, information of death necessary in procuring back pay, bounties and pensions, with other varied duties consequent upon the closing of the war, and especially in the completion of the records accumulated in the more pressing months of labor, which not then absolutely necessary, can now be more correctly and economically closed. The number of clerks has been lately reduced by the discharge of two, and in the contemplated changes, will leave but five besides the Adjutant General, engaged in the labors of the office. So fast as they

can be relieved from other more urgent labors, these will be engaged in the completion of the military history directed by the last legislature, in which the employment of those familiar with the records will be a true economy.

To reduce the number immediately beyond that now employed would do violence to the interests of both the state and the soldiers. After the completion of the record before mentioned, the force can undoubtedly be further reduced, until the duties will require one or two persons. The office must necessarily be kept open and an active one at least so long as the requirements for information from its records are necessary for the welfare of those whose interests it is intended to subserve.

Some idea of the labors of the office during the past four years may be formed from the following data: There have been eighteen thousand three hundred and six letters written between April, 1861, and the present date, and during the same time twenty thousand two hundred and nineteen certificates, of one character and another, made from its records. The total number of commissions issued during the war is eight thousand three hundred and twenty-five, all of which, with subsequent changes, were duly recorded. A large amount of labor was involved in the keeping of a book of credits to sub-districts, in which the name of each individual recruited or drafted subsequent to October 12, 1863, has been entered, with the date of muster into the service, to the proper locality. As the records of the Assistant Provost Marshal General gave only the numerical data, the information afforded by these records was invaluable to parties from the several towns seeking to regulate or correct their account for troops furnished.

I have appended in paper B a statement showing the whole quota of the several subdistricts in the state, under the calls of February first, March fourteenth, July eighteenth and December nineteenth, 1864, and also the quota of the several congressional districts under calls prior to October 12, 1863; with the total credit to each as appears by the book of credits above mentioned.

Copies of the "monthly reports" and such other information as is required by the Secretary of State in the payment of state aid, have been promptly made to that office, requiring the labor of one and sometimes two clerks for that business alone.

To the gentlemen composing the clerical force of the office, much credit is due for the zealous and faithful performance of 734] The labors devolving upon them. Courteous and attentive to the inquiries for information from soldiers or citizens, I believe that all will bear witness to their gentlemanly conduct and efficient labors for the state.

To them I extend my warmest thanks for the personal interest evinced, and their active coöperation in the labors of the office.

REVIEW.

In the preparation of this report, it occurs to me that a review of the main points of interest, of state action connected with the raising of troops during the war, may properly be given in this, the closing year of the rebellion, and I therefore submit the main items which present themselves to my mind, without attempt at elaborate detail, and giving them prominence as they transpired in the several years, rather than in a connected treatment of any one subject through the entire period.

1861.

The character and cause of the rebellion are not subjects within the scope of this proposed review, and are left to the exposition of others. The fact existed. Rebellion had fired its first gun. The question was no longer one of party strife or sectional difference; the life of the nation was sought and endangered, and through every hamlet of the north the patriot people felt the shock and sprang to its defence. Wisconsin, yet among the younger of her sister states, always at peace within her borders, and absorbed through varied industry in the higher development of her latent wealth, threw aside the implements of labor, joining with the common impulse in the one purpose of maintaining the supremacy and integrity of the national government.

Our state was fortunate in having for her Governor at this juncture a man not only devotedly attached to her interests and the national welfare, but far-seeing, sagacious and self-reliant.

The legislature had, just at the close of its annual session the present year, passed an act authorizing the Governor to

take such measures as should enable him to respond in the most efficient and speedy manner to the calls of the General Government, and the first call for troops pursuant to the proclamation of the President of the United States, and directing the organization of one regiment, (the number required from this state), was answered by the people within ten days with the number requisite for *five* regiments. So great was the enthusiasm, that strife was engendered between companies in their endeavor to secure positions in the service.

Sharing in the not uncommon belief that the Government would have need of a larger body of troops than indicated in the proclamation of the President, Governor Randall directed the organization of five additional regiments, which he immediately proceeded to uniform and equip. In the subsequent change of term of service from three months to three years, but one company withdrew, its members quite generally joining other companies.

The legislature at its extra session in May of this year, authorized the Governor "to raise, organize and receive into the service of the state two additional, (six already organized), regiments of infantry, to be held a reserve force, subject to be mustered into the service of the United States, and as often as any call shall be made by the General Government, and the forces then enrolled shall be mustered into the service of the United States it shall be lawful for the Governor to accept the services of so many additional volunteers as shall be constantly equal to two regiments of reserve force enrolled in advance of any requisition made upon this state."

Under the provisions of this act, the Seventh and Eighth regiments were recruited, organized and accepted by the General Government. On the 20th of August, request was made by the Secretary of War of five additional regiments, and under this and subsequent calls during the year, the Governor directed the organization of twenty regiments, and one company (sharpshooters) of infantry, including the old First "three months" reorganized; and one company of cavalry from Milwaukee, which joined the Fourth regiment of Missouri cavalry.

These were all officered under Governor Randall's administration, and all with the exception of the Nineteenth were fully equipped by the state with the exception of arms. The Nine-

teenth was armed and equipped by the General Government, through its commanding officer. A regiment of artillery, authorized and subsequently assigned to duty by companies, and 736] its regimental organization destroyed, was also uniformed and equipped by the War Department, ordnance being furnished at the front. Three regiments of cavalry, raised under special permission given by the War Department to individuals, were also armed and fully equipped by the General Government. It is unnecessary to report details respecting the command or numerical strength, which have before been given, and may again be found in the tables appended to this report. The total number of troops recruited during this year, as approximated in the report of my predecessor, was twenty-three thousand, two hundred and thirty-two, (23,232.) Camps of rendezvous were necessarily established at different points in the state, and were located at Madison, Milwaukee, Racine, Kenosha, Janesville, Fond du Lac, and temporarily at Oshkosh and Ripon. In the performance of these labors, Governor Randall was assisted by the following military staff, in which work, new to Wisconsin, and without the advantages of precedents or experience, each exhibited an ability and fidelity in the performance of his arduous duties, which contributed largely to the efficiency and fame of Wisconsin soldiers:

MILITARY STAFF.

WILLIAM L. UTLEY.....	Adjutant General.
HENRY K. WHITE,	Assistant Adjutant General.
W. W. TREDWAY,.....	Quartermaster General.
N. B. VAN SLYKE,	Assistant Quartermaster General.
JAMES HOLTON,	Assistant Quartermaster General.
WILLIAM A. MEARS,	Assistant Quartermaster General.
EDWIN R. WADSWORTH,.....	Commissary General.
FRANKLIN Z. HICKS,.....	Assistant Commissary General.
SIMEON D. CLOUGH.....	Assistant Commissary General.
SIMEON MILLS,.....	Paymaster General.
JAMES R. MEARS,.....	Assistant Paymaster General.
E. B. WOLCOTT,.....	Surgeon General.
THOMAS STEPHENS,.....	Inspector General.
E. L. BUTTRICK,.....	Judge Advocate.
WILLIAM H. WATSON,.....	Military Secretary.

Louis P. Harvey having been elected governor of the state the preceding autumn, assumed the executive position on the 6th of January. His military staff was announced at follows:

1862.

737] AUGUSTUS GAYLORD,.....Adjutant General.
 E. H. BRODHEAD,.....Quartermaster General.
 EDWIN R. WADSWORTH,.....Commissary General.
 SIMEON MILLS,.....Paymaster General.
 E. B. WOLCOTT,.....Surgeon General.
 W. H. WATSON,.....Military Secretary.

The following extract from my report for 1862, will give as succinctly as I should now be able, the position of the military affairs of the state at the opening of the year:

"At the commencement of the present year, there had been organized, equipped and sent from the state ten regiments of infantry, one company of cavalry, and one company of Sharpshooters exclusive of the three months regiment. There were, at that date, remaining in the state, either already organized or in process of formation, the Ninth, and from the Twelfth to the Nineteenth inclusive, of infantry; three regiments of cavalry and ten batteries of artillery. Of these, the Ninth, or German regiment—recruited mostly from Milwaukee and the Lake Shore—was completed. The Twelfth, stationed at Camp Randall, was in readiness and awaiting orders. The Thirteenth, encamped at Janesville, also in readiness, and the first to receive marching orders, left the state on the ninth of January for Fort Leavenworth. The Fourteenth—rendezvoused at Pond du Lac—was yet engaged in recruiting companies to the maximum. The Fifteenth, recruited under the auspices of Colonel Hans C. Heglate State Prison Commissioner, and composed mainly of Scandinavians, was engaged in recruiting and was mustered at Camp Randall on the 13th of February. The Sixteenth, already above the minimum, was still adding to its numbers, while awaiting orders. The Seventeenth, being recruited under the immediate auspices of Colonel J. L. Doran, and made up almost entirely of persons of Irish birth, was mustered at Madison, on the 18th day of March. The Eighteenth, yet organizing and mustering companies, was ordered into camp at Milwaukee on the 16th day of January. Colonel H. T. Sanders—having just at the close of the preceding year, been commissioned, with special permission from the War Department, to raise the Nineteenth regiment as an "Independent acceptance"—entered immediately upon the work, and having met with signal success, encamped at Racine in the month of March. The three regiments of cavalry, and seven batteries of artillery, were already in camp completing their organization, the regiments of cavalry being located respectively at Kenosha, Milwaukee and Janesville, and the artillery at Racine. The Eighth and Tenth batteries were soon added at Racine; the Ninth being at Burlington."

The labors in this department during the first months of the year were chiefly in the completion of the above named regiments.

In the organization of the department of the Mississippi under Major General H. W. Halleck, nearly all of these troops were ordered to report at St. Louis, and left the state before the first of April.

The General Government having assumed the subsistence, equipment and payment of all troops, steps were taken to close 738] the accounts and active duties of the state Quartermaster, Commissary and Paymaster Generals' bureaus. General Brod-

head having declined the position of Quartermaster General, tendered by Governor Harvey, General W. W. Tredway was continued in position for the purpose above indicated.

Meantime the Union forces were being reorganized for the spring campaign, which opened in the Western department in the battle of Shiloh, on the 6th and 7th of April, and in which Wisconsin was represented by the Fourteenth, Sixteenth and Eighteenth regiments, all of which suffered severely in this, their first engagement.

On receipt of the news of this battle, Governor Harvey, accompanied by Surgeon General Wolcott and a staff of nurses and assistants, left immediately for the front, to render such assistance in the care and removal of the wounded as should be deemed practicable. After days and nights of personal labor, the results he sought were, so far as within human exertion, accomplished. The last boat-load of sufferers had been sent to more comfortable surroundings; and rejoicing in the success of his labors, the Governor was himself about to embark for home, when the fatal step was taken, and the waters of the Tennessee became his grave.

Upon the death of Governor Harvey, the position of Chief Executive devolved upon Lieutenant Governor Edward Salmon, who immediately assumed the duties.

On the 12th of April, a telegram was received from Brigadier General W. K. Strong, commanding at Cairo, Ill., stating that six hundred and ninety-five rebel prisoners had that day been forwarded by steamboat to Prairie du Chien, for safe keeping within this state. Camp Randall, at Madison, afforded the best facilities for this purpose, to which the prisoners were assigned under guard of the Nineteenth Wisconsin, the only regiment remaining in the state. The number of prisoners was subsequently increased by two hundred and fifty from the same source, and some four hundred from Chicago, making a total of nearly fourteen hundred, the most at one time in camp. They were mainly from Alabama and Tennessee regiments, captured at Island 10 and Shiloh, and included the inmates of a rebel hospital, among whom the deaths principally occurred.

739] Under the immediate direction of Captain N. B. Van Slyke, Assistant Quartermaster at this post, these prisoners received the same subsistence and medical care as our own troops. They were assigned barracks which our regiments left for the front;

the sick were permitted the attendance of rebel (prisoner) surgeons from Chicago, in addition to our post surgeons, and were supplied with all needed medicines and sanitary stores. Their dead were decently interred adjoining our own "Soldiers' Rest," a headboard indicating the name, company and regiment and the date of death of each individual.

By subsequent orders from the War Department, the prisoners were all transferred to Camp Douglas in Chicago, early in June.

Very many of these prisoners were mere boys, and it was a most gratifying evidence of the spirit which animated the loyal people in this contest, that the women of this city, and having relatives in the Union ranks, were most active and solicitous for the comfort of the sick of these rebels, in common with our own.

While our hearts chill in the remembrance of the atrocities of Andersonville, they rejoice in these evidences of a true humanity.

Under the call of the President in May, 1862, for seventy-five thousand additional troops, requisition was again made upon this state for but one regiment, and measures were immediately adopted for its organization. The order of the War Department, April third, directing the suspension of the recruiting service, had changed the current of popular feeling as to the needs of the Government, and those who two months previous would have been quick to respond, had now sought other avocations, and for the first time recruiting became real labor. The subsequent call of July second for three hundred thousand (300,000) volunteers, however, awakened the latent patriotism of the people.

New regiments were ordered, and recruiting was carried forward with rapidity to an extent before unequaled. So rapid was the enlistment of recruits in this and other states under this call that the War Department acknowledged its inability to furnish immediate supplies for so large an influx of men, and the people of this state were by general order requested to furnish blankets for the comfort of volunteers in their several localities: These volunteers constituted twelve complete regiments, and two (the Twenty-seventh and Thirty-first) of about one-half regiment each.

740] It subsequently appeared that in a general settlement with all the states for troops furnished in 1861 and to the present date (1862), the state was yet deficient in *numbers*, and under the provisions of the call of the President, dated August 4th,

1862, draft was ordered to complete the quota. Under this act, the direction and control of the draft whenever necessary, was vested in the governors of the several states, and measures were accordingly adopted for its accomplishment in this state. A thorough enrollment was necessary of all persons liable to military duty, and the sheriffs of the several counties were directed to employ such assistance as was necessary for its immediate completion.

This labor developed, for the first, any latent opposition to the service, or governmental authority, and in but a limited portion of the state, occasioned only some little trouble and delay in enrollment, and the lists after correction by the commissioners, were received at this office. The assignment of quotas, credit for former enlistments, and all statistical matter connected with the draft devolved upon this office, which being completed, draft was made on the 10th of November, and at subsequent dates in all counties deficient. In but two counties, Ozaukee and Washington, was there any violent opposition. In the former an organized opposition was scattered by a battalion of the Twenty-eighth regiment sent from Milwaukee, and one hundred and twenty of the leaders arrested and held in confinement at Madison until turned over to and released by the United States authorities. This prompt and decisive action on the part of Governor Salomon was most salutary in its effect, and settled the question of any further opposition. The latter half of the year was marked by excessive labor. The number of persons recruited for the service during the year was fifteen thousand and forty-two (15,042).

1863.

The labors of the early part of this year were principally in the organization of the Thirty-fourth (nine months' conscript) regiment, and recruiting of four companies of artillery, three of which, with the original company A, constituted a battalion 741] of heavy artillery, and the fourth company was organized as the Thirteenth battery of light artillery. The Twenty-seventh and Thirty-first infantry were also completed and sent to the front.

Steps were now being taken by the General Government for a draft in all the states, under the provisions of the act of Con-

gress, approved March 3d, 1863; which provided for a draft of one-fifth of the first class enrolled, of designated ages; and contained also what is known as the commutation clause. The Provost Marshal General's bureau was established at Washington with assistants and District Marshals in each state, and a new enrollment of persons liable to service ordered through special deputies. Announcement was made of the total quota of this state, and also the quota of congressional districts, but no public indication was given as to what would constitute the sub-districts of the state, nor was any defined method of procedure determined upon by the Assistant Provost Marshal General of this state. Up to this date, no definite settlement had been obtained with the General Government for troops heretofore furnished. Through correspondence and the personal visit of Governor Salmon to Washington, it was finally effected and a new account opened on the 12th of October, with a credit to the state of four thousand three hundred and fifty-two (4,352), as an excess over all calls, to apply on the then pending draft.

On the 17th of October, another call was issued by the President, for three hundred thousand (300,000) volunteers, and that the people of subdistricts might have at least an approximate knowledge of what was required of them, application was made to the Assistant Provost Marshal General for copies of the United States enrollment, already in his hands, and upon this basis an assignment of the quota of each congressional district was made to the towns and wards of the state, designating each as a sub-district. This assignment was given to the public in General Orders No. 21, series of 1863, from this office, and the people urged to active exertions in raising their quotas by volunteering. The War Department subsequently adopted the sub-divisions of the state, and the assignment of the quota, as promulgated in General Orders No. 21. There were active labors in some localities to secure volunteers, but no general enthusiasm was elicited.

742] A draft followed in November of this year for fourteen thousand nine hundred and thirty-five (14,935) men. The results obtained by the General Government were eight hundred and eighty (880) drafted men and substitutes, and one million five hundred and twenty-four thousand and three hundred (\$1,524,300) dollars from five thousand and eighty-one persons, who paid commutation.

Orders were also issued from the War Department on the 23d of June, for the re-enlistment of soldiers from old organizations, who were to be designated as "Veterans."

The date of original service did not bring many of our regiments within the scope of this order until late in the year, and but little was done in this direction until December and January of the succeeding year, under which date further mention is made.

The two years (this and the preceding) now closing, constituted a most laborious term to both the Executive and this office.

The first draft in the state was during this period enforced. A false view of this service was in some degree apparent; the name of conscript was an assumed opprobrium by many, and a prejudice existed, not so much against the service, as the manner of entering it. Individual restraint could not be readily endured, and the idea of being compelled to any service without a self-election was galling to the vanity of a people vaunting their perfect freedom. This rendered the enforcement of the first draft a peculiarly delicate and laborious proceeding.

The gradual transfer of control in the organization of troops, from the state to the General Government occasioned also frequent and perplexing questions in the recruiting service. These and other difficulties surrounding his position, were met and surmounted by Governor Salomon with firmness, wisdom and marked ability.

1864.

Governor James T. Lewis assumed the duties of Chief Executive of the state on the fourth of January, 1864. His military staff was organized as follows:

743]	AUGUSTUS GAYLORD.....	Adjutant General and Chief of Staff.
	NATHANIEL F. LUND.....	Quartermaster and Commissary General.
	E. B. WOLCOTT, M. D.,.....	Surgeon General.
	S. NYE GIBBS.....	Assistant Adjutant General.
	FRANK H. FIRMIN.....	Military Secretary.

The opening year did not present a flattering prospect to the volunteering service. The draft under the call of 1863 was not yet completed, and for the time there was a disposition to abide its results exclusively in determining who should serve, a feeling

which had been engendered among the people by the action of the War Department in the disposition of credits prior to October 12, 1863. Under the modification of the draft act by Congress now in session, the number required under the calls of 1863 was merged in a new call by the President, on the first of February, 1864, for five hundred thousand (500,000) volunteers, and it was ordered that a new assignment of quotas be made, and that each subdistrict be credited upon the new call with the number of men obtained by the foregoing draft, a total five thousand eight hundred and seven (5,807). This and the subsequent call of March 14th, for two hundred thousand (200,000) additional troops, awoke new life and active exertion in volunteering. The Thirty-sixth, Thirty seventh and Thirty-eighth regiments were organized, and a large number of recruits secured to regiments in the field.

The re-enlisted veterans before alluded to numbered five thousand seven hundred and eighty-two (5,782), which were credited under the call of February 1st to the several subdistricts entitled. These, with the exertions made throughout the state, secured the complement of volunteers, and the quota under the call was announced full by the War Department. The veteran organizations generally came home during the early months of this year, under the permission given for one month's furlough to veteran regiments.

On the 21st of April, the Governors of the states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin, then present at Washington, tendered to the President an extra service of troops from the states thus represented, for the term of one hundred days. 744] The limited time allowed for organization did not permit the full results contemplated in this state. Three regiments were however forwarded, uniting their energies with those already in the field, and were thus permitted to share in the glory of a successful campaign.

Under the act of Congress approved July 4th, 1864, President Lincoln issued the call of July 18th, for five hundred thousand (500,000) volunteers, for one, two or three years' service; with order that after fifty days from the date of said call, a draft of troops for one year's service should be made to fill the quota of any subdistrict, then deficient in volunteers. The quota assigned to Wisconsin was nineteen thousand and thirty-two

(19,032.) It was manifest that if the figures were correct the basis of the calculation was wrong, and active steps were taken to discover wherein. Through correspondence and personal visitation to Washington, the error was found to exist in an incorrect enrollment, and failure to properly credit the state with troops before furnished. Correction was made, reducing the quota of the state to fifteen thousand three hundred and forty-one (15,341) and giving further credits to apply, of four thousand six hundred and fifty-eight (4,658.)

Under this call the Forty-second, Forty-third, Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth regiments were recruited, the Fifth reorganized and the battalion (four companies) of heavy artillery increased to a full regiment.

Drafting was commenced under this call on the ninth of November, and continued in different portions of the state until the early part of 1865. The results to the General Government from a draft of seventeen thousand five hundred and thirty-four (17,534) were three thousand four hundred and thirty-nine (3,439) drafted men and substitutes; four non-combatants paying a commutation of twelve hundred dollars (\$1,200.) The total of recruits during the year for old and new organizations numbered twenty-seven thousand two hundred and sixty-two (27,262) men and the grand total furnished the General Government up to the end of this year, seventy-seven thousand four hundred and twenty-one (77,421.)

745] The labors of both the executive and this office during the year were rendered more difficult and arduous owing to the fact that while the General Government appealed to and relied upon the state authorities for assistance and success in their labors—the machinery by which it was to be accomplished had been placed by the War Department mainly in the hands of United States officers over whom the state had no control, and to whom orders for the advancement of the service in any new direction must emanate from the War Department. Delay was thus sometimes occasioned while the desirability for specific action should be made apparent to the Department at Washington.

1865.

The record of state action in 1865 is so fully set forth in detail in the accompanying report, that a repetition of any portion of it in this connection is deemed unnecessary.

The following recapitulation of the statements and schedules to which reference is made therein, is respectfully submitted.

- A—General orders.
- B—Schedule showing the whole quota of the several subdistricts in the state, under the calls of February 1st, March 14th, July 18th and December 19th, 1864; also the quota of the several congressional districts under calls prior to October 12th, 1863, with the total credit to each, as compiled from the records of this office.
- C—Exhibit, showing arm and term of service; date and place of muster-in; date of departure from the state; aggregate of each organization; first commanding officer, and date of muster-out of each organization.
- D—List of Wisconsin dead at Andersonville, Ga.
- E—Regimental roster, with casualties in each regiment appended.
- F—Alphabetical list and index of officers.

IN CONCLUSION:

While with welcoming plaudits we receive our returning heroes, who once more mingle with us, and, forgetful of war's alarms, tread again the paths of peaceful industry; let us remember that to achieve these glorious triumphs thousands have sealed the priceless legacy with their lives. While we hallow their memories, thankful that the sacrifice was not in vain, let us gratefully accept the duty laid upon us, to properly protect, maintain and educate the helpless ones and orphans of those through whose sacrifice we are secured in the enjoyment of national unity and peace.

746] And while we rejoice over a rebellion conquered, the curse of human slavery removed, and our national integrity preserved, with the starry emblem of our nation's love restored and floating over every state from the Lakes to the Gulf; let us, with devout gratitude to the Almighty for deliverance from the further evils of war, and fervent charity for our misguided countrymen; with nobler conceptions of individual duty and national destiny, seek by our common efforts to secure in the future, that which has been our boast in the past. LIBERTY AND UNION: NOW AND FOREVER; ONE AND INSEPARABLE!

Thanking your excellency for the uniform courtesy and kindness shown to me in my endeavors to assist in the arduous labors of your administration.

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

AUG. GAYLORD,

Adjutant General.

MILITARY OFFICERS OF THE STATE.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Gov. JAMES T. LEWIS, Columbus.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL, RANK BRIGADIER GENERAL,

AUG. GAYLORD, St. Croix Falls.

Commissioned January 7, 1862.

QUARTERMASTER AND COMMISSARY GENERAL, RANK BRIGADIER GENERAL,

JAMES M. LYNCH, Kenosha.

Commissioned January 2, 1865.

SURGEON GENERAL, RANK BRIGADIER GENERAL,

E. B. WOLCOTT, M. D., Milwaukee.

Commissioned April 18, 1861.

AID-DE-CAMP AND ASSISTANT ADJUTANT GENERAL, RANK COLONEL,

S. NYE GIBBS, Waukesha.

Commissioned May 14, 1863.

AID-DE-CAMP AND MILITARY SECRETARY, RANK COLONEL,

FRANK H. FIRMIN, Fitchburg.

Commissioned January 4, 1864.

CLERKS EMPLOYED DURING THE YEAR 1865.

JAMES M. LYNCH,.....	From Feb. 4, 1862, to Dec. 31, 1865.
D. M. STURGES,.....	Jan. 8, 1864, to Dec. 31, 1865.
GEO. F. ROWELL,.....	Jan. 31 1864, to Dec. 31, 1865.
JOHN F. HAUSER,.....	Apr. 8, 1864, to Dec. 31, 1865.
WALTER P. MILLS.....	Oct. 4, 1864, to Oct. 1, 1865.
JAS. K. PROUDFIT,.....	Oct. 23, 1865, to Dec. 31, 1865.
JOHN A. ISING, Messenger,.....	May 15, 1862, to Dec. 31 1865.

APPENDIX.

GENERAL ORDERS.

HEADQUARTERS STATE OF WISCONSIN,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Madison, January 3, 1865.

General Orders, }
No. 1. }

Under the call of the President of the United States, dated December 19, 1864, for 300,000 volunteers, the quota assigned to Wisconsin is seventeen thousand eight hundred and five (17,805). The number may be raised by voluntary enlistment in any of the old regiments or batteries now in service, or in the Forty-sixth regiment of infantry, herein authorized, for terms of service of one, two or three years. If the quota is not filled by voluntary enlistment by the fifteenth of February prox., draft will be made by the General Government to supply the deficiency then existing in subdistricts. The quotas of the several towns and wards in the state under this call, will be assigned by the District Provost Marshals of the respective districts, and will be announced as soon as completed.

Authority having been given by the War Department for the organization of new regiments of infantry from this state, the Governor directs:

1.—The immediate organization of the Forty-sixth infantry, to serve for one year, unless sooner discharged, the company and regimental organization to conform to the existing regulations of the War Department.

II.—A second lieutenant will be immediately commissioned, and conditionally mustered for each company, under the provisions of General Orders No. 131, current series, for the recruitment of the company, under letters of instruction issued by the superintendent of the recruiting service. Under present

orders from the War Department, all other recruiting appointments are prohibited.

III.—Volunteers under this call will receive the bounty of one, two and three hundred dollars, for the respective terms of service of one, two and three years, as provided by the General Government, one-third of which will be paid by the muster-752] ing and disbursing officer, when the company is completed, and those having families dependent will receive the benefits provided by the state from the war fund.

IV.—All incomplete companies and squads existing on the 7th of February prox., will be consolidated so as to form and be mustered in with complete regimental organizations.

V.—Volunteers in old or new organizations will be credited to the various sub-districts of the state which they may give as a residence at the time of enlistment.

VI.—The camp of rendezvous is hereby designated at Camp Randall, in Madison.

VII.—Under existing orders from the War Department, all recruiting appointments heretofore issued by the Governor, excepting only those issued for recruiting in rebel states, are hereby revoked.

By order of the Governor:

AUG. GAYLORD,
Adjutant General.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS STATE OF WISCONSIN,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Madison, January 5, 1865.

General Orders, }
No. 2. }

I.—In pursuance of authority from the War Department for the organization of new regiments of infantry from this state, the Governor directs the immediate organization of the Forty-seventh regiment volunteer infantry.

II.—The general plan of organization will conform to the provisions set forth in General Orders No. 1, current series, from this office, authorizing the Forty-sixth regiment.

III.—The camp of rendezvous will be at Camp Randall, in Madison.

By order of the Governor:

AUG. GAYLORD,
Adjutant General.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS STATE OF WISCONSIN,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Madison, January 26, 1865

General Orders, {
No. 3. }

I.—The Governor directs the immediate organization of the Forty-eighth regiment of volunteer infantry.

755] II.—A second lieutenant will be immediately commissioned and conditionally mustered for each company, under provisions of General Orders No. 131, series of 1864, for the recruitment of the company, under letters of instruction issued by the superintendent of the recruiting service. Under present orders from the War Department, all other recruiting appointments are prohibited.

III.—The general plan of organization will conform to the provisions of General Orders No. 1, current series from this office, authorizing the Forty-sixth regiment.

IV.—The camp of rendezvous will be at Camp Washburn, Milwaukee.

By order of the Governor:

AUG. GAYLORD,
Adjutant General.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS STATE OF WISCONSIN,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Madison, January 27, 1865.

General Orders, {
No. 4. }

I.—The Governor directs the immediate organization of the Forty-ninth regiment of volunteer infantry.

II.—The general plan of organization will conform to the provisions of General Orders No. 1, current series, from this office.

III.—The camp of rendezvous is hereby designated at Camp Randall, in Madison.

By order of the Governor:

AUG. GAYLORD,
Adjutant General.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS STATE OF WISCONSIN,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Madison, February 17, 1865.

General Orders, }
No. 5. }

I.—The Governor directs the immediate organization of the Fiftieth regiment, volunteer infantry.

756] II.—Appointments will be made by the Governor, giving authority to recruit companies for this regiment, not to exceed two recruiting agents for each company. Second lieutenants will be commissioned from persons now in the service. All recruiting agents will act under letter of instruction from the Superintendent of the recruiting service, Lieutenant Colonel Charles S. Lovell, U. S. A., from whom they will also obtain all necessary blanks.

III.—Recruits for this regiment will be credited to the several subdistricts of the state, entitled, as heretofore.

IV.—The general plan of organization will conform to the provisions of General Orders No. 1, current series, from this office, authorizing the Forty-sixth regiment.

V.—The camp of rendezvous will be Camp Randall in Madison.

By order of the Governor:

AUG. GAYLORD,
Adjutant General.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS STATE OF WISCONSIN,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Madison, February 21, 1865.

General Orders, }
No. 6. }

I.—The Governor directs the immediate organization of the Fifty-first and Fifty-second regiments of volunteer infantry.

II.—Appointments will be made by the Governor giving authority to recruit companies for these regiments, not to exceed two recruiting agents for each company. Second lieutenants will be commissioned from persons now in the service. All recruiting agents will act under letter of instruction from the Superintendent of the recruiting service, Lieutenant Colonel Charles S. Lovell, U. S. A., from whom they will also obtain the necessary blanks.

III.—Recruits for these regiments will be credited to the several subdistricts of the state entitled, as heretofore,

IV.—The general plan of organization will conform to the provisions of General Orders No. 1, current series, from this office, authorizing the Forty-sixth regiment.

V.—The camp of rendezvous of the Fifty-first will be Camp Washburn, Milwaukee, and of the Fifty-second at Camp Randall in Madison.

By order of the Governor:

AUG. GAYLORD,
Adjutant General.

757] GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF WISCONSIN,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Madison, March 1, 1865.

General Orders, {
No. 7. }

I.—The immediate organization of the Fifty-third regiment, Wisconsin volunteer infantry is directed.

II.—The organization of the regiment will conform to existing regulations and general orders from the War Department, governing the organization of regiments under the call of December 19th, 1864.

III.—The camp of rendezvous is hereby designated at Camp Randall at Madison.

By order of the Governor:

AUG. GAYLORD,
Adjutant General.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS STATE OF WISCONSIN,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Madison, March 16, 1865.

General Orders, {
No. 8. }

The attention of veterans and citizens generally throughout the state, is called to the organization known as "Hancock's Veteran Corps," now recruiting and for which offices have been established in this state for the purpose of promoting enlistments.

The inducements for service in this organization are pre-

sented in the following extracts from official circulars and communications of the War Department:

Circular, No. 3.

HEADQUARTERS, FIRST ARMY CORPS.

"1. Any veteran who has served two years, has been honorably discharged, and is physically qualified, may enlist in the corps for one, two and three years. * * *

"3. Those enlisting will receive from the Government a bounty of \$300 as soon as they are mustered, and, in addition, the regular installments from the Government in proportion to the period of enlistment, as follows:

\$100 for one year's service, one-third paid on enlistment.

\$200 for two years' service, one-third on enlistment.

\$300 for three years' service, one-third on enlistment. * * *

"7. The best arms in the possession of the government will be furnished these troops, and they will be allowed to retain their arms when honorably discharged.

758]

WAR DEPARTMENT,

PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, D. C., Jan. 6, 1865.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL CHARLES S. LOVELL,

A. A. Provost Marshal General, Madison, Wis.:

"COLONEL: Instead of forwarding recruits for General Hancock's corps individually and before enlistment to Washington, you are directed to authorize your Provost Marshals to receive and enlist such recruits and forward them to the general rendezvous. After they arrive there, and enough men have been enlisted to form a company of legal strength, you will organize them into companies, muster them into United States' service, and send each company as soon as mustered to Washington. They will not receive the government bounty until they arrive here, but local bounties may be paid them before they leave the state.

"The officers of the First Corps, detailed on recruiting service in your state, will report to you, and conduct themselves in the procurement of recruits under your direction.

"The time for organizing the First Corps has been extended to a time not yet fixed.

Very respectfully, &c.,
(Signed)

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost Marshal General.

By the above extracts it will be seen that persons enlisting in this corps may be credited at the time of muster by district provost marshals, to the place of actual residence in the state, in the same manner as in enlistments for all other organizations.

Any misapprehension upon this subject should be removed.

There were, on the first of January, estimated to be three thousand discharged veterans in this state, from whom this corps may receive large additions. The organization is one peculiarly attractive to this class of persons, and under the leadership of its renowned commander, Major General Hancock, will constitute a force invincible, and immortal in the history of the war.

Further information relative to this organization may be obtained of Lieutenant Colonel Charles S. Lovell, U. S. A., Superintendent of recruiting service, Major George H. Otis, or the district provost marshals of the several congressional districts.

By order of the Governor:

AUG. GAYLORD,
Adjutant General.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS STATE OF WISCONSIN,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Madison, March 25, 1865.

General Orders, }
No. 9. }

I.—Attention of the commanding officers of the organized militia companies of the state is hereby directed to the following section of the present militia law, to wit:

759] "Section 24. It shall be the duty of each and every commanding officer of any organized company in this state, on or before the last Mondays of April and September of each year, to muster his company, and to make out in triplicate, muster rolls, setting forth the names and number of the members of his company, the officers in the order of their rank, and the privates in alphabetical order, one of which muster rolls, duly certified, he shall transmit through his commanding officer, to the Adjutant General of the state. He shall file one in the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of his county, and he shall keep the other as a voucher for himself. If such company shall form a part of any organized battalion or regiment, the commanding officer thereof shall transmit the same, with a muster roll of the field and staff officers of his battalion or regiment, to the Adjutant General of the state. It shall also be the duty of every such commanding officer of a company, at the time of making said muster roll, to make duplicate lists of all arms, accoutrements, ordnance and ordnance stores, and other property belonging to the state, in his possession, one of which lists, duly certified, he shall transmit through his commanding officer, to the Quartermaster General, and he shall keep the other as a voucher for himself. If such company shall form a part of an organized battalion or regiment, the commanding officer of the regiment shall transmit the same, with a list of all the military property of the state in his possession, to the Quartermaster General."

II.—Commandments of companies will transmit the copy of muster roll designed for this office, to the Adjutant General *direct*, and the list of arms, ordnance, ordnance stores and accoutrements, designed for the Quartermaster General, *to that officer direct*, at Madison.

III.—Blank rolls are herewith enclosed, and officers in charge will report in obedience to the above requirement without delay,

giving *the actual condition* of each company *at the date of muster.*

IV.—In the absence of commissioned officers, the senior non-commissioned officer will be held to the performance of this duty.

By order of the Governor:

AUG. GAYLORD,
Adjutant General.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS STATE OF WISCONSIN,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Madison, March 28, 1865.

General Orders, }
No. 10. }

The annual enrollment of the state militia, under the provisions of section 8, chapter 242, militia law of 1863, being discretionary with the Governor, notice is hereby given that the 760] services of the assessors in the towns and cities of the state *will not be required* in making the militia enrollment the present year.

By order of the Governor:

AUG. GAYLORD,
Adjutant General.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS STATE OF WISCONSIN,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Madison, March 29, 1865.

General Orders, }
No. 11. }

It being evident from frequent inquiries that a misapprehension still exists in some localities of the state relative to the credits of recruits under the present call, attention is hereby directed to the following section of the act of congress, approved March 3d, 1865, regulating such credits:

"Section 14. *And be it further enacted,* That hereafter all persons mustered into the military or naval service, whether as volunteers, substitutes, representatives or otherwise, shall be credited to the state, and to the ward, township, precinct or other enrollment subdistrict, where such persons belong by actual residence, (if such persons have an actual residence within the United States), and where such persons were or shall be enrolled, (if liable to enrollment), and it is hereby made the duty of the Provost Marshal General to make such

rules and give such instructions to the several provost marshals, boards of enrollment and mustering officers as shall be necessary for the faithful enforcement of the provisions of this section, to the end that fair and just credit shall be given to every section of the country: *Provided*, That in any call for troops hereafter, no county, town, township, ward, precinct or election district, shall have credit except for men actually furnished on said call, or the preceding call, by said county, town, township, ward, precinct or election district, and mustered into the military or naval service on the quota thereof."

From the provisions of the foregoing section, it is evident that the purchase of recruits from any sub-district, to secure credit therefor in any other than that which is their actual residence, will result only in the loss of credit of such recruits.

That these difficulties may be obviated, the public are again notified, and that all credits thus secured since the 13th instant must conform to the provisions of the act before mentioned.

By order of the Governor:

AUG. GAYLORD,
Adjutant General.

761] GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF WISCONSIN,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Madison, August 23, 1865.

General Orders, }
No. 12. }

The following communication from Major General G. A. Custer is published for the information of all concerned, and attention invited to the provisions of the act of Congress to which reference is made, to wit:

"Section 21. *And be it further enacted*, That in addition to the other lawful penalties of the crime of desertion from the military or naval service, all persons who have deserted the military or naval service of the United States, who shall not return to said service, or report themselves to a provost marshal within sixty days after the proclamation hereinafter mentioned, shall be deemed and taken to have voluntarily relinquished and forfeited their rights of citizenship and their rights to become citizens; and such deserters shall be forever incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under the United States, or of exercising any of the rights of citizens thereof; and all persons who shall hereafter desert the military or naval service, and all persons who being duly enrolled shall depart the jurisdiction of the district in which he is enrolled, or go beyond the limits of the United States, with intent to avoid any draft into the military or naval service, duly ordered, shall be liable to the penalties of this section.

"And the President is hereby authorized and required forthwith, on the passage of this act, to issue his proclamation, setting forth the provisions of this section, in which proclamation the President is required to notify all deserters returning within sixty days, as aforesaid, that they shall be pardoned on condition of returning to their regiments and companies, or to such other organizations as they may be assigned to, until they shall have served for a period of time equal to their original term of enlistment."

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY,
Alexandria, La., July 29, 1865.

"Brig. Gen. Aug. Gaylord, Adjutant General State of Wisconsin:

GENERAL:—I have the honor to forward to you the following names of deserters from the Second regiment Wisconsin cavalry, now in my command, and to request that their names may be published as deserters in the public journals nearest their several places of residence.

I respectfully invite your attention to the twenty-first section of the act of Congress, approved March 3d, 1865, and contained in General Orders No. 35, W. D., A. G. O., March 11, 1865.

NAMES OF DESERTERS.

1. Private Stewart Craig, Co. F, Wingville, Wis.
2. Private N. H. Wilson, Co. F, Burke, Wis.¹
3. Private Elijah Warren, Co. F, Burke, Wis.
4. Private Frederick Hill, Co. F, Madison, Wis.
5. Private Alden W. Gordon, Co. B, Mauston, Wis.
6. Private Jonathan W. Lowe, Co. B, La Crosse, Wis.

7621

7. Private M. V. Rand, Co. B, Stevenstown, Wis.
8. Private James A. Mosher, Co. B, Stevenstown, Wis.²
9. Private Jason B. Rich, Co. B, Trempealeau, Wis.
10. Private Nelson Mercier, Co. B, Springfield, Wis.
11. Private John M. Snow, Co. B, Stevenstown, Wis.
12. Private Edwin S. Snow, Co. B, Stevenstown, Wis.

I am, very respectfully,

Your obed't servant,

(Signed,)

G. A. CUSTER.
Major General.

By order of the Governor:

AUG. GAYLORD,
Adjutant General.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS STATE OF WISCONSIN,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Madison, August 25, 1865.

General Orders, }
No. 13. }

To discharged Wisconsin soldiers:

It having become evident that there are persons in this state seeking to take advantage of ignorant or thoughtless soldiers in the purchase of discharge papers, this is to caution all soldiers against parting with their discharge papers under any consideration whatever.

It is not at all improbable that Congress will at an early day recognize the services, at least of those who, enlisting in the first years of the rebellion, did not receive, the large bounties of the latter years,—and perhaps all other—by a grant of Government lands.

¹ Roster p. 71, M. O. Nov. 15, 1865.

² Roster p. 57, M. O. July 11, 1865.

Such grants, or any subsequent bounties, can be claimed only upon proper proof, in which your discharge paper will be required and the soldier who sells his, puts his title to any such benefits entirely beyond recovery, excepting in the purchase back again of the discharge at such an extravagant rate as the speculator may impose.

Aside from the money value which may be attached to an honorable discharge from the service, in the future, it will have to those who shall come after you, if not now to yourself, a value beyond that of money.

It will be treasured among the sacred mementos of the past, and your name therein recognized as among the patriot heroes who left home and the pleasant paths of peace, to risk all for 763] the laws and liberties of the Commonwealth, and whose valor has stricken down forever the envenomed foes of the Republic.

In any view of the matter, your discharge paper is worth more to you than to any one else. The person who seeks to purchase it of you has no good object in view. Do not part with it.

By order of the Governor:

AUG. GAYLORD,
Adjutant General.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF WISCONSIN,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Madison, September 13, 1865.

General Orders, {
No. 14. }

To Wisconsin Soldiers remaining in Service:

The Governor is in frequent receipt of letters from members of regiments remaining in the service, complaining of their detention, charging the delay in muster-out to the desire of their commanding officer to remain in the service, and asking the Governor to make application to the War Department for their discharge. While it is believed that these statements and requests are dictated by a laudable desire to return to their homes and civil life, it is also believed that they are often based upon a misunderstanding of the real facts in the case.

The General Government is not dependent upon the regimental officers for its information as to the needs of the service, much

less does it consult their wishes for detention or discharge. Their anxiety to leave the service is in many cases likely to be quite as great as is your own.

They, like yourselves, are retained in the service because those in authority, whose advantages are best for judging of the necessities of the case, deem your presence in the service still desirable; and while it might be agreeable to know the exact reason of your detention, the good soldier is not likely to seriously question the fact.

Of the fifty Wisconsin regiments in the field on the first day of June last, but ten remain at this date, which are not under orders for muster-out and return home, and the number is constantly decreasing. If the regiments of other states have been reduced correspondingly, there should readily be found a reason for your detention in the service in the inability of the government to perform the necessary labor of disbanding the whole Union army in four months, even were it deemed desirable.

No authority other than that of the War Department can direct your discharge. The Governor has made, and will continue 764] to make every proper effort with the War Department to secure the earliest discharge of all Wisconsin organizations. This has been done by request in person at the department, in June last, and subsequently by letters setting forth the agricultural needs of the state, with other reasons. The reply has uniformly been that our regiments will be discharged just as fast as the needs of the service will permit, and there is evidence that this is being done. All cannot be first, and if you chance to be among the later ones, it is hoped, in view of the prospect of your speedy return, that somewhat of that patience which has characterized your service under greater discomforts and trials, may be manifested in this detention; that no insubordination, much less that any mutinous spirit shall be displayed beclouding, or in any degree causing the fair fame of Wisconsin to suffer through any mistaken action on your part. You are earnestly advised to wait patiently the orders of the commanding general of the army, whose valor and fidelity you have so often applauded, and whose judgment of the necessities in the case you should now accept with confidence.

By order of the Governor:

AUG. GAYLORD,
Adjutant General.

764] GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF WISCONSIN,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Madison, December 9, 1865.

General Orders, }
No. 15. }

In view of the present and prospective demand upon this office for certificates to facilitate the collection of bounty, back pay or pensions due to soldiers, or to the families of soldiers, formerly in the United States service from this state; and in order that the parties interested may be protected against loss through the action of unauthorized and unprincipled agents, the following regulations are announced, and will hereafter govern in the issue of certificates from this office:

First—All claim agents asking for information, are required to file in this office evidence that they have taken out a license to act as such, under the existing laws of Congress, authorizing such action.

Secondly—All claim agents asking for certificates or information from the records of this office, must furnish evidence from the proper claimant that such agent is duly authorized to act for and in his or her behalf, either by power of attorney or legal certificate, to be filed with the application.

These rules are not intended, and will in no way interfere with, the giving of information to the families of soldiers, relative to the service or death of those in whom they are interested. Such information will be given upon application by relatives, but certificates upon which to base a claim for local bounty, state aid, or against the General Government, will be issued only upon proper evidence that the party making application is the rightful claimant or a legally authorized attorney.

Soldiers, and relatives of deceased soldiers are advised to exceedingly caution in the selection of agents for the transaction of this business, that it may fall into the hands of only responsible and honest men.

By order of the Governor:

AUG. GAYLORD,
Adjutant General.

766]

"B"

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Madison, Wis., October 16, 1865.

STATEMENT: showing the whole quota of the several subdistricts in the State, under the calls of February 1st, March 14th, July 18th and December 19th, 1861; also the quotas of the several Congressional districts, under calls prior to October 12th, 1863; with the total credit to each, as compiled from the records of this office.

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT—MILWAUKEE COUNTY.

No. of Subdistrict.	Subdistricts.	Quotas.	Recruits.	Veterans.	Drafted.	Distribution of excess of 4,552, prior to October 12, 1863.	Distribution of 218 excess credit, by order of War Department.	Distribution of credits to localities at large, July 18, 1865.	Total credits.
15	Franklin	85	40	.....	18	3	1	24	86
11	Granville	143	111	2	36	4	1	.....	154
13	Greenfield	156	107	4	35	4	1	.....	151
14	Lake	113	45	2	52	3	1	.....	103
1	Milwaukee, 1st Ward.....	395	206	19	87	10	2	25	349
2	" 2d "	426	225	25	98	13	2	31	394
3	" 3d "	500	151	41	100	10	2	31	335
4	" 4th "	449	218	59	90	12	3	27	409
5	" 5th "	460	193	30	67	7	2	38	337
6	" 6th "	339	145	25	108	10	1	36	325
7	" 7th "	561	347	69	84	16	4	37	557
8	" 8th "	212	77	7	93	5	1	14	197
9	" 9th "	529	173	30	169	15	2	37	426
767]	Milwaukee City at large...	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
	Milwaukee, at large.....	.....	18	5	21	.....	.....	.....	44
10	Milwaukee, town	158	52	1	36	4	.....	12	92
16	Oak Creek	131	93	9	27	3	1	.....	133
12	Wauwatosa	195	153	14	14	5	1	.....	187
		4852	2344	342	1135	124	25	312	4282

KENOSHA COUNTY.

37	Brighton	64	42	1	18	2	.....	.....	63
41	Bristol	70	52	1	11	2	.....	.....	66
31	Kenosha, 1st Ward.....	83	37	9	17	2	.....	16	81
32	" 2d "	54	22	10	8	1	.....	10	51
33	" 3d "	38	21	.....	7	1	.....	7	36
34	" 4th "	42	20	9	7	1	.....	8	45
	Kenosha City, at large...	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
36	Paris	80	64	1	10	2	.....	.....	77
42	Pleasant Prairie	90	70	.....	16	2	1	.....	89
38	Randall	34	2	.....	19	1	.....	.....	22
40	Salem	84	68	1	12	2	1	.....	84
35	Somers	86	65	6	9	2	.....	.....	82
39	Wheatland	51	22	2	21	1	.....	.....	46
		776	486	40	155	19	2	41	743

"B"—continued

RACINE COUNTY.

No. of subdistrict.	Subdistricts.	Quotas.	Recruits.	Veterans.	Drafted.	Distribution of excess of 4,352, prior to October 19, 1863.	Distribution of 218 excess credit, by order of War Department.	Distribution of credits to localities at large, July 18, 1865.	Total credits.
25	Burlington	115	64	20	19	4	1		108
30	Caledonia	163	16	20	57	4	1		118
34	Dover	62	24	1	28	2			55
768]									
22	Mount Pleasant	173	115	9	23	5	1		153
28	Norway	43	31	1	7	1			40
17	Racine, 1st Ward	86	56	5	18	3	1	6	89
18	" 2d "	69	45	8	10	2		5	70
19	" 3d "	157	93	5	20	5	1	14	138
20	" 4th "	77	3	10	23	3		7	40
21	" 5th "	43	27	6	17	2		5	57
	Racine, at large		2		1				3
29	Raymond	82	49	10	22	2			74
26	Rochester	52	38	1	9	2			50
27	Waterford	81	57	5	18	2	1		83
23	Yorkville	72	49	8	19	2			78
		1295	680	109	294	39	6	37	1165

WALWORTH COUNTY.

58	Bloomfield	69	50	8	8	2			68
47	Darien	102	70	14	15	3	1		103
43	Delavan	144	89	28	26	5	1		149
55	East Troy	96	41	9	24	2	1		77
79	Elkhorn	59	45	8	11	2			66
769]									
53	Geneva	141	84	34	15	4	1		138
57	Hudson	65	25	15	14	2			66
62	Lafayette	60	45	3	12	2			62
50	La Grange	72	55	4	13	2			74
54	Linn	54	27	11	15	2			55
48	Richmond	72	53	10	8	2			73
46	Sharon	107	54	31	19	3	1		108
56	Spring Prairie	106	85	8	9	3	1		106
44	Sugar Creek	76	52	14	4	2		1	73
51	Troy	77	53	13	9	2			77
45	Walworth	85	60	13	14	2	1		90
49	Whitewater	221	151	34	44	6	1	3	239
	County, at large		1						1
		1606	1050	237	260	46	8	4	1625

"B"—continued

WAUKESHA COUNTY.

No. of Subdistrict.	Subdistricts.	Quotas.	Recruits.	Veterans.	Drafted.	Distribution of excess of 4,329, prior to October 12, 1863.	Distribution of 218 excess credit, by order of War Department.	Distribution of credits to localities at large, July 18, 1865.	Total credits.
73	Brookfield	125	47	9	53	4	1	.....	114
65	Delafield	80	50	3	22	2	.....	.....	77
60	Eagle	72	48	11	15	2	.....	.....	76
66	Genessee	71	23	10	13	2	1	22	71
68	Lisbon	77	62	1	14	2	1	.....	80
64	Merton	81	58	5	18	2	1	.....	84
67	Mukwanago	67	49	3	9	2	.....	.....	63
65	Muskego	70	34	3	27	2	.....	.....	66
72	Menomonee	134	33	2	57	4	1	.....	97
74	New Berlin	104	74	.....	27	3	1	.....	105
61	Ottawa	46	36	1	8	1	.....	.....	46
63	Oconomowoc	105	16	25	61	4	.....	.....	101
770]									
69	Pewaukee	92	55	4	30	3	1	.....	93
62	Summit	58	13	2	36	2	.....	.....	43
71	Vernon	64	28	2	32	2	.....	.....	64
70	Waukesha	194	110	24	49	5	1	.....	189
		1,410	736	100	471	42	8	22	1,379

RECAPITULATION BY COUNTIES.

Milwaukee	4,852	2,344	342	1,135	124	25	312	4,282
Kenosha	776	486	40	155	19	2	41	743
Racine	1,235	680	109	294	39	6	3	1,165
Walworth	1,606	1,050	257	260	46	8	4	1,625
Waukesha	1,440	736	100	471	42	8	22	1,379
Total	9,969	5,296	848	2,315	270	49	416	9,194
Prior to Oct. 12, 63 (3 yrs)	7,139	1,139	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,139
1st Regt. Inf'y (3 mos.)	.....	376	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	376
Draft of 62 (9 months)	.....	195	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	195
Grand total	17,108	13,006	848	2,315	270	49	416	16,904

SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT—COLUMBIA COUNTY.

771]								
92	Arlington	64	50	7	5	10	.....	72
100	Caledonia	65	46	3	6	9	.....	64
95	Columbus	155	122	24	13	20	.....	182
106	Courtland	112	83	2	12	13	.....	110
99	Dekorra	92	48	5	25	14	.....	92
109	Fort Winnebago	41	21	5	8	6	1	41
96	Mountain Prairie	60	48	15	5	10	1	79
94	Hampden	74	55	3	6	8	.....	72
93	Leeds	80	73	.....	8	11	.....	92
110	Lewiston	44	.....	2	27	7	.....	36
91	Lodi	99	71	12	12	14	1	110
98	Lowville	60	46	4	9	8	.....	67

"B"—continued

SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—COLUMBIA COUNTY.—Continued

No. of Subdistrict.	Subdistricts.	Quotas.	Recruits.	Veterans.	Drafted.	Distribution of excess of 4.352, prior to October 12, 1863.	Distribution of 218 excess credit, by order of War Department.	Distribution of credits to localities at large, July 18, 1865.	Total credits.
108	Marcellon	55	18	7	18	7	2		52
111	Newport	82	42	21	7	11		2	83
97	Otsego	79	53	7	8	12	2		82
102	Pacific	15	7		4	2	1		14
101	Portage City	215	118	24	38	26			206
106	Randolph	75	61	3	8	8	1		81
107	Scott	59	40	1	8	7			62
104	Springvale	64	57		7	9			3
90	West Point	66	50	10	5	9	1		75
103	Wyocena	59	29	4	19	7	1		60
		1,726	1,144	159	261	228	11	2	1,805

DANE COUNTY.

35	Albion	68	47	10	6	7	1		71
59	Berry	82	32	7	25	12	2		78
60	Black Earth	45	28	11	4	6	1		50
772]									
51	Bloomington	65	55		2	8	1		66
42	Blue Mounds	65	42	7	6	11	1		67
66	Bristol	81	55	4	11	10	1		81
56	Burke	79	61	4	8	9			81
36	Christiana	105	77	8	13	14			112
52	Cottage Grove	82	56	4	11	10			81
44	Cross Plains	96	69	7	8	14	1		99
63	Dane	73	56	11	7	9			83
53	Deerfield	48	19	3	21	7			50
34	Dunkirk	130	93	18	15	15			141
38	Dunn	74	52	11	5	10			78
39	Fitchburg	91	67	10	6	14			97
47	Madison, 1st ward	205	87	14	13	31	1	84	230
48	" 2d "	122	46	12	11	21		49	139
49	" 3d "	186	75	14	9	30	1	73	202
50	" 4th "	121	54	4	10	19		53	140
46	Madison, town	45	22		4	6		14	46
	Madison city, at large		7						7
	Madison, at large		4						4
61	Mazomanie	68	42	25	7	9			83
54	Medina	85	53	9	9	12	1		84
45	Middleton	112	73	16	6	16			111
31	Montrose	55	43	10	1	8	1		63
32	Oregon	87	72	13	4	12			101
29	Perry	46	11	5	16	7	2		41
37	Pleasant Springs	73	59	2	5	9	1		76
773]									
30	Primrose	64	51	1	3	9	1		65
62	Roxbury	99	76	3	6	15			100
33	Rutland	67	53	6	7	9			76
41	Springdale	55	29	4	12	7			52
58	Springfield	108	71	11	12	17	1		112
55	Sun Prairie	76	44	4	18	10			76
43	Vermont	52	20	6	20	7			53
40	Verona	60	37	16	6	9			68
64	Vienna	71	54		8	10			72
57	Westport	66	65	9	6	12	1		94
65	Windsor	73	62	3	6	11	4		86
67	York	80	57	7	10	12			86
		3,287	2,076	509	357	464	23	273	3,502

QUOTAS & CREDITS—ENLISTMENTS (CONTINUED). 567

"B"—continued

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

No. of Subdistrict.	Subdistricts.	Quotas.	Recruits.	Veterans.	Drafted.	Distribution of excess of 4,352, prior to October 12, 1863.	Distribution of 218 excess credit, by order of War Department.	Distribution of credits to localities at large, July 18, 1865.	Total credits.
77	Aztalan	73	56	1	7	9	1	.....	74
70	Cold Springs	42	41	5	3	5	.....	.....	54
79	Concord	77	37	5	25	11	.....	.....	78
78	Farmington	132	79	9	19	21	2	.....	130
74	Hebron	72	60	6	5	10	.....	.....	81
84	Ixonia	92	65	2	13	13	2	.....	95
72	Jefferson	206	131	39	20	28	.....	.....	238
69	Koshkonong	127	103	14	11	16	1	.....	145
67	Lake Mills	87	68	8	11	12	.....	.....	99
82	Milford	84	41	11	24	12	1	.....	89
73	Oakland	69	57	3	5	9	2	.....	76
71	Palmyra	84	67	11	1	11	1	.....	91
75	Sullivan	76	37	6	15	10	1	.....	69
86	Sumner	25	20	.....	4	3	.....	.....	27
80	Waterloo, town	74	42	.....	6	11	1	18	78
81	Waterloo, village	31	18	1	.....	5	.....	8	32
85	Watertown, 1st ward	77	52	5	9	9	.....	9	84
774]	" 2d "	69	41	4	4	9	10	1	69
86	" 3d "	42	29	2	3	5	5	1	45
87	" 4th "	24	19	1	.....	3	2	.....	25
88	Watertown, 7th ward	33	1	3	11	6	2	5	28
89	Watertown, town	140	76	3	18	19	2	11	109
53	Watertown, at large	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28
		1,736	1,148	139	214	237	18	68	1,824

ROCK COUNTY.

1	Avon	51	36	10	6	6	.....	.....	58
4	Beloit, 1st ward	88	55	22	10	10	1	7	105
5	" 2d "	56	35	3	5	7	.....	4	54
6	" 3d "	59	37	6	5	7	.....	5	60
7	" 4th "	52	29	14	3	6	.....	3	55
3	Beloit, town	45	30	.....	9	6	.....	6	51
	Beloit city, at large .....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
10	Bradford	80	53	18	13	11	.....	.....	95
16	Center	83	65	9	9	11	.....	.....	94
9	Clinton	108	79	14	14	13	.....	.....	120
26	Fulton	153	111	12	13	21	2	.....	159
22	Harmony	86	67	9	9	11	.....	.....	96
18	Janesville, 1st ward	141	99	15	9	19	2	28	172
19	" 2d "	161	110	16	9	23	1	24	183
775]	Janesville, 3d ward	46	28	6	4	7	.....	11	56
21	" 4th "	215	118	25	14	29	2	51	239
17	Janesville, town	67	45	7	6	10	.....	10	78
23	Johnstown	90	66	11	10	12	1	.....	100
11	La Prairie	64	50	11	8	8	.....	.....	77
24	Lima	77	63	12	8	9	.....	.....	92
15	Magnolia	75	51	13	6	10	.....	.....	80
25	Milton	111	67	37	11	16	.....	.....	131
2	Newark	62	45	7	8	7	.....	.....	67
13	Plymouth	79	60	12	8	10	1	.....	91

"B"—continued

ROCK COUNTY.—Continued.

No. of Subdistrict.	Subdistricts.	Quotas.	Recruits.	Veterans.	Drafted.	Distribution of excess of 4,352, prior to October 12, 1863.	Distribution of 218 excess credit, by Order of War Department.	Distribution of credits to localities at large, July 18, 1865.	Total credits.
27	Porter	92	60	2	11	12			94
12	Rock	75	66	1	6	9			82
14	Spring Valley	69	37	24	9	11	1		88
8	Turtle	84	59	8	10	10	1		88
28	Union	123	105	16	15	16			152
		2,492	1,741	340	248	327	12	149	2,817

RECAPITULATION BY COUNTIES.

Columbia	1,726	1,144	159	251	228	11	2	1,805
Dane	3,287	2,076	309	357	464	23	273	3,502
Jefferson	1,736	1,148	139	214	237	18	68	1,824
Rock	2,492	1,741	340	248	327	12	149	2,817
Total	9,241	6,109	947	1,080	1,256	64	492	9,948
Prior to Oct. 12, '63, (3 yrs.)	6,340	6,340						6,340
1st Regt. Inf., 3 (mos.)		192						192
Draft of 1862, (9 mos.)		20						20
Total	15,581	12,661	947	1,080	1,256	64	492	16,500

THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT—CRAWFORD COUNTY.

776]								
62	Clayton	58	8	8	28	7	1	52
67	Eastman	34	4	7	14	4		29
64	Freeman	59	35	4	4	6	1	50
68	Haney	19	8	2	3	3		16
65	Lynxville	20	7	7	2	2		18
71	Marietta	24	9	9	4	4		26
72	Prairie du Chien.....	272	165	35	26	32	2	260
66	Seneca	45	13	3	17	5		28
69	Scott	32	2	5	17	3		27
63	Utica	50	7	2	25	5		59
70	Wauzeka	50	33	3	6	7	1	59
		663	291	85	146	78	5	605

"B"—Continued

GRANT COUNTY.

No. of Subdistrict.	Subdistricts.	Quotas.	Recruits.	Veterans.	Drafted.	Distribution of excess of 4,332, prior to October 12, 1863.	Distribution of 218 excess credits, by order of War Department.	Distribution of credits to localities at large, July 18, 1865.	Total credits.
80	Beetown	87	30	15	33	9	.....	.....	87
86	Blue River	19	.....	4	12	3	.....	.....	19
84	Boscobel	70	45	16	9	9	1	.....	80
777]	Cassville	74	49	4	11	9	1	.....	74
92	Clifton	61	47	4	4	6	1	.....	62
94	Ellenboro	34	.....	5	13	4	.....	.....	27
89	Fennimore	96	69	11	8	11	1	.....	109
74	Glen Haven	67	50	5	7	6	1	.....	69
96	Harrison	45	14	6	18	6	.....	.....	44
101	Hazel Green	160	121	18	13	16	1	1	170
87	Hickory Grove	37	23	4	8	4	.....	.....	39
100	Jamestown	87	54	8	15	10	1	.....	88
90	Lancaster	120	92	11	13	13	1	.....	130
91	Liberty	40	34	.....	3	4	.....	.....	41
93	Lima	58	44	1	5	7	.....	.....	57
78	Little Grant	36	22	1	9	4	.....	.....	36
85	Marion	27	12	12	2	3	.....	.....	29
77	Millville	49	21	5	15	6	.....	.....	47
82	Muscoda	37	21	9	4	4	.....	.....	33
99	Paris	32	16	1	12	4	.....	.....	33
76	Patch Grove	52	35	11	5	7	1	.....	56
97	Platteville	202	124	39	18	25	1	.....	207
95	Potosi	166	124	7	15	15	1	.....	162
98	Smelser	90	70	3	11	11	1	.....	96
75	Tafton	61	41	8	10	9	1	.....	69
81	Waterloo	37	11	5	17	4	.....	.....	37
83	Waterstown	19	8	2	5	2	.....	.....	17
88	Wingville	44	29	8	4	5	1	.....	47
73	Wyalusing	39	29	3	5	4	.....	.....	41
	County, at large .....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
		1,946	1,237	226	309	220	14	1	2,007

778]

GREEN COUNTY.

50	Adams	51	30	4	14	6	.....	.....	54
53	Albany	85	72	11	5	10	1	.....	99
46	Brooklyn	71	49	9	4	8	1	.....	71
58	Cadiz	63	30	13	17	8	.....	.....	68
59	Clarno	89	57	12	12	11	1	.....	93
54	Decatur	115	75	17	26	23	1	.....	142
47	Exeter	50	35	11	9	6	.....	.....	61
60	Jefferson	115	95	10	16	14	1	.....	136
57	Jordan	53	32	10	9	6	.....	.....	57
56	Monroe	207	139	67	32	30	2	.....	270
52	Mount Pleasant	86	69	6	6	11	1	.....	93
48	New Glarus	52	30	11	4	6	.....	.....	51
61	Spring Grove	84	61	15	21	11	1	.....	109
55	Sylvester	74	56	5	6	9	1	.....	77
51	Washington	50	34	12	8	9	.....	.....	63
49	York	62	19	4	20	6	1	.....	50
		1,326	833	217	209	174	11	.....	1,494

"B"—Continued

IOWA COUNTY.

No. of Subdistrict.	Subdistricts.	Quotas.	Recruits.	Veterans.	Drafted.	Distribution of excess of 4,352, prior to October 12, 1863.	Distribution of 218 excess credit, by order of War Department.	Distribution of credits in localities at large, July 18, 1865.	Total credits.
20	Arena	97	60	20	5	13	1	.....	99
18	Clyde	36	12	1	19	4	.....	.....	36
22	Dodgeville	190	111	14	43	21	1	.....	190
779	Highland	133	31	3	63	20	.....	.....	117
24	Linden	94	69	9	11	11	1	.....	101
25	Mifflin	74	52	10	4	9	.....	.....	75
27	Mineral Point, 1st Ward..	74	16	.....	8	9	1	18	52
28	Mineral Point, 2d Ward..	59	16	3	10	7	.....	15	51
26	Mineral Point, town.....	72	19	.....	6	9	1	14	49
	Mineral Point, city at large	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36
	Mineral Point, at large...	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
30	Moscow	49	15	2	26	5	.....	.....	48
17	Pulaski	64	35	16	7	8	1	.....	67
21	Ridgeway	141	42	11	58	18	1	.....	130
29	Waldwick	40	26	5	8	5	.....	.....	44
19	Wyoming	27	16	10	2	3	.....	.....	31
		1,150	576	104	270	142	7	47	1,146

LAFAYETTE COUNTY.

34	Argyle	73	56	10	15	9	1	.....	91
31	Belmont	51	38	5	5	7	.....	.....	55
41	Benton	166	97	1	11	17	1	.....	127
36	Center	154	106	33	14	19	1	1	174
45	Elk Grove	106	89	3	13	13	1	.....	110
42	Fayette	68	45	10	10	7	1	.....	73
38	Gratiot	80	62	3	8	9	1	.....	83
32	Kendall	61	41	6	9	7	.....	.....	63
40	Monticello	33	26	.....	2	4	.....	.....	32
54	New Diggings	135	69	4	18	11	.....	.....	102
43	Shellsburg	164	136	8	13	18	1	.....	176
37	Wayne	55	37	6	7	7	1	.....	58
780	White Oak Springs.....	38	27	.....	5	4	.....	.....	33
33	Willow Springs	56	33	5	16	8	.....	.....	62
35	Wiota	90	64	11	11	9	1	.....	96
		1,330	917	105	157	149	9	1	1,338

QUOTAS & CREDITS—ENLISTMENTS (CONTINUED). 571

"B"—Continued

RICHLAND COUNTY.

No. of Subdistrict.	Subdistricts.	Quotas.	Recruits.	Veterans.	Drafted.	Distribution of excess of 4,352, prior to October 12, 1853	Distribution of 218 excess credit, by order of War Department	Distribution of credits to localities at large, July 18, 1865.	Total credits.
8	Akan	21	3	2	16	2	.....	.....	23
5	Bloom	48	3	3	34	6	.....	.....	46
15	Buena Vista	71	55	9	3	7	1	.....	75
11	Dayton	33	1	3	25	3	.....	.....	32
10	Eagle	48	23	12	9	5	.....	.....	49
4	Forest	43	9	8	23	5	.....	.....	45
1	Henrietta	30	5	2	23	3	.....	.....	33
13	Ithaca	69	45	5	14	7	1	.....	72
6	Marshall	43	2	2	32	5	.....	.....	41
14	Orion	32	11	4	2	4	.....	.....	21
12	Richland	62	32	30	10	10	1	.....	83
9	Richwood	43	19	8	13	5	1	.....	46
2	Rockbridge	34	10	11	17	4	.....	.....	42
7	Sylvan	35	1	9	17	4	.....	.....	31
781]									
16	Westford	31	.....	4	16	4	.....	.....	24
3	Willow	31	3	3	19	3	.....	.....	28
		674	222	115	273	77	4	.....	691

SAUK COUNTY.

114	Baraboo	156	99	31	15	18	1	.....	164
119	Bear Creek	43	14	5	11	6	.....	.....	36
104	Dellona	32	13	9	6	5	.....	.....	33
105	Excelsior	46	35	1	6	5	1	.....	48
102	Fairfield	35	26	6	2	5	.....	.....	39
120	Franklin	32	.....	2	25	5	.....	.....	32
113	Freedom	32	18	4	4	4	.....	.....	30
115	Greenfield	49	35	3	7	6	.....	.....	51
118	Honey Creek	71	53	4	8	8	1	.....	74
110	Ironton	64	22	14	8	6	1	.....	51
108	La Valle	31	1	5	16	4	.....	.....	26
116	Merrimac	52	36	8	4	6	.....	.....	54
103	New Buffalo	49	24	18	10	6	1	.....	59
123	Prairie du Sac	105	79	14	5	12	1	.....	111
107	Reedsburg	79	30	31	8	10	1	.....	80
121	Spring Green	53	40	4	6	6	.....	.....	56
117	Sumpter	47	33	5	3	5	1	.....	47
122	Troy	57	45	1	3	7	1	.....	58
111	Washington	47	1	4	28	6	.....	.....	39
112	Westfield	43	21	9	7	6	.....	.....	43
106	Winfield	42	15	17	6	6	.....	.....	44
109	Woodland	39	6	8	20	5	.....	.....	39
		1,204	647	203	208	147	9	.....	1,214

"B"—Continued

782]

RECAPITULATION BY COUNTIES.

No. of Subdistrict.	Subdistricts.	Quotas.	Recruits.	Veterans.	Drafted.	Distribution of excess of 4,352, prior to October 12, 1863.	Distribution of 218 excess credits, by order of War Department.	Distribution of credits to localities at large, July 18, 1865.	Total credits.
....	Crawford	663	291	85	146	78	5	.....	605
....	Grant	1,946	1,237	226	309	220	14	1	2,007
....	Green	1,326	883	217	209	174	11	.....	1,494
....	Iowa	1,150	576	104	270	142	7	47	1,146
....	Lafayette	1,330	917	105	157	149	9	1	1,338
....	Richland	674	222	115	273	77	4	.....	691
....	Sauk	1,204	647	203	208	147	9	.....	1,214
....	Total	8,293	4,773	1,055	1,572	987	59	49	8,495
....	Prior to October 12, '63, (3 y's)	5,896	5,896	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,896
....	First Regiment Inf'y, (3 mos.) .....	.....	33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33
....	Draft of '62, (9 mos.) .....	.....	42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,242
....	Total	14,189	10,744	1,055	1,572	987	59	49	14,466

783]

FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—DODGE COUNTY.

59	Ashippun	89	66	8	10	.....	1	.....	85
39	Beaver Dam, 1st ward....	28	9	1	7	.....	.....	8	25
40	" 2d "	40	15	3	5	.....	.....	16	39
41	" 3d "	52	21	1	12	.....	.....	19	53
42	" 4th "	49	17	5	8	.....	.....	20	50
37	Beaver Dam, town....	83	44	1	11	.....	1	21	78
.....	Beaver Dam, at large....	.....	9	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
46	Burnett	61	46	4	13	.....	.....	.....	63
32	Calamus	64	27	5	14	.....	.....	.....	46
47	Chester	50	39	6	8	.....	.....	.....	53
44	Clyman	68	34	4	28	.....	.....	.....	66
33	Elba	90	63	7	15	.....	.....	.....	85
43	Emmet	54	17	3	25	.....	.....	.....	45
30	Fox Lake	123	85	22	16	.....	.....	.....	123
55	Herman	109	70	4	29	.....	.....	.....	103
56	Hubbard	185	137	12	32	.....	1	.....	182
57	Hustisford	104	74	17	12	.....	1	.....	104
60	Lebanon	77	56	2	16	.....	.....	.....	74
51	Leroy	74	24	5	32	.....	.....	.....	61
52	Lomira	91	28	3	58	.....	.....	.....	89
36	Lowell	130	76	15	31	.....	1	.....	123
45	Oak Grove	121	94	8	19	.....	1	.....	122
784]	Portland	58	47	3	14	.....	.....	.....	15
58	Rubicon	122	86	15	22	.....	.....	.....	129
35	Shields	58	39	2	11	.....	.....	.....	129
53	Theresa	131	89	10	19	.....	1	.....	64
38	Trenton	128	85	15	29	.....	.....	.....	123
49	Watertown, 5th ward....	32	3	3	15	.....	.....	2	23
50	" 6th ward....	55	4	5	14	.....	.....	4	27
.....	" at large....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
31	Westford	81	67	2	8	.....	1	.....	78
54	Williamstown	147	104	14	22	.....	1	.....	141
48	Waupun, South ward....	52	35	7	12	.....	.....	5	59
.....	County, at large....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	Total	2,606	1,612	214	587	.....	9	95	2,497

"B"—Continued

FOND DU LAC COUNTY.

No. of Subdistrict.	Subdistricts.	Quotas.	Recruits.	Veterans.	Drafted.	Distribution of excess of 4,352 prior to October 12, 1863.	Distribution of 218 excess credit by order of War Department.	Distribution of credits to localities at large, July 18, 1863.	Total credits.
21	Alto	90	68	1	50	.....	1	.....	90
12	Ashford	86	61	5	14	.....	.....	.....	80
13	Auburn	77	16	9	36	.....	1	.....	62
10	Byron	79	66	1	15	.....	.....	.....	82
14	Calumet	67	56	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	68
785]									
9	Eden	84	62	.....	9	.....	1	.....	72
23	El Dorado	69	9	3	36	.....	.....	.....	48
17	Empire	53	45	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	57
1	Fond du Lac, 1st ward.....	98	17	9	19	.....	1	50	96
2	" 2d ward.....	87	14	18	18	.....	.....	42	92
3	" 3d ward.....	97	28	4	15	.....	.....	49	96
4	" 4th ward.....	95	22	3	18	.....	.....	53	96
5	" 5th ward.....	45	20	.....	5	.....	.....	23	48
6	Fond du Lac town.....	59	41	16	10	.....	.....	7	74
	Fond du Lac city, at large.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
	Fond du Lac, at large.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2
18	Forest	74	33	.....	15	.....	1	.....	49
7	Friendship	33	23	7	5	.....	1	.....	36
19	Lamartine	62	50	3	9	.....	.....	.....	62
15	Marshfield	49	31	.....	23	.....	.....	.....	54
29	Metomen	93	73	8	25	.....	.....	.....	106
11	Oakfield	62	41	7	17	.....	.....	.....	65
8	Osceola	56	30	2	8	.....	1	.....	41
25	Ripon, 1st ward.....	90	30	.....	22	.....	.....	34	86
26	" 2d ward.....	75	27	2	19	.....	.....	30	78
24	Ripon town	75	50	.....	17	.....	.....	23	90
	Ripon city, at large.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
27	Rosendale	81	65	1	20	.....	1	.....	87
20	Springvale	76	53	2	21	.....	.....	.....	76
16	Taycheedah	70	45	14	13	.....	.....	.....	72
23	Waupun, North ward.....	65	40	.....	14	.....	1	7	62
22	Waupun, town	83	54	1	15	.....	1	13	84
	Waupun, at large.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
		2,135	1,186	116	483	.....	10	331	2,126

786]

OZAUKEE COUNTY.

74	Belgium	100	22	4	24	.....	.....	.....	50
76	Cedarburg	114	87	2	16	.....	1	.....	106
75	Fredonia	72	.....	4	35	.....	.....	.....	39
77	Grafton	89	20	6	39	.....	1	.....	66
78	Mequon	169	130	4	30	.....	1	.....	165
79	Port Washington	143	105	18	13	.....	1	.....	137
80	Saukville	79	21	9	22	.....	.....	.....	52
		766	385	47	179	.....	4	.....	615

"B"—continued

SHEBOYGAN COUNTY.

No. of Subdistrict.	Subdistricts.	Quotas.	Recruits.	Veterans.	Drafted.	Distribution of excess of 4,352, prior to October 12, 1863.	Distribution of 218 excess credit, by order of War Department.	Distribution of credits to localities at large, July 18, 1865.	Total credits.
92	Abbott	62	1	9	43	.....	1	.....	47
95	Greenbush	55	26	25	11	.....	.....	.....	62
88	Herman	84	17	.....	53	.....	1	1	72
91	Holland	119	28	2	71	.....	1	.....	102
90	Lima	92	18	7	40	.....	1	.....	66
98	Lyndon	78	43	5	10	.....	1	.....	59
94	Mitchell	41	24	11	6	.....	1	.....	42
86	Moselle	53	13	4	27	.....	1	.....	45
96	Plymouth	107	32	12	49	.....	1	.....	94
787]									
97	Rhine	77	46	1	6	.....	1	.....	54
99	Russell	36	28	.....	2	.....	1	.....	31
93	Scott	55	9	5	29	.....	1	.....	44
81	Sheboygan, 1st ward.....	42	14	.....	11	.....	1	8	34
82	" 2d ward.....	76	45	2	13	.....	.....	17	77
83	" 3d ward.....	36	6	2	9	.....	1	5	23
84	" 4th ward.....	60	16	1	21	.....	1	10	49
85	Sheboygan, town.....	64	11	.....	23	.....	1	7	42
89	Sheboygan Falls	132	67	9	40	.....	.....	.....	116
87	Wilson	62	39	.....	15	.....	1	.....	55
		1,331	483	88	479	.....	16	48	1,114

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

63	Addison	84	73	.....	11	.....	1	.....	85
66	Barton	59	1	10	27	.....	.....	.....	38
64	Erin	33	19	1	5	.....	.....	.....	25
70	Farmington	89	12	17	36	.....	.....	.....	65
73	Germantown	138	112	3	13	.....	1	.....	129
62	Hartford	105	136	10	22	.....	1	.....	169
72	Jackson	95	58	2	38	.....	1	.....	99
65	Kewaskum	73	56	6	11	.....	1	.....	74
68	Polk	101	16	9	63	.....	.....	.....	88
69	Richfield	106	29	1	35	.....	.....	.....	65
71	Trenton	79	32	19	10	.....	1	.....	62
61	Wayne	73	56	5	7	.....	1	.....	69
67	West Bend	103	60	26	9	.....	.....	.....	95
		1,200	660	109	287	.....	7	.....	1,033

QUOTAS & CREDITS—ENLISTMENTS (CONTINUED). 575

"B"—Continued

788]

RECAPITULATION BY COUNTIES.

Counties.	Quotas.	Recruits.	Veterans.	Drafted.	Distribution of excess of 4,352, prior to October 12, 1863.	Distribution of 218 excess credit, by order of War Department.	Distribution of credits to localities at large, July 1 st , 1865.	Total credits.
Dodge	2,606	1,612	214	567	.....	9	95	2,497
Fond du Lac	2,135	1,186	116	483	.....	10	331	2,126
Ozaukee	766	385	47	179	.....	4	.....	615
Sheboygan	1331	483	88	479	.....	16	48	1114
Washington	1200	660	109	237	.....	7	.....	1063
Total	8068	4326	574	1995	.....	46	474	7415
Prior to Oct. 12, 63, (3 yrs.)...	6858	6858	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6858
1st Reg't Inf'y, 63 mos.).....	.....	173	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	173
Draft of 1862, (9 mos.) .....	.....	299	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	299
Grand total	14,896	11,656	574	1995	.....	43	474	14,745

789]

FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—BROWN COUNTY.

15 Bellevue	24	3	1	8	1	.....	.....	13
13 Depere, town	15	1	3	3	1	.....	3	11
14 Depere, village	17	7	8	8	1	.....	4	23
6 Eaton	12	3	.....	3	1	.....	.....	7
13 Fort Howard	56	40	5	8	3	.....	.....	56
7 Glenmore	17	.....	1	9	1	.....	.....	11
16 Green Bay, North Ward..	113	72	2	14	6	.....	21	115
17 " " South " " ..	40	27	.....	5	2	.....	8	42
1 Green Bay, town	61	5	3	23	4	.....	10	45
9 Holland	39	10	.....	10	2	.....	.....	22
19 Howard, and Oneida Res'n	32	19	12	3	2	.....	.....	33
4 Humboldt	47	6	3	15	3	.....	.....	27
12 Lawrence	43	25	9	7	2	.....	.....	43
8 Morrison	35	7	.....	11	3	.....	.....	21
5 New Denmark	35	8	1	17	2	.....	.....	23
20 Pittsfield	16	12	1	2	1	.....	.....	16
3 Preble	39	7	2	18	3	.....	.....	30
11 Rockland	23	7	3	6	1	.....	.....	17
2 Scott	47	1	4	24	3	.....	.....	32
21 Suamico	24	4	6	6	2	.....	.....	15
10 Wrightstown	48	13	1	18	3	.....	.....	35
Green Bay, at large .....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2
	783	278	65	219	47	.....	43	655

790]

CALUMET COUNTY.

37 Brillion	14	.....	.....	10	1	.....	.....	11
45 Brothertown	34	5	6	41	5	.....	.....	57
44 Chilton	60	16	14	20	4	.....	.....	54
41 Charlestown	57	9	13	26	3	.....	.....	51
40 Harrison	60	14	.....	18	4	.....	.....	36
42 New Holstein	78	59	1	12	4	.....	.....	76
33 Rantoul	20	.....	2	10	1	.....	.....	13
43 Stockbridge	87	5	3	26	5	.....	.....	39
39 Woodville	26	6	1	13	2	.....	.....	22
	486	114	40	176	29	.....	.....	359

"B"—Continued

DOOR COUNTY.

No. of Subdistrict.	Subdistricts.	Quotas.	Recruits.	Veterans.	Drafted.	Distribution of excess of 4,352, prior to October 12, 1863.	Distribution of 218 excess credit, by order of War Department.	Distribution of credits to localities at large, July 18, 1865.	Total credits.
164	Bailey's Harbor	11			5				5
168	Brussels	43			5	2			7
163	Chambers' Island	7			1				1
171	Clay Banks	8	1	1	3				5
165	Egg Harbor	9	1		6				7
170	Forestville	13	4		5	1			10
169	Gardiner	14	3		10	1			14
791]									
161	Gibraltar	25	10	3	10	1			24
160	Liberty Grove	11	9		1	1			11
167	Nasewaupee	16	7		8	1			16
162	Sevastopol	15	9	2	4	1			16
166	Sturgeon Bay	16	7	5	3	1			16
159	Washington	19	6		6	1			13
		207	57	11	67	10			145

GREEN LAKE COUNTY.

96	Berlin, city	161	97	7	21	10		42	177
95	Berlin, town	53	22		11	4		14	51
	Berlin, at large		2						2
97	Brooklyn	84	55	3	11	6			75
102	Dayton	33	24	1	9	2			36
98	Green Lake	60	44	6	14	5			69
103	Kingston, town	33	16		4	2		13	35
104	Kingston, village	22	13			2		9	24
99	Mackford	70	54	3	13	5			75
100	Markesan, village	25	18	7	2	1			28
101	Manchester	67	57		15	4			76
105	Marquette	35	27		6	2			35
106	Princeton	97	64	15	12	7			68
107	Seneca	16	1	5	7	1			14
108	St. Marie	31	15	2	12	2			31
		796	500	49	137	53		78	826

792]

KEWAUNEE COUNTY.

87	Ahnappé	55	11	10	30	4			55
93	Carlton	52	18	1	20	3			42
88	Casco	63	19		16	4		1	40
90	Coryville	19	5		8	1			14
92	Franklin	40	14		8	2			24
89	Kewaunee	52	24	8	13	3			48
94	Lincoln	47			12	3			15
91	Montpelier	20	7		6	1			14
86	Pierce	25	7		13	1			21
85	Red River	43		1	18	2			21
		416	105	20	144	24		1	294

QUOTAS & CREDITS—ENLISTMENTS (CONTINUED). 577

"B"—Continued

MANITOWOC COUNTY.

No. of Subdistrict.	Subdistricts.	Quotas.	Recruits.	Veterans.	Drafted.	Distribution of excess of 4,352, prior to October 12, 1863.	Distribution of 218 excess credit, by order of War Department.	Distribution of credits to localities at large, July 12, 1865.	Total credits.
56	Cato	60	8	3	33	2	.....	.....	51
59	Centreville	67	26	2	21	3	.....	.....	52
4	Cooperstown	98	1	2	30	4	.....	.....	37
5	Eaton	61	6	.....	11	2	.....	.....	19
51	Franklin	68	3	1	7	3	.....	.....	14
48	Gibson	76	3	.....	21	4	.....	.....	28
52	Kossuth	97	4	.....	32	5	.....	.....	41
793]	Liberty	79	18	.....	40	4	.....	.....	62
54	Manitowoc	252	183	40	24	15	.....	.....	262
55	Manitowoc Rapids	87	3	1	27	4	.....	.....	35
50	Maple Grove	61	.....	.....	23	3	.....	.....	26
61	Meeme	72	5	.....	27	4	.....	.....	36
47	Mishicott	80	.....	7	18	3	.....	.....	28
62	Newton	77	15	1	33	4	.....	.....	63
57	Rockland	35	.....	.....	22	2	.....	.....	24
63	Schleswig	60	24	8	8	3	.....	.....	43
46	Two Creeks	22	.....	.....	6	2	.....	.....	8
53	Two Rivers	162	92	2	20	6	.....	.....	120
		1,514	291	67	408	73	.....	.....	939

MARQUETTE COUNTY.

148	Buffalo	50	31	.....	7	3	.....	.....	41
153	Crystal Lake	33	2	.....	9	2	.....	.....	13
150	Douglas	44	.....	2	11	2	.....	.....	15
156	Harris	26	8	5	6	1	.....	.....	20
146	Mecan	45	1	.....	20	3	.....	.....	24
147	Montello	36	10	21	4	3	.....	.....	38
149	Moundville	24	.....	3	7	1	.....	.....	11
145	Neshkoro	27	4	1	15	2	.....	.....	22
155	Newton	38	1	.....	11	2	.....	.....	14
152	Oxford	36	23	6	5	2	.....	.....	36
151	Packwaukee	29	7	6	9	2	.....	.....	24
154	Shields	37	.....	.....	13	1	.....	.....	14
157	Springfield	19	.....	3	5	1	.....	.....	9
158	Westfield	24	17	3	9	1	.....	.....	30
		468	104	50	131	26	.....	.....	311

794]

OCONTO COUNTY.

172	Marquette	63	30	15	15	2	.....	.....	62
173	Oconto town	37	14	1	6	2	.....	21	44
174	Oconto village	60	12	7	20	5	.....	34	78
175	Pensaukee	32	4	3	10	1	.....	.....	18
176	Peshigo	47	23	12	12	3	.....	.....	50
177	Stiles	40	1	6	16	2	.....	.....	25
178	Little Suamico	32	.....	5	8	2	.....	.....	15
		311	84	49	87	17	.....	55	292

"B"—Continued

OUTAGAMIE COUNTY.

No. of Subdistrict.	Subdistricts.	Quotas.	Recruits.	Veterans.	Drafted.	Distribution of excess of 4,352 prior to October 12, 1863.	Distribution of 218 excess credit, by order of War Department.	Distribution of credits to localities at large, July 18, 1863.	Total credits.
25	Appleton	185	96	58	25	9			186
30	Bovina	17	1	3	4	1			9
23	Black Creek	7			2				2
26	Buchanan	26	15		3	1			19
29	Centre	49	3	2	10	3			18
23	Dale	52	20	3	16	3			42
31	Ellington	87	8		25	5			39
24	Freedom	96	4			3			21
27	Grand Chute	64				3			17
795]									
32	Greenville	72	25	8	32	4			62
34	Hortonia	47	21	4	17	3			35
25	Kaukana	81	3	2	13	3			21
35	Liberty	13			9	1			10
36	Maple Grove	20		3	8	1			12
22	Osborne	15			3	1			4
		786	186	791	193	41			490

SHAWANO COUNTY.

181	Bell Plain	28			10	1			11
185	Hartland	8	3		5				8
183	Keshena	5	3	4	1	1			9
180	Pella	19	7		10	1			18
179	Richmond	13	11		3	1			15
184	Shawano	6	4	1	1				6
182	Waukechoa	8	5	1	2	1			9
		87	33	6	32	5			76

WAUPACA COUNTY.

110	Bear Creek	18	1		1	1			3
115	Caledonia	34	3	5	9	2			19
122	Dayton	46	45	1	8	3		1	58
123	Farmington	41	30		10	2		1	43
796]									
118	Helvetia	9	6			1			7
125	Iola	45	13		6	2			21
109	Larabee	11			2	1			3
113	Lebanon	34			7	2			9
121	Lind	45	25	4	9	2			49
111	Little Wolf	28	16	2	1	1			50
126	Matteson	8	2		3				5
114	Mukwa	70	56	2	6	5			99
117	Royalton	35	19		7	2			28
124	Scandinavia	62	59	4	7	3			76
119	St. Lawrence	36	11		6	2			19
112	Union	10	1		5				6
120	Waupaca	90	73	5	11	6			95
116	Weyauwega	87	28	7	28	4			67
		709	385	30	126	39		2	532

"B"—Continued

WAUSHARA COUNTY.

No. of Subdistrict.	Subdistricts.	Quotas.	Recruits.	Veterans.	Drafted.	Distribution of excess of 4,352, prior to October 12, 1863.	Distribution of 218 excess credit, by order of War Department.	Distribution of credits to localities at large, July 18, 1865.	Total credits.
129	Aurora	37	9	.....	10	2	.....	.....	21
127	Bloomfield	58	.....	1	41	3	.....	.....	45
141	Coloma	20	.....	3	9	1	.....	.....	13
797]									
138	Dakota	23	12	2	3	1	.....	.....	18
142	Deerfield	19	.....	1	5	1	.....	.....	7
140	Hancock	24	7	7	4	1	.....	.....	19
131	Leon	46	29	8	8	2	.....	.....	47
136	Marion	32	12	6	6	2	.....	.....	26
135	Mount Morris	32	25	3	3	2	.....	.....	23
143	Oasis	35	3	.....	13	1	.....	.....	17
128	Poyssippi	12	2	.....	5	1	.....	.....	8
144	Plainfield	65	1	3	17	3	.....	.....	24
139	Richford	28	2	4	5	1	.....	.....	12
134	Rose	10	6	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	8
133	Springwater	29	.....	2	12	1	.....	.....	15
132	Saxville	33	19	11	4	2	.....	.....	36
130	Warren	28	.....	1	4	1	.....	.....	6
137	Wautoma	43	25	13	10	2	.....	.....	50
		574	152	65	161	27	.....	.....	405

WINNEBAGO COUNTY.

73	Algoma	53	44	1	6	3	.....	.....	54
74	Black Wolf	47	30	3	10	3	.....	.....	46
81	Clayton	75	52	10	12	5	.....	.....	79
64	Menasha	157	124	4	17	8	.....	.....	153
65	Neenah	125	61	22	19	8	.....	.....	110
76	Nepeuskin	73	69	2	12	4	.....	.....	87
75	Nikimi	80	50	1	9	4	.....	.....	64
77	Omro	150	78	24	23	9	.....	.....	134
68	Oshkosh, 1st ward.....	128	76	4	22	9	.....	9	120
69	" 2d "	118	53	18	8	8	.....	9	96
798]									
70	" 3d "	110	52	18	10	6	.....	7	93
71	" 4th "	91	45	7	13	5	.....	12	82
72	" 5th "	42	41	.....	4	3	.....	3	51
67	Oshkosh, town	37	11	.....	6	3	.....	4	24
	Oshkosh, city, at large.....	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50
	Oshkosh, at large.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
80	Poygan	33	5	1	10	1	.....	.....	17
78	Rushford	119	88	8	14	6	.....	.....	116
82	Utica	71	48	4	9	4	.....	.....	65
66	Vinland	64	37	6	12	4	.....	.....	59
83	Winchester	75	40	7	7	4	.....	.....	58
79	Winneconne	84	66	2	11	4	.....	.....	83
84	Wolf River	19	.....	.....	14	1	.....	.....	15
		1,751	1,121	142	248	102	.....	44	1,657

"B"—Continued

RECAPITULATION BY COUNTIES.

Counties.	Quotas.	Recruits.	Veterans.	Drafted.	Distribution of excess of 4,352 prior to October 12, 1863.	Distribution of 218 excess credit, by order of War Department.	Distribution of credits to localities at large, July 18, 1865.	Total credits.
Brown	788	288	65	219	47	.....	46	655
Calumet	486	114	40	176	29	.....	.....	359
Door	207	57	11	67	10	.....	.....	145
799] Green Lake.....	796	509	49	137	53	.....	78	826
.... Kewaunee	416	105	20	144	24	.....	1	294
.... Manitowoc	1,514	391	67	408	73	.....	.....	939
.... Marquette	468	104	50	181	26	.....	.....	311
.... Oconto	311	84	49	87	17	.....	55	292
.... Outagamie	786	186	79	193	41	.....	.....	499
.... Shawano	87	33	6	32	5	.....	.....	76
.... Waupaca	709	385	30	126	39	.....	2	582
.... Waushara	574	152	65	161	27	.....	.....	405
.... Winnebago	1,751	1,121	142	248	102	.....	44	1,657
Total	8,888	3,519	673	2,129	493	.....	226	7,040
.... Prior to Oct. 12, '63, (3 years)	6,010	6,010	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,010
.... First Reg't Inf'y, (3 months) .....	.....	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28
.... Draft of 1862, (9 months) .....	.....	142	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	142
Total	14,898	9,699	673	2,129	493	.....	226	13,220

800]

SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—ADAMS COUNTY.

72 Adams	24	4	3	6	4	.....	.....	17
68 Big Flats	5	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3
77 Chester (New)	12	8	4	1	3	.....	.....	16
79 Dell Prairie	28	12	6	3	5	.....	.....	26
78 Easton	20	.....	1	5	4	.....	.....	10
76 Jackson	21	1	1	8	3	.....	.....	13
66 Lincoln	36	5	2	7	13	.....	.....	27
64 Leola	7	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	4
69 Monroe	20	.....	4	9	3	.....	.....	16
75 New Haven	41	6	2	9	8	.....	.....	25
67 New Rome	7	1	.....	4	1	.....	.....	6
73 Newark Valley	5	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	3
70 Preston	14	1	2	3	3	.....	.....	9
74 Quincy	14	.....	2	4	3	.....	.....	9
65 Richfield	17	.....	1	5	3	.....	.....	9
80 Springville	24	.....	3	5	5	.....	.....	13
71 Strong's Prairie	48	15	8	9	7	.....	.....	39
81 White Creek	11	1	2	2	2	.....	.....	7
	354	54	42	86	70	.....	.....	252

ASHLAND COUNTY.

229 La Pointe	10	3	1	1	5
---------------------	----	---	-------	---	---	-------	-------	---

QUOTAS & CREDITS—ENLISTMENTS (CONTINUED). 581

"B"—Continued

801]

BUFFALO COUNTY.

No. of subdistrict.	Subdistricts.	Quotas.	Recruits.	Veterans.	Drafted.	Distribution of excess of 4,382 prior to October 12, 1863.	Distribution of 218 excess credit, by order of War Department.	Distribution of credits to localities at large, July 18, 1865.	Total credits.
194	Alma	60	43	1	8	8			60
198	Belvidere	36	8		10	6			24
199	Buffalo City	24	15		3	3			21
203	Buffalo, town	66	23	6	8	8			45
	Buffalo, at large.....		21						21
204	Cross	31	24	1		4			29
202	Eagle Mills	17	8		4	3			15
193	Gilmantown	29	13		8	4			25
200	Glencoe	42	29	1	6	5			41
195	Maxville	30	12		12	4			28
196	Modena	27	7	1	9	3			20
192	Naples	55	15		17	7			39
197	Nelson	38	9	2	11	6			28
201	Waumandee	68	51	1	4	8			63
	County, at large.....		1						1
		523	279	13	99	69			490

BURNETT COUNTY.

219	Clam River	14	5			2			7
	Wood River								

802]

CHIPPEWA COUNTY.

41	Anson	11		1	5	2			8
39	Bloomer Prairie	37	13		6	5			24
35	Chippewa Falls	122	31	23	27	21			192
36	Eagle Point	75	45	6	7	13			71
38	Lafayette	43	12	2	11	8			33
40	Sigel	7	9		1	2			12
37	Wheaton	22	13	1	3	3			20
		217	123	33	60	54			270

CLARK COUNTY.

63	Levis	15	9		1	2			12
59	Lynn	16	3		6	2			11
61	Neillsville	18	7	2	4	4			17
62	Pineville	13	6	6		1			13
60	Weston	24	5	3	7	3			18
		86	30	11	18	12			71

DOUGLAS COUNTY.

No. of sub-district.	Subdistricts.	Quotas.	Recruits.	Veterans.	Drafted.	Distribution of excess of 4,352, prior to October 12, 1863.	Distribution of 218 excess credit, by order of War Department.	Distribution of credits to localities at large, July 18, 1865.	Total credits.
228	Superior	51	28	.....	4	8	.....	.....	40

803]

DUNN COUNTY.

170	Dallas County	11	7	.....	2	2	.....	.....	11
164	Dunn	57	27	3	7	7	.....	.....	44
165	Eau Galle	62	.....	2	26	11	.....	.....	39
163	Menomonee	130	69	7	16	19	.....	.....	111
168	Red Cedar	51	32	.....	1	8	.....	.....	41
167	Rock Creek	13	10	3	.....	3	.....	.....	16
169	Peru	12	3	1	2	2	.....	.....	8
166	Spring Brook	82	24	1	32	14	.....	.....	71
	West Point .....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
		407	166	17	84	64	.....	.....	331

EAU CLAIRE COUNTY.

128	Bridge Creek	76	46	1	9	9	.....	.....	65
131	Brunswick	33	13	2	2	4	.....	.....	21
124	Eau Claire	112	75	28	9	16	.....	.....	128
125	Lincoln	33	14	1	2	4	.....	.....	21
126	North Eau Claire	33	11	.....	1	4	.....	.....	16
127	Oak Grove	30	18	.....	4	4	.....	.....	26
130	Pleasant Valley	13	.....	2	5	3	.....	.....	10
129	West Eau Claire	91	65	1	10	13	.....	.....	89
		421	242	35	42	57	.....	.....	376

804]

JACKSON COUNTY.

51	Albion	149	94	12	9	20	.....	.....	135
55	Alma	66	23	2	13	8	.....	.....	46
54	Hixton	49	28	3	5	7	.....	.....	43
53	Irving	37	6	3	11	5	.....	.....	25
57	Manchester	17	3	.....	6	3	.....	.....	12
52	Melrose	59	34	2	3	3	.....	.....	47
58	Northfield	5	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
56	Springfield	40	9	1	9	4	.....	.....	23
		422	197	23	57	55	.....	.....	332

"B"—Continued

JUNEAU COUNTY.

No. of Subdistrict.	Subdistricts.	Quotas.	Recruits.	Veterans.	Drafted.	Distribution of excess of 4,352, prior to October 12, 1865.	Distribution of 218 excess credit, by order of War Department.	Distribution of credits to localities at large, July 18, 1865.	Total credits.
112	Armenia	14	.....	5	2	2	.....	.....	9
114	Clearfield	12	2	.....	6	2	.....	.....	10
805]									
108	Fountain	24	5	.....	8	3	.....	.....	16
113	Germantown	47	6	7	5	7	.....	.....	25
117	Kildare	57	1	4	15	11	.....	.....	31
123	Lemonweir	38	1	4	10	7	.....	.....	22
121	Lindina	62	34	8	8	9	.....	.....	50
110	Lisbon (new)	100	35	16	8	12	.....	.....	70
116	Lyndon	38	7	8	2	6	.....	.....	23
115	Marion	18	3	1	3	3	.....	.....	10
122	Mauston	54	27	20	2	8	.....	.....	57
111	Necedah	60	47	5	8	9	.....	1	70
109	Orange	12	5	1	.....	2	.....	.....	8
107	Plymouth	37	.....	4	13	7	.....	.....	24
118	Seven Mile Creek.....	51	4	5	12	9	.....	.....	30
119	Summit	31	.....	4	12	5	.....	.....	21
120	Wonewoc	45	6	5	12	7	.....	.....	30
		700	183	97	125	109	.....	1	515

LA CROSSE COUNTY.

10	Bangor	83	37	3	9	11	.....	.....	60
13	Barre	113	72	5	10	15	.....	.....	102
15	Burns	65	41	2	7	9	.....	.....	59
5	Campbell	89	40	3	17	13	.....	.....	73
9	Farmington	68	42	6	4	8	.....	.....	60
12	Greenfield	66	41	4	7	9	.....	.....	61
7	Holland	39	19	7	4	6	.....	.....	36
8	Jackson	55	25	2	11	8	.....	.....	46
806]									
1	La Crosse 1st ward.....	129	52	2	9	18	.....	53	134
2	" 2d "	134	38	4	9	19	.....	55	125
3	" 3d "	9	37	4	6	13	.....	35	95
4	" 4th "	5	30	1	5	9	.....	22	67
14	Neshonoc	6	38	7	8	8	.....	.....	61
6	Onalaska	44	63	.....	9	14	.....	.....	83
11	Washington	98	13	.....	5	7	.....	.....	25
	La Crosse, at large.....	.....	4	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	12
		1,199	592	50	128	167	.....	165	1,102

LA POINTE COUNTY.

230	Bayfield	16	4	1	3	8
-----	----------------	----	---	-------	---	---	-------	-------	---

"B"—Continued

MARATHON COUNTY.

No. of Subdistrict.	Subdistricts.	Quotas.	Recruits.	Veterans.	Drafted.	Distribution of excess of 4,352, prior to October 12, 1863.	Distribution of 218 excess credit, by order of War Department.	Distribution of credits to localities at large, July 18, 1863.	Total credits.
807]									
89	Berlin	52	2	1	29	8			40
87	Easton	13	4		1	2			7
90	Jenny	31	12	6	5	4			27
94	Knowlton	19	14		2	3			19
83	Marathon	16	5		5	2			12
85	Mosinee	27	13	2	1	3			19
88	Stettin	25	13		6	3			22
91	Texas	15	4		5	2			11
82	Wausau	122	65	27	8	16			116
86	Weston	14	11			2			13
		334	143	36	62	45			286

MONROE COUNTY.

22	Adrian	26	5	1	10	3			19
17	Angelo	36	28			5			23
26	Clifton	17		1	9	3			13
20	Eaton	8		2	2	2			6
27	Glendale	21		3	3	4			10
23	Greenfield	31	10		5	4			19
34	Jefferson	40	1		23	7			31
19	Lafayette	36	21		5	5		1	32
29	Leon	90	60	5	6	12			83
808]									
24	Lincoln	44	24		3	6			33
18	Little Falls	39	18	1	2	6			27
25	Oakdale	22			9	4			13
30	Portland	28	3		18	5			26
33	Ridgeville	37	10	1	12	5			28
31	Sheldon	28	1	1	15	5			22
16	Sparta	185	100	63	13	29			203
21	Tomah	67	21	3	15	11			50
32	Wellington	20	4	1	9	3			17
28	Wilton	47	15	2	14	6			37
		822	325	84	173	125		1	704

PEPIN COUNTY.

212	Albany	15	5		6	2			13
206	Durand	79	39		14	11			64
208	Frankfort	11	4	2	1	2			9
211	Lima	22	5	1	6	3			15
205	Pepin	58	16	2	13	8			39
809]									
210	Stockholm	18	6		5	3			14
209	Waterville	27	10		2	3			15
207	Waubeek	33	16		8	6			30
		263	101	5	55	38			199

"B"—Continued

PIERCE COUNTY.

No. of Subdistrict.	Subdistricts.	Quotas.	Recruits.	Veterans.	Drafted.	Distribution of excess of 4,332, prior to October 12, 1863.	Distribution of 218 excess credits, by order of War Department.	Distribution of credits to localities at large, July 18, 1865.	Total credits.
160	Clifton	47	29	3	4	7	.....	.....	43
150	Diamond Bluff	18	11	2	2	3	.....	.....	18
161	El Paso	22	8	1	3	2	.....	.....	14
152	Hartland	19	11	.....	2	3	.....	.....	16
156	Isabella	4	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3
158	Martell	45	10	1	16	7	.....	.....	34
148	Oak Grove	50	27	3	8	8	.....	.....	46
154	Perry	19	3	2	5	3	.....	.....	13
153	Pleasant Valley	21	9	.....	7	3	.....	.....	19
157	Prescott	86	42	28	6	14	.....	.....	90
159	River Falls	65	42	9	5	9	.....	.....	65
162	Salem	14	10	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	12
151	Trenton	17	3	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	5
149	Trimbelle	23	1	3	7	3	.....	.....	14
155	Union	7	4	.....	3	1	.....	.....	8
		457	212	52	69	67	.....	.....	400

810]

POLK COUNTY.

216	Alden	14	6	.....	5	2	.....	.....	13
214	Farmington	36	10	4	4	5	.....	.....	23
217	Lincoln	7	1	.....	3	1	.....	.....	5
213	Osceola	36	24	10	2	6	.....	1	43
218	Sterling	3	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	4
215	St. Croix Falls.....	37	20	.....	8	5	.....	.....	33
		133	64	14	23	19	.....	1	121

PORTAGE COUNTY.

99	Almond	46	36	4	3	7	.....	.....	50
95	Amherst	50	9	4	18	8	.....	.....	59
100	Belmont	24	2	2	9	5	.....	.....	18
98	Buena Vista	33	13	5	2	4	.....	.....	24
103	Eau Plaine	16	7	4	3	3	.....	.....	17
105	Hull	23	5	.....	5	5	.....	.....	15
811]									
101	Lanark	25	5	1	6	5	.....	.....	17
92	Linwood	20	1	.....	3	3	.....	.....	7
96	New Hope	45	24	3	4	5	.....	.....	36
97	Pine Grove	23	1	1	9	4	.....	.....	15
93	Plover	54	37	6	4	8	.....	.....	55
104	Sharon	39	1	.....	20	7	.....	.....	28
106	Stevens' Point City.....	123	77	.....	10	18	.....	23	128
102	Town.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
94	Stockton	29	.....	1	18	6	.....	.....	25
		554	218	31	114	83	.....	24	475

"B"—Continued

ST. CROIX COUNTY.

No. of Subdistrict.	Subdistricts.	Quotas.	Recruits.	Veterans.	Drafted.	Distribution of excess of 4,332 prior to October 12, 1863.	Distribution of 218 excess credit, by order of War Department.	Distribution of credits to localities at large, July 18, 1865.	Total credits.
146	Cylon	13	3	1	5	3			12
136	Eau Galle	23		1	6	4			11
143	Emerald	9	6			2			8
147	Erin Prairie	36	11		5	7			23
142	Hammond	48	36	2	3	7			48
138	Hudson	137	85	23	11	20			139
137	Malone	30	24	2	3	5			34
135	Pleasant Valley	21	15	3	2	3			23
145	Richmond	32	22	6	3	4			35
132	Rush River	33	7	5	5	5			22
139	Somerset	15			3	3			6
144	Springfield	11	3		3	2			8
140	Star Prairie	42	22	4	5	6			37
141	St. Joseph	17	13			3			16
812]									
133	Troy	43	26		8	6			40
134	Warren	14	12		1	3			16
	Lincoln		2						2
		524	287	47	63	83			480

TREMPEALEAU COUNTY.

47	Arcadia	41	18	1	9	6			34
46	Caledonia	32	22	4	1	3			30
43	Chase	5			3	1			4
49	Ettrick	49	19	1	11	7			28
45	Gale	62	34	4	8	8			54
44	Lincoln	12	2		2	2			6
50	Preston	26	5		11	3			19
48	Sumner	19	11	4		3			18
42	Trempealeau	98	60	4	9	13			86
		339	171	18	54	46			289

"B"—Continued

813]

VERNON COUNTY.

No. of Subdistrict.	Subdistricts.	Quotas.	Recruits.	Veterans.	Drafted.	Distribution of excess of 4,352, prior to October 12, 1865.	Distribution of 218 excess credit, by order of War Department.	Distribution of credits to localities at large, July 18, 1865.	Total credits.
180	Bergen	29	.....	2	14	4	.....	.....	20
185	Clinton	25	2	.....	16	4	.....	.....	21
178	Christiana	66	51	.....	4	10	.....	.....	65
179	Coon	30	1	.....	21	4	.....	.....	26
174	Franklin	59	1	8	23	10	.....	.....	42
189	Forest	22	.....	1	11	3	.....	.....	15
172	Genoa	26	6	.....	6	4	.....	.....	16
188	Greenwood	23	2	3	10	3	.....	.....	18
182	Harmony	29	2	2	13	4	.....	.....	21
181	Hamburg	60	2	14	20	10	.....	.....	46
190	Hillsborough	53	17	14	3	8	.....	.....	42
183	Jefferson	59	39	1	6	8	.....	.....	54
175	Kickapoo	45	1	13	12	6	.....	.....	32
176	Liberty	15	.....	3	5	3	.....	.....	11
187	Stark	28	4	4	14	4	.....	.....	26
173	Sterling	57	14	.....	24	9	.....	.....	47
186	Union	16	2	.....	6	3	.....	.....	11
184	Viroqua	128	82	14	6	15	.....	.....	120
177	Webster	31	2	2	12	4	.....	.....	20
171	Wheatland	49	33	3	3	6	.....	.....	45
191	Whitestown	28	3	5	9	4	.....	.....	21
		878	264	89	241	126	.....	.....	720

WOOD COUNTY.

226	Centralia	22	5	1	4	4	.....	.....	14
222	Dexter	15	4	1	5	3	.....	.....	13
814]									
225	Grand Rapids	113	72	26	13	18	.....	.....	129
224	Lincoln	4	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	4
220	Rudolph	30	8	3	5	4	.....	.....	20
227	Saratoga	10	2	5	2	2	.....	.....	11
221	Seneca	17	2	2	3	3	.....	.....	10
223	Springfield	8	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	4
		219	94	38	37	36	.....	.....	205

"B"—Continued

RECAPITULATION BY COUNTIES.

Counties.	Quotas.	Recruits.	Veterans.	Drafted.	Distribution of excess of 4,352, prior to October 12, 1863.	Distribution of 218 excess credit, by order of War Department.	Distribution of credits to localities at large, July 18, 1865.	Total credits.
Adams	354	54	42	86	70			252
Ashland	10	3		1	1			5
Buffalo	523	279	13	99	69			460
Burnett	14	5			2			7
Chippewa	317	123	33	60	54			270
Clark	86	30	11	18	12			71
815] Douglas	51	28		4	8			40
Dallas	11	7		2	2			11
Dunn	407	166	17	84	64			331
Eau Claire	421	242	35	42	57			376
Jackson	422	197	23	57	55			332
Juneau	700	183	97	125	109		1	515
La Crosse	1,199	592	50	128	167		165	1,102
La Pointe	16	4		1	3			8
Marathon	334	143	36	62	45			283
Monroe	822	321	84	173	125		1	704
Pepin	263	101	5	55	38			199
Pierce	457	212	52	69	67			400
Polk	133	64	14	23	19		1	121
Portage	554	218	31	114	88		24	475
St. Croix	524	287	47	63	83			480
Trempealeau	329	171	18	54	46			289
Vernon	878	264	89	241	126			720
Wood	219	94	38	37	36			205
Total	9,054	3,788	735	1,593	1,346		192	7,059
Prior to Oct. 12, 1863 (3 years)	4,390	4,390						4,390
First regiment infantry (2 months)		8						8
Draft of 1862 (9 mos.)		23						23
Total	13,444	8,209	735	1,593	1,346		192	12,080

"B"—Continued

816]

RECAPITULATION BY CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

Districts.	Quotas.	Recruits.	Veterans.	Drafted.	Distribution of excess of 4,352 prior to October 12, 1863.	Distribution of 218 excess credit by order of War Department.	Distribution of credits to localities at large, July 18, 1865.	Total credits.
First	9,969	5,296	848	2,315	270	49	416	9,194
Second	9,241	6,109	947	1,080	1,256	61	492	9,943
Third	8,293	4,773	1,055	1,572	987	59	49	8,495
Fourth	8,038	4,326	574	1,995	.....	46	474	7,415
Fifth	8,888	3,519	673	2,129	493	.....	226	7,040
Sixth	9,054	3,788	735	1,598	1,346	.....	192	7,659
State, at large .....	.....	1,314	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,330
Total	53,483	29,125	4,848	10,689	4,352	218	1,849	51,081
Prior to Oct. 12, 1863, (3 years)	36,633	36,633	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36,633
First infantry, (3 mos.) .....	.....	810	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	810
Draft of 1862 (9 mos.) .....	.....	721	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	721
One hundred day troops .....	.....	2,134	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,134
Grand total	90,116	69,423	4,848	10,689	4,352	218	1,849	91,379

817]

RECAPITULATION OF THE TOTAL CREDIT TO CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS DURING THE WAR.

Districts.	Quotas.	Recruits.	Veterans.	Drafted.	Distribution of excess of 4,352 prior to October 12, 1863.	Distribution of 218 extra credit by order of War Department.	Distribution of credits to localities at large, July 18, 1865.	Total credits.
First	17,108	13,006	848	2,315	270	49	416	16,904
Second	15,581	12,661	947	1,080	1,256	61	492	16,500
Third	14,189	10,744	1,055	1,572	987	59	49	14,466
Fourth	14,896	11,656	574	1,995	.....	46	474	14,745
Fifth	14,898	9,699	673	2,129	493	.....	226	13,220
Sixth	13,444	8,209	735	1,598	1,346	.....	192	12,681
State, at large .....	.....	3,448	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,464
Total	90,116	69,423	4,848	10,689	4,352	218	1,849	91,379

"B"—Continued

818]

STATEMENT: BY THE PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL, OF THE NUMBER OF TROOPS FURNISHED BY THE STATE OF WISCONSIN, FROM OCTOBER 12, 1863, TO JUNE 30, 1865, UNDER ALL CALLS FROM OCTOBER 17, 1863, UP TO THE PRESENT TIME.

Congressional Districts.	Quotas.	Recruits.	Veterans.	Drafted.	Miscellaneous.	Difference in quotas.	Difference in credits.	Total.
First	9,995	5,017	1,041	2,690	524	-26	-28	9,272
Second	9,241	6,191	1,219	1,204	1,375	.....	-41	9,989
Third	8,293	4,520	1,078	1,556	1,187	.....	-154	8,341
Fourth	8,088	4,463	762	2,144	152	.....	-106	7,521
Fifth	8,888	8,477	878	2,349	550	.....	-214	8,254
Sixth	9,054	3,779	514	1,708	1,562	.....	-4	8,663
State.....	53,059	27,447	5,792	11,651	5,150	-26	+27	50,040

819]

"C."

Schedule, showing arm and term of service, date and place of muster-into service, date of departure from the State, aggregate number of men of each organization, first commanding officer, and date of muster out of each organization,

Term of service.	Arm of Service.	First Commanding Officer.	Number of men.	DATE OF MUSTER-IN.	
				From	To
3 months.	1st regiment inf'ty...	Col. John C. Starkweather..	810	May 17, '61	May 17, '61
3 years...	1st.....do.....	Col. John C. Starkweather..	1,508	Oct. 8, '61	Oct. 9, '61
	(reorganized).....	Col. S. Park Coon.....	1,266	June 11, '61	June 11, '61
3 years...	2d regiment inf'ty...	Col. Charles S. Hamilton....	2,156	June 29, '61	June 29, '61
3 years...	3d.....do.....	Col. Amasa Cobb.....	2,256	June 10, '61	July 5, '61
3 years...	5th.....do.....	Col. Lysander Cutler.....	2,143	May 29, '61	July 1, '61
3 years...	6th.....do.....	Col. Joseph Van Dor.....	1,932	Aug. 16, '61	Sept. 2, '61
3 years...	7th.....do.....	Col. Robert C. Murphy.....	1,643	Sept. 5, '61	Sept. 13, '61
3 years...	8th.....do.....	Col. Frederick Salomon....	1,422	Oct. 29, '61	Nov. 26, '61
3 years...	9th.....do.....	Col. Alfred R. Chapin.....	1,034	Oct. 5, '61	Oct. 14, '61
3 years...	10th.....do.....	Col. Charles L. Harris.....	1,965	Sept. 27, '61	Oct. 18, '61
3 years...	11th.....do.....	Col. George E. Bryant.....	2,186	Oct. 28, '61	Nov. 5, '61
3 years...	12th.....do.....	Col. Maurice Maloney.....	1,931	Oct. 17, '61	Nov. 13, '61
3 years...	13th.....do.....	Col. David E. Wood.....	2,182	Jan. 30, '62	Jan. 30, '62
3 years...	14th.....do.....	Col. Hans C. Heg.....	906	Dec. 1, '61	Feb. 14, '62
3 years...	15th.....do.....	Col. Benjamin Allen.....	2,200	Nov. 26, '61	Jan. 31, '62
3 years...	16th.....do.....	Col. John L. Doran.....	196	Mar. 3, '62	Mar. 15, '62
3 years...	17th.....do.....	Col. James S. Alban.....	1,637	Jan. 30, '62	Mar. 15, '62
3 years...	18th.....do.....	Col. Horace T. Sanders.....	1,484	Mar. 4, '62	Apr. 30, '62
3 years...	19th.....do.....	Col. Bertine Pinckney.....	1,129	July 31, '62	Aug. 30, '62
3 years...	20th.....do.....	Col. Benjamin J. Sweet.....	1,171	Sept. 5, '62	Sept. 5, '62
3 years...	21st.....do.....	Col. William L. Utley.....	1,505	Aug. 12, '62	Sept. 5, '62
3 years...	22d.....do.....	Col. Joshua J. Guppy.....	1,117	Aug. 30, '62	Aug. 30, '62
3 years...	23d.....do.....	Col. Charles S. Larabee.....	1,077	Aug. 15, '62	Aug. 22, '62
3 years...	24th.....do.....	Col. Milton Montgomery....	1,444	Sept. 13, '62	Sept. 14, '62
3 years...	25th.....do.....	Col. William R. Jacobs.....	1,089	Sept. 17, '62	Sept. 17, '62
3 years...	26th.....do.....	Col. Conrad Krez.....	1,196	Oct. 23, '62	Mar. 7, '63
3 years...	27th.....do.....	Col. James M. Lewis.....	1,137	Oct. 13, '62	Oct. 14, '62
3 years...	28th.....do.....	Col. Charles R. Gill.....	1,089	Sept. 27, '62	Sept. 27, '62
3 years...	29th.....do.....	Col. Daniel J. Dill.....	1,219	Oct. 21, '62	Oct. 21, '62
3 years...	30th.....do.....	Col. Isaac E. Messmore....	1,078	Oct. 9, '62	Dec. 24, '62
3 years...	31st.....do.....	Col. James H. Howe.....	1,474	Sept. 25, '62	Sept. 25, '62
3 years...	32d.....do.....	Col. Jonathan B. Moore.....	1,066	Oct. 18, '62	Oct. 18, '62
3 years...	33d.....do.....	Col. Fritz Anneke.....	961	Dec. 2, '62	Dec. 31, '62
9 months.	34th.....do.....	Col. Henry Orff.....	1,088	Dec. 11, '63	Feb. 27, '64
3 years...	35th.....do.....	Col. Frank A. Haskell.....	1,014	Mar. 1, '64	Mar. 23, '64
3 years...	36th.....do.....	Col. Samuel Harriman.....	1,144	Apr. 13, '64	Aug. 24, '64
3 years...	37th.....do.....	Col. James Bintliff.....	1,032	Apr. 15, '64	Sept. 17, '64
1 & 3 yrs.	38th.....do.....	Col. Edwin L. Buttrick....	780	June 3, '64	June 3, '64
100 days..	39th.....do.....	Col. W. Augustus Ray.....	776	June 7, '64	June 9, '64
821]	40th.....do.....	Lieut. Col. Geo. B. Goodwin	578	June 8, '64	June 15, '64
100 days..	41st.....do.....	Col. Ezra T. Sprague.....	1,008	Aug. 15, '64	Sept. 9, '64
1 year...	42d.....do.....	Col. Amasa Cobb.....	913	Aug. 17, '64	Oct. 8, '64
1 year...	43d.....do.....	Col. Geo. G. Symes.....	1,114	Sept. 27, '64	Feb. 15, '65
1 year...	44th.....do.....	Col. Henry Belitz.....	1,001	Sept. 26, '64	Feb. 23, '65
1 year...	45th.....do.....	Col. Frederick S. Lovell....	947	Jan. 31, '65	March 1, '65
1 year...	46th.....do.....	Col. George C. Ginty.....	985	Jan. 27, '65	Feb. 20, '65
1 year...	47th.....do.....	Col. Uri B. Pearsall.....	832	Feb. 2, '65	Mar. 30, '65
1 year...	48th.....do.....	Col. Samuel Fallows.....	1,092	Feb. 8, '65	March 6, '65
1 year...	49th regiment inf'try	Col. John G. Clark.....	958	Feb. 4, '65	April 14, '65
1 year...	50th.....do.....	Col. Leonard Martin.....	843	Feb. 25, '65	April 12, '65
1 year...	51st.....do.....	Lt. Col. Hiram J. Lewis....	511	Feb. 28, '65	April 12, '65
1 year...	52d.....do.....	Lt. Col. Robert T. Pugh....	389	Feb. 17, '65	April 12, '65
1 year...	53d.....do.....				

BERDAN'S SHARPSHOOTERS.

3 years...	Co. "G," U. S. S. S...	Capt. Edward Drew.....	194	Sept. 23, '61	Sept. 23, '61
------------	------------------------	------------------------	-----	---------------	---------------

CAVALRY.

Term of service.	Arm of Service.	First Commanding Officer.	Number of men.	DATE OF MUSTER-IN.	
				From--	To
3 years...	1st regiment cavalry	Col. Edward Daniels.....	2,602	Sept. 1, '61	March 8, '62
3 years...	2d.....do.....	Col. C. C. Washburn.....	2,510	Dec. 30, '61	Mar. 12, '62
3 years...	3d.....do.....	Col. William A. Barstow....	2,523	Nov. 3, '61	Jan. 31, '62
3 years...	4th.....do.....	Col. Halbert E. Paine.....	2,305	July 2, '61	July 19, '61
3 years...	Milwaukee Cavalry.	Capt. Gustavus von Deutsch	93	Sept. 23, '61	Sept. '61

822]

LIGHT ARTILLERY.

3 years...	1st Bat. light art...	Capt. Jacob T. Foster.....	303	Oct. 10, '61	Oct. 21, '61
3 years...	2d.....do.....	Capt. Ernst Herzberg.....	243	Oct. 10, '61	Oct. 21, '61
3 years...	3d.....do.....	Capt. Lu H. Drury.....	270	Oct. 10, '61	Oct. 21, '61
3 years...	4th.....do.....	Capt. John F. Vallee.....	294	Oct. 10, '61	Oct. 21, '61
3 years...	5th.....do.....	Capt. O. F. Pinney.....	304	Oct. 1, '61	Oct. 1, '61
3 years...	6th.....do.....	Capt. Henry Dillon.....	276	Oct. 1, '61	Oct. 1, '61
3 years...	7th.....do.....	Capt. Richard R. Griffith..	344	Oct. 4, '61	Oct. 4, '61
3 years...	8th.....do.....	Capt. S. J. Carpenter.....	329	Jan. 8, '62	Jan. 8, '62
3 years...	9th.....do.....	Capt. Cyrus H. Johnson....	296	Jan. 27, '62	Jan. 27, '62
3 years...	10th.....do.....	Capt. Yates V. Beebe.....	179	Feb. 10, '62	Feb. 10, '62
3 years...	11th.....do.....	Capt. John Rourke.....	134		
3 years...	12th.....do.....	Capt. William A. Pile.....	342	March 3, '62	April 2, '62
3 years...	13th.....do.....	Capt. Richard R. Griffith..	188	Nov. 4, '63	Dec. 29, '63

HEAVY ARTILLERY.

3 years...	Company "A.".....	Capt. A. J. Langworthy....	361	June 11, '61	June 11, '61
3 years...	Company "B.".....	Capt. Walter S. Babcock....	185	Aug. 23, '63	Sept. 9, '63
3 years...	Company "C.".....	Capt. John R. Davies.....	171	Oct. 1, '63	Oct. 1, '63
3 years...	Company "D.".....	Capt. Henry W. Peck.....	230	Nov. 7, '63	Nov. 7, '63
1 year....	Company "E.".....	Capt. Justus W. Potter....	153	Aug. 18, '64	Sept. 21, '64
1 year....	Company "F.".....	Capt. Erastus Cook.....	153	Sept. 1, '64	Sept. 13, '64
1 year....	Company "G.".....	Capt. Henry F. Ruse.....	156	Sept. 21, '64	Nov. 4, '64
1 year....	Company "H.".....	Capt. Charles S. Taylor....	154	Aug. 29, '64	Oct. 1, '64
1 year....	Company "I.".....	Capt. David H. Saxton....	163	Sept. 26, '64	Nov. 8, '64
1 year....	Company "K.".....	Capt. Wallace H. Jennings.	157	Aug. 24, '64	Oct. 17, '64
1 year....	Company "L.".....	Capt. P. Henry Ray.....	155	Aug. 13, '64	Sept. 27, '64
1 year....	Company "M.".....	Capt. Ira H. Ford.....	154	Aug. 30, '64	Sept. 29, '64

823]

"C"—Continued.

Term of service.	Arm of service.	Mustering Officer.	Where mustered.	Date of departure from the State.	Date of muster out.
3 months	1st regiment inf'ty	Capt. J. B. McIntyre	Camp Scott..	June 9, '61	Aug. 21, '61
3 years..	1st.....do..... (reorganized)	Capt. J. M. Tr'wbridge	Camp Scott.....	Oct. 28, '61	Oct. 21, '64
3 years..	2nd regiment inf'ty	Capt. J. B. McIntyre	Camp Randall..	June 20, '61	July 2, '64
3 years..	3rd.....do.....	Capt. J. B. McIntyre	Camp Hamilton..	July 12, '61	July 18, '65
3 years..	5th.....do.....	Capt. J. B. McIntyre	Camp Randall..	July 24, '61	July 11, '65
3 years..	6th.....do.....	Capt. J. B. McIntyre	Camp Randall..	July 28, '61	July 14, '65
3 years..	7th.....do.....	Capt. McIntyre and Major Brooks.....	Camp Randall..	Sept. 21, '61	July 3, '65
3 years..	8th.....do.....	Maj. W. T. H. Brooks	Camp Randall..	Oct. 12, '61	Sept. 5, '65
3 years..	9th.....do.....	Capt. J. M. Tr'wbridge	Camp Sigel.....	Jan. 22, '62	Jan. 30, '66
3 years..	10th.....do.....	Capt. J. M. Tr'wbridge	Camp Holton....	Nov. 9, '61	Nov. 3, '64
3 years..	11th.....do.....	Maj. M. T. H. Brooks..	Camp Randall..	Nov. 20, '61	Sept. 4, '65
3 years..	12th.....do.....	Capt. R. S. Lammot..	Camp Randall..	Jan. 11, '62	July 16, '65
3 years..	13th.....do.....	Capt. R. S. Lammot..	Camp Tredway..	Jan. 18, '62	Nov. 24, '65
3 years..	14th.....do.....	Capt. J. M. Tr'wbridge	Camp Wood.....	Mar. 8, '62	Oct. 9, '65
3 years..	15th.....do.....	Capt. R. S. Lammot..	Camp Randall..	Mar. 2, '62	Feb. 13, '65
3 years..	16th.....do.....	Capt. R. S. Lammot..	Camp Randall..	Mar. 3, '62	July 12, '65
3 years..	17th.....do.....	Capt. R. S. Lammot..	Camp Randall..	Mar. 20, '62	July 14, '65
3 years..	18th.....do.....	Capt. J. M. Tr'wbridge	Camp Washburn..	Mar. 30, '62	July 18, '65
3 years..	19th.....do.....	Capt. J. M. Tr'wbridge	Camp Utley.....	June 2, '62	Aug. 9, '65
3 years..	20th.....do.....	Maj. R. S. Smith.....	Camp Randall..	Aug. 30, '62	July 14, '65
3 years..	21st.....do.....	Maj. R. S. Smith.....	Camp Bragg.....	Sept. 11, '62	June 8, '65
3 years..	22nd.....do.....	Capt. J. M. Tr'wbridge	Camp Utley.....	Sept. 16, '62	June 12, '65
3 years..	23rd.....do.....	Maj. R. S. Smith.....	Camp Randall..	Sept. 15, '62	July 4, '65
3 years..	24th.....do.....	Capt. J. M. Tr'wbridge	Camp Sigel.....	Sept. 5, '62	June 10, '65
3 years..	25th.....do.....	Maj. R. S. Smith.....	Camp Salomon..	Sept. 19, '62	June 7, '65
824]					
3 years..	26th.....do.....	Capt. J. M. Tr'wbridge	Camp Sigel.....	Oct. 6, '62	June 13, '65
3 years..	27th.....do.....	Capt. J. M. Tr'wbridge	Camp Sigel.....	Mar. 16, '62	Aug. 29, '65
3 years..	28th.....do.....	Capt. J. M. Tr'wbridge	Camp Washburn..	Dec. 20, '62	Aug. 23, '65
3 years..	29th.....do.....	Maj. R. S. Smith.....	Camp Randall..	Nov. 2, '62	June 22, '65
3 years..	30th.....do.....	Maj. R. S. Smith.....	Camp Randall..	.....	Sept. 20, '65
3 years..	31st.....do.....	Capt. Trowbridge and Lt. Markley..	Camp Utley.....	Mar. 1, '63	June 20 & July 8, '65
3 years..	32nd.....do.....	Maj. R. S. Smith.....	Camp Bragg.....	Oct. 30, '62	June 12, '65
3 years..	33rd.....do.....	Capt. W. C. Ide.....	Camp Utley.....	Nov. 11, '62	Aug. 9, '65
9 months	34th.....do.....	Maj. Stansbury and Capt. Trowbridge..	Madison and Mil- waukee	Jan. 31, '63	Sept. 8, '63
3 years..	35th.....do.....	Lieut. J. H. Purcell..	Camp Washburn..	Apr. 18, '64	Mar. 15, '66
3 years..	36th.....do.....	Capt. Brand and Lieut. Purcell.....	Camp Randall..	May 10, '64	July 12, '65
3 years..	37th.....do.....	By detachments....	Camp Randall..	By detach- ments.....	July 27, '65
1 & 3 yrs.	38th.....do.....	By detachments....	Camp Randall..	By detach- ments.....	July 26, '65
100 days	39th.....do.....	Capt. J. B. Collins..	Camp Washburn..	June 13, '64	Sept. 15, '64
100 days	40th.....do.....	Lieut. J. H. Purcell..	Camp Randall..	June 14, '64	Sept. 16, '64
100 days	41st.....do.....	Capt. J. B. Collins..	Camp Washburn..	June 15, '64	Sept. 17, '64
1 year...	42nd.....do.....	By detachments....	Camp Randall..	Sept. 20, '64	June 20, '65
1 year...	43rd.....do.....	By detachments....	Camp Washburn..	Oct. 9, '64	June 24, '65
1 year...	44th.....do.....	By detachments....	Camp Randall..	By co's...	Aug. 28, '65
1 year...	45th.....do.....	By detachments....	Camp Randall..	By co's...	July 17, '65
1 year...	46th.....do.....	By detachments....	Camp Randall..	Mar. 5, '65	Sept. 27, '65
1 year...	47th.....do.....	By detachments....	Camp Randall..	Feb. 27, '65	Sept. 4, '65
1 year...	48th.....do.....	By detachments....	Camp Randall..	.....	.....
1 year...	49th.....do.....	By detachments....	Milwaukee.....	.....	.....
1 year...	50th.....do.....	By detachments....	Camp Randall..	Mar. 8, '65	Nov. 8, '65
825]					
1 year...	51st.....do.....	By detachments....	Milwaukee.....	.....	Aug. 19, '65
1 year...	52nd.....do.....	By detachments....	Camp Randall..	.....	July 28, '65
1 year...	53rd.....do.....	By detachments....	Camp Randall..	.....	Tr. 51st reg
3 years..	Co. "G," U. S. S. S.	Capt. Larned.....	New York City..	Sept. 19, '61	Sept. 22, '64
3 years..	1st reg't Cavalry..	Capt. J. T. Tr'wbridge	Camp Harvey....	Mar. 17, '62	July 16, '65
3 years..	2d reg't Cavalry..	Capt. J. T. Tr'wbridge	Camp Washburn..	Mar. 24, '62	Nov. 15, '65
3 years..	3d reg't Cavalry..	Capt. R. S. Lammot..	Camp Barstow..	Mar. 26, '62	Sept. 1, '66
3 years..	4th reg't Cavalry..	Capt. J. B. McIntyre	Camp Utley.....	July 15, '61	May 28, '66
3 years..	Milwaukee Cavalry	Capt. A. Tracy.....	St. Louis, Mo....	Sept. '61	Unknown
3 years..	1st bat'y light art.	Capt. J. M. Tr'wbridge	Camp Utley.....	Jan. 23, '62	July 18, '65
3 years..	2d.....do.....	Capt. J. M. Tr'wbridge	Camp Utley.....	Jan. 21, '62	July 10, '65
3 years..	3d.....do.....	Capt. J. M. Tr'wbridge	Camp Utley.....	Jan. 23, '62	July 3, '65
3 years..	4th.....do.....	Capt. J. M. Tr'wbridge	Camp Utley.....	Jan. 21, '62	July 3, '65

"C"—Continued.

Term of service.	Arm of service.	Mustering officer.	Where mustered.	Date of departure from the State.	Date of muster out.
3 years..	5th.....do.....	Capt. J. M. Tr'wbridge	Camp Utley....	Mch. 15. '62	June 6. '65
3 years..	6th.....do.....	Capt. J. M. Tr'wbridge	Camp Utley....	Mch. 15. '62	July 3. '65
3 years..	7th.....do.....	Capt. J. M. Tr'wbridge	Camp Utley....	Mch. 15. '62	July 20. '65
3 years..	8th.....do.....	Capt. J. M. Tr'wbridge	Camp Utley....	Mch. 18. '62	Aug. 10. '65
3 years..	9th.....do.....	Capt. J. M. Tr'wbridge	Burlington....	Mch. 18. '62	Sept. 30. '65
3 years..	10th.....do.....	Capt. J. M. Tr'wbridge	Milwaukee....	Mch. 18. '62	June 7. '65
3 years..	11th.....do.....	Capt. J. M. Tr'wbridge	Camp Douglas Ill	Apr. 6. '62	Unknown
3 years..	12th.....do.....	Major R. S. Smith....	Madison.....	April, '62	June 7. '65
3 years..	13th.....do.....	Maj. Sitgreaves and Lt. Purcell.....	Camp Washburn.	Jan. 28. '64	July 20. '65
3 years..	Company "A".....	Capt. J. B. McIntyre	Camp Randall...	June 20. '61	Aug. 18. '65
3 years..	Company "B".....	Major L. Sitgreaves.	Camp Washburn	Oct., '63	Aug. 30. '65
3 years..	Company "C".....	Major L. Sitgreaves.	Camp Washburn	Oct. 30. '63	Sept. 21. '65
3 years..	Company "D".....	Major L. Sitgreaves.	Camp Washburn	Feb. 1. '64	Aug. 18. '65
1 year...	Company "E".....	By detachments....	Camp Randall...	Oct. 3. '64	June 26. '65
1 year...	Company "F".....	By detachments....	Camp Randall...	Oct. 3. '64	June 26. '65
1 year...	Company "G".....	By detachments....	Camp Randall...	Nov. 12. '64	June 26. '65
1 year...	Company "H".....	By detachments....	Camp Randall...	Oct. 7. '64	June 29. '65
1 year...	Company "I".....	By detachments....	Camp Randall...	Nov. 12. '64	June 26. '65
1 year...	Company "J".....	By detachments....	Camp Randall...	Oct. 17. '64	June 26. '65
1 year...	Company "K".....	By detachments....	Camp Randall...	Sept. 30. '64	June 26. '65
1 year...	Company "L".....	By detachments....	Camp Randall...	Sept. 30. '64	June 26. '65
1 year...	Company "M".....	By detachments....	Camp Randall...	Sept. 30. '64	June 26. '65

ANDERSONVILLE—LIST OF DEAD.

595

[826

"D"

Wisconsin Dead at Andersonville, Georgia.

Name.	Rank.	Co.	Regiment.	No. Grave.	Date of Death.
Abbott, A.	Sergeant.	D.	21st Infantry	5241	Aug 10, '64
Adams, A. F.	Private.	G.	36th do.		Sept. 13, '64
Adams, P.	do.	A.	10th do.	10830	Oct. 12, '64
Allen, C. B.	do.	G.	2d do.	5453	Aug. 12, '64
Allison, J.	do.	A.	12th do.		
Allwise, J. R.	do.	E.	24th do.	2113	June 17, '64
Alston, M.	do.	B.	14th do.	11931	Nov. 8, '64
Antone, C.	do.	D.	21st do.		Mar. 21, '64
Austin, Isaac.	do.	G.	25th do.	4477	Aug. 1, '64
Balle, J.	Private	I.	36th do.		Aug. 30, '64
Baile, W.	Corporal.	E.	25th do.	5564	Aug. 13, '64
Ball, H.	Private	A.	7th do.	2055	June 16, '64
Baumgartner, Battis.	do.	K.	2nd do.	2009	June 15, '64
Barwick, S.	do.	I.	17th do.	6204	Aug. 19, '64
Batchelder, J.	do.	I.	1st do.		Sept. 12, '64
Bemis, H.	do.	C.	10th do.	5164	Aug. 9, '64
Blakely, R.	do.	F.	7th do.	12032	Nov. 15, '64
Bohnson, N.	do.	I.	15th do.		Oct. 14, '64
Bonner, B. F.	Corporal.	I.	10th do.	2451	June 25, '64
Borden, E.	do.	K.	21st do.		Sept. 4, '64
*Bowen, H.	Private	A.	1st do.	1341	May 24, '64
Bowhan, H. A.	Sergeant.	F.	10th do.	2128	June 18, '64
Briggs, E.	Private	F.	1st Cavalry		Aug. 9, '64
Briggs, H.	do.	H.	1st do.	5026	Aug. 7, '64
Britton, H.	Sergeant.	B.	15th Infantry	10685	Oct. 10, '64
Broms, O.	Private	G.	15th do.	2681	June 30, '64
*Brooks, E.	do.	H.	2nd Cavalry	2334	June 22, '64
Brown, J.	do.	H.	4th do.	3253	July 13, '64
Bruce, H.	do.	H.	24th Infantry		July 30, '64
Brumstead, G.	Sergeant.	A.	15th do.	4870	Aug. 6, '64
Budson, John P.	Private	L.	1st Cavalry		Aug. 9, '64
Burk C.	do.	B.	15th Infantry		June 11, '64
Burk J.	do.	E.	10th do.		Aug. 30, '64
Bushbee, C. C.	Corporal.	B.	2nd do.		Sept. 12, '64
Butter, M.	Private	K.	10th do.	11734	Nov. —, '64
Calentyre, George.	do.		23rd do.	9169	Sept. 18, '64
Carrough, John.	do.	H.	1st Cavalry		Aug. 9, '64
Castel, C.	do.	C.	1st do.	10752	Oct. 11, '64
Chapel, E.	do.	E.	1st Infantry	4390	July 31, '64
Chapman, J.	do.	G.	2d do.	2663	June 29, '64
Chamberlin, J.	do.	I.	21st do.	11535	Oct. 27, '64
Chase, G. M.	Corporal.	A.	1st do.		Sept. 7, '64
Clark, W. E.	Private	E.	10th do.	11744	Nov. 1, '64
Coburn, W.	do.	A.	10th do.	11020	Oct. 15, '64
Cowles, D.	do.	B.	10th do.	2969	July 6, '64
Crane, R.	Drummer	D.	7th do.	5878	July 23, '64
827] Croning, H.	Private	C.	4th Cavalry	10346	Oct. 4, '64
Cummings, S.	Private	A.	21st Infantry	3292	July 14, '64
Currier, C. Z.	do.	F.	21st do.	6418	Aug. 22, '64
Cutingson, T.	do.	A.	15th do.	11088	Oct. 18, '64
Dacey, C.	do.	I.	12th do.	9739	Sept. 24, '64
David, D. P.	do.	B.	25th do.	12750	Mar. 8, '65
*Davidson, W.	do.		1st —		Sept. 14, '64
Davis, J.	do.	B.	1st Infantry	10771	Oct. 10, '64
Davis, J. F.	do.	B.	36th do.		Sept. 1, '64
Daygo, John.	do.	L.	1st Cavalry	3244	July 13, '64
Decker, G.	Sergeant.		3d Battery		Sept. 11, '64
Depas, A.	Private	A.	21st Infantry		Sept. 12, '64
Destler, Fred.	do.	G.	26th do.		Aug. 16, '64
Dick, Benjamin.	do.	G.	36th do.		Aug. 27, '64
Egan, John.	do.	A.	7th do.	5247	Aug. 10, '64
Ellinger, P.	do.	K.	21st do.	11687	Oct. 30, '64
Ellinwood, Sidney.	Sergeant.	C.	10th do.		Sept. 12, '64
Englehart, H.	Private	G.	26th do.	12286	Dec. 15, '64
Engler, J.	do.	K.	15th do.	2419	June 24, '64

* Name not found on rolls of company and regiment designated.

Wisconsin Dead at Andersonville, Georgia—Continued.

Name.	Rank.	Co.	Regiment.	No. Grave.	Date of Death.
Erickson, C.....	do.....	B...	15th...do.....	6160	Aug.19, '64
Erickson, S.....	do.....	D...	15th...do.....		Sept.19, '64
Fagan, Michael.....	do.....	G...	15th...do.....	10234	Oct. 2, '64
Farnhan, N. B.....	do.....	K...	4th Cavalry.....		Sept.11, '64
Farrow, William.....	do.....	A...	1st Infantry.....	6236	Aug.20, '64
Ferguson, F.....	Sergeant.....	G...	15th...do.....	9064	Sept.22, '64
Ferguson, W.....	Private.....	D...	24th...do.....	12653	Feb. 14, '65
Finck, C.....	do.....	B...	17th...do.....		Sept.22, '64
Fischnor, D.....	Sergeant.....	H...	36th...do.....	6097	Aug.18, '64
Fiek, J. B.....	do.....	H...	1st Cavalry.....	5811	Aug.16, '64
Fluno, Oscar.....	Private.....	H...	1st...do.....	5759	July 15, '64
Fordney, George W.....	do.....	C...	7th Infantry.....		May 12, '64
Forsley, W. R.....	do.....	K...	8th...do.....		Aug. 8, '64
Fountain, N. H.....	do.....	A...	10th...do.....	2283	June21, '64
Freeman, P. M.....	do.....	C...	10th...do.....	10836	Oct. 10, '64
Frost, A.....	do.....	B...	7th...do.....	12618	Feb. 8, '65
Fuller, C. W.....	Corporal.....	E...	7th...do.....	1260	May 21, '64
Gilbert, O.....	Sergeant.....	K...	10th...do.....	1529	June 1, '64
Goom, John E.....	Private.....	G...	36th...do.....		Aug.23, '64
Grash, Fred.....	do.....	I...	10th...do.....	2893	June24, '64
*Greenwell, M.....	do.....	C...	1st...do.....		Aug.13, '64
Grunds, L.....	do.....	I...	16th Infantry.....		Aug.31, '64
Gunderson, H.....	Sergeant.....	I...	15th...do.....	10691	Oct. 11, '64
Gutch, H.....	Private.....	D...	1st...do.....	3164	July 11, '64
Hale, A. N.....	do.....	L...	21st...do.....	6468	Aug.22, '64
Hand, G.....	do.....	D...	10th...do.....		Jan. —, '65
Hanson, J.....	do.....	K...	15th...do.....		June23, '64
Hanson, L.....	do.....	B...	15th...do.....		Sept. 1, '64
Hansen, M.....	do.....	B...	1st...do.....		Nov. 8, '64
Harding, W. H.....	do.....	C...	21st...do.....		Sept. 4, '64
828| Hardy, E.....	Private.....	E...	6th Infantry.....		Feb. 6, '64
Harris, N.....	do.....	D...	12th...do.....		Nov.24, '64
Harvey, D. M.....	do.....	I...	1st...do.....	1673	June 6, '64
Haskins, J.....	do.....	E...	1st...do.....	1002	May 10, '64
Hawley, T. T.....	do.....	D...	3d...do.....		Aug 28, '64
Held, Carl.....	do.....	H...	26th...do.....	303	Apr. 2, '64
Henderson, O.....	do.....	F...	15th...do.....	3720	July 21, '64
Hewick, Nelson.....	do.....	B...	10th...do.....	4542	Aug. 2, '64
Hoffland, H. H.....	Sergeant.....	K...	15th...do.....	1655	June 4, '64
Hollenbeck, A.....	Private.....	D...	25th...do.....	5628	Aug.14, '64
Hougle, B. F.....	Corporal.....	K...	10th...do.....		June27, '64
Howard, F. B.....	Private.....	K...	10th...do.....	5312	Aug. 11, '64
Hutchings, B.....	do.....	E...	1st Cavalry.....		Aug.29, '64
Ingraham, I.....	do.....	K...	10th Infantry.....		Sept.13, '64
Irwin, A.....	do.....	C...	25th...do.....	9808	Sept.26, '64
Jacobson, O.....	Corporal.....	D...	15th...do.....	2003	June15, '64
*Jennings, J. R.....	do.....	G...	45th...do.....		Aug.26, '64
Jillett, J.....	Private.....	H...	7th...do.....	3478	July16, '44
Johnson, W. L.....	do.....	H...	6th...do.....	11284	Oct. 21, '6
Kane, F.....	Corporal.....	E...	26th...do.....	10536	Oct. 8, '64
Kendall, William.....	Private.....	G...	32d...do.....		Sept.12, '64
Kiffs, C. H.....	do.....	F...	1st Cavalry.....	4614	Aug. 3, '64
Kull, S.....	do.....	C...	21st Infantry.....	4405	July 31, '64
Kummett, J.....	do.....	H...	1st...do.....	1165	May 16, '64
Lack, Peter.....	do.....	A...	7th...do.....	3009	July 7, '64
Laich, F.....	do.....	K...	26th...do.....		Sept.15, '64
Laich, Fritz.....	do.....	K...	26th...do.....	8944	Sept.16, '64
Lansing, G.....	do.....	A...	10th...do.....		Aug.24, '64
Latgen, E.....	do.....	A...	15th...do.....	9997	Sept.28, '64
Lawson, M.....	do.....	B...	15th...do.....		Sept. 1, '64
Livingston, J. H.....	do.....	A...	18th...do.....	5396	Aug.12, '64
Mackeson, E. H.....	do.....	E...	2d...do.....	4925	Aug. 5, '64
*Main, Henry.....	do.....	F...	30th...do.....	5739	Aug.15, '64
Mangen, James.....	Corporal.....	H...	24th...do.....	1752	June 9, '64

Wisconsin Dead at Andersonville, Georgia—Continued.

Name.	Rank.	Co.	Regiment.	No. Grave.	Date of Death.
Meeser, F.	Private	K	5th....do.	6377	Aug.21,'64
Miller, C. J.	do.	C	1st Cavalry	9353	Sept.20,'64
Mills, E.	Corporal	E	7th Infantry	10213	Oct. 1,'64
Morties, P.	Private	D	10th....do.	5683	Aug.15,'64
Mulasky, E.	do.	B	21st....do.	11936	Nov. 9,'64
Mulligan, J.	do.	B	1st....do.	1896	June13,'64
Murray, Thomas.	do.	A	24th....do.	5043	Aug. 8,'64
Myers, S.	Corporal	I	15th....do.	10289	Oct. 3,'64
McClury, A.	Private	L	10th....do.	6231	Aug.20,'64
McFadden, H.	do.	F	1st Cavalry	5163	Aug. 9,'64
McKenzie, D.	do.	F	1st Infantry	2981	July 7,'64
McLaulin, Charles.	do.	L	36th....do.	3625	July20,'64
McMann, W.	do.	F	3d Battery	2732	July 1,'64
829] *Neff, W.	Private	L	23d Infantry	10369	Oct. 4,'64
Nelson, K.	do.	K	15th....do.	4289	July30,'64
Nichols, William.	do.	I	10th....do.	6090	Aug.18,'64
Oehlke, F.	do.	E	26th....do.	11545	Oct. 26,'64
Olson, Oliver.	do.	B	15th....do.	3162	July 11,'64
Osborn, William.	do.	A	10th....do.		
Painter, H.	Sergeant.	F	10th....do.	9014	Sept.16,'64
Palmer, John.	Corporal	C	7th....do.	604	Apr. 18,'64
Patterson J.	Private	A	21st....do.		Sept.13,'64
Peterson, A.	Corporal	K	15th....do.	2847	July 3,'64
Peterson, C.	Private	L	15th....do.	9461	Sept.21,'64
Peterson, S.	do.	K	15th....do.		Sept. 5,'64
Peterson, Simon.	Corporal.	L	15th....do.	9902	Sept.27,'64
Pickett, Thomas B.	do.	F	1st....do.	3511	July 18,'64
Pile, Wilson.	do.	F	33d....do.	3391	July 14,'64
Pillsbury, A. J.	Private	H	1st Cavalry		Sept.11,'64
Plum, A.	do.	K	4th....do.	2535	June26,'64
Purdue, J.	do.	L	10th Infantry		Sept. 1,'64
Purdy, M.	do.	E	10th....do.	4340	July30,'64
Purvis, T.	do.	F	17th....do.	6406	Aug.22,'64
Randals, John.	do.	D	25th....do.		Oct. 12,'64
Randall, J. W.	do.	E	25th....do.	11812	Nov. 4,'64
Randel, P. D.	do.	K	1st....do.	12242	Dec. 8,'64
Rasmussen, Jurgen.	do.	L	1st Cavalry	5792	Aug.15,'64
*Reid, J.	do.	K	1st....do.	4997	Aug. 7,'64
Rensselaer, H.	do.	G	2d Infantry	3624	July 20,'64
Reynolds, F. S.	do.	K	10th....do.	3365	July 20,'64
Rice, J.	do.	C	7th....do.	9860	Sept.26,'64
Richmond, B.	Corporal.	L	1st Cavalry	12233	Dec. 6,'64
Rinds, M. O.	Private	A	21st Infantry		Sept. 9,'64
Roachs, A.	do.	F	21st....do.	2038	June16,'64
Robinson, W. M.	Corporal.	C	10th....do.	6088	Aug.18,'64
Sales, A.	Private	K	4th Cavalry	11047	Oct. 17,'64
Sanders, I.	do.	C	7th Infantry		Sept.26,'64
Schlasser, J.	Corporal.	F	7th....do.		Mar.19,'64
Scott, E. G.	Sergeant.	D	21st....do.	4788	Aug. 5,'64
Seaman, M.	do.	D	21st....do.		Sept. 2,'64
Sharp, J. W.	Private	G	2d....do.	4343	July 30,'64
Shoen, J.	do.	H	24th....do.	4431	July 31,'64
*Shoop, W.	do.	G	1st....do.	3503	July 18,'64
Shrigley, H.	do.	G	10th....do.	440	Apr. 8,'64
Sibert, T.	do.	C	24th....do.	3078	July 9,'64
Slingerlan, John.	do.	L	1st Cavalry		Aug. 6,'64
Smith, S. M.	do.	G	21st Infantry		Sept.17,'64
Smith, W. H.	do.	B	10th....do.	4378	July 31,'64
Snyder, M.	do.	E	26th....do.	9093	Sept.24,'64
Stare, E.	do.	E	16th....do.		Aug.26,'64
Stiffers, R.	do.	F	15th....do.	2814	July 3,'64
Sutton, J.	do.	B	10th....do.	3583	July 19,'64
830] *Taylor, T.	Private	I	1st....do.	3661	July 20,'64
*Terry, T.	do.	K	1st....do.	2385	June24,'64
Thompson, C.	do.	K	15th Infantry	12374	Jan. 1,'65
Thorn, P. C.	do.	E	6th....do.		Aug.26,'64

Wisconsin Dead at Andersonville, Georgia—Concluded.

Name.	Rank.	Co.	Regiment.	No. Grave.	Date of death.
Thorson, P.....	Private.....	G...	24th....do.....	11475	Oct. 25, '64
Thurber, G.....	Corporal.....	D...	36th....do.....	11236	Oct. 20, '64
Tomlinson, Robert...	Private.....	B...	6th ....do.....	2588	June 28, '64
Troutman, A.....	do.....	L...	1st Cavalry.....		Aug. 29, '64
Tucker, C. P.....	Corporal.....	A...	10th Infantry.....	3375	July 16, '64
Turry, S. W.....	do.....	D...	21st ....do.....	2148	June 18, '64
Tyler, I.....	do.....	B...	36th....do.....	3120	July 10, '64
Tyler, E. B.....	do.....	F...	10th....do.....	11420	Oct. 22, '64
Updell, J. S.....	do.....	B...	15th....do.....		June 22, '64
Vanderbilt, J.....	do.....	D...	36th....do.....		Sept. 10, '64
Vick, J.....	do.....	H...	1st Cavalry.....	9938	Sept. 28, '64
Vitter, J.....	do.....	F...	6th Infantry.....	3076	July 9, '64
Vohost, O. H.....	do.....	L...	1st Cavalry.....	2954	July 6, '64
Volts, F.....	do.....	E...	10th Infantry.....	11390	Oct. 23, '64
Wakefield, D.....	do.....	K...	25th....do.....		Aug. 2, '64
Walter, S. P.....	do.....	G...	21st ....do.....	1693	June 7, '64
Ward, A. J.....	do.....	C...	1st Cavalry.....		Jan. 1, '65
Weaver, H.....	do.....	H...	10th Infantry.....	2984	July 4, '64
Webster, A. C.....	Sergeant.....	E...	7th ....do.....	929	May 7, '64
Welcome, E. D.....	Private.....	L...	1st Cavalry.....	1520	June 1, '64
Welton, U. S.....	do.....	L...	do.....	1909	June 13, '64
Wendt, Charles.....	do.....	B...	7th Infantry.....	3378	July 15, '64
Whalen, M.....	do.....	D...	12th....do.....	12111	Nov. 20, '64
Wilder, John.....	do.....	F...	1st Cavalry.....	1007	May 10, '64
Winchell, S.....	do.....	D...	1st ....do.....	10395	Oct. 5, '64
Winchester, George..	do.....	I...	21st Infantry.....	2591	June 28, '64
Winters, P.....	do.....	M...	1st Cavalry.....	884	May 5, '64
*Wolfinger, H.....	do.....	H...	12th Wis. Infan- try or U. S.....		Oct. 23, '64
Woodward, W. B.....	do.....	II...	1st Infantry.....	9484	Sept. 21, '64
Yesser, A.....	do.....	A...	24th....do.....		Feb. 11, '65

NOTE.—Pages 831 to 1209, being Exhibit "E" "Regimental Roster of Wisconsin Volunteers" (commissioned officers) and "Exhibit F" an "Alphabetical List of Officers" are omitted in this reprint because the information therein contained is collected and printed in the "Roster of Wisconsin Volunteers".

APPENDIX.¹

U. S. A. WAR DEPARTMENT CIRCULAR U. S. A.

TABLE. Showing the Quotas Required from, and the Credits Allowed for Men Furnished by, the Several States and Territories during the Civil War.

States and territories.	Quotas required.	Credits allowed for men furnished (enlistments and reenlistments).*					Credits for men who paid commutation.
		White troops.	Colored troops.	Total Army.	Sailors and marines.	Total Army, Navy, and Marine Corps.	
Alabama.....		2,576		2,576		2,576	
Arkansas.....	780	8,289		8,289		8,289	
California.....		15,725		15,725		15,725	
Colorado.....		4,903		4,903		4,903	
Connecticut.....	44,797	51,937	1,764	53,701	2,163	55,864	1,515
Dakota.....		206		206		206	
Delaware.....	13,935	11,236	954	12,190	94	12,284	1,386
Dist. of Columbia.....	13,973	11,812	3,269	15,181	1,353	16,534	338
Florida.....		1,290		1,290		1,290	
Illinois.....	244,496	255,057	1,811	256,868	2,224	259,092	55
Indiana.....	199,788	193,748	1,537	195,285	1,078	196,363	784
Iowa.....	79,521	75,797	440	76,237	5	76,242	67
Kansas.....	12,931	18,069	2,089	20,149		20,149	2
Kentucky.....	100,782	51,743	23,703	75,446	314	75,760	3,265
Louisiana.....		5,224		5,224		5,224	
Maine.....	73,387	64,973	104	65,077	5,030	70,107	2,007
Maryland.....	70,965	33,995	8,718	42,713	3,925	46,638	3,678
Massachusetts.....	139,095	122,781	3,966	126,747	19,983	146,730	5,318
Michigan.....	95,007	85,479	1,387	86,866	498	87,364	2,008
Minnesota.....	26,326	23,913	104	24,017	3	24,020	1,032
Mississippi.....		545		545		545	
Missouri.....	122,496	100,616	8,344	108,960	151	109,111	
Nebraska.....		3,157		3,157		3,157	
Nevada.....		1,080*		1,080		1,080	
New Hampshire.....	35,897	32,930	125	33,055	882	33,937	692
New Jersey.....	92,820	67,500	1,185	68,685	8,129	76,814	4,196
New Mexico.....		6,561		6,561		6,561	
New York.....	507,148	404,805	4,125	408,930	39,920	448,850	18,197
North Carolina.....	1,560	3,156		3,156		3,156	
Ohio.....	306,322	304,814	5,092	309,906	3,274	313,180	6,479
Oregon.....		1,810		1,810		1,810	
Pennsylvania.....	385,369	315,017	8,612	323,629	14,307	337,936	28,171
Rhode Island.....	18,898	19,521	1,837	21,358	1,878	23,236	463
Tennessee.....	1,560	31,092		31,092		31,092	
Texas.....		1,965		1,965		1,965	
Vermont.....	32,074	32,549	120	32,669	619	33,288	1,974
Washington.....		964		964		964	
West Virginia.....	34,463	31,872	196	32,068		32,068	
Wisconsin.....	109,080	91,029	165	91,194	133	91,327	5,097
Indian Nations.....				3,530		3,530	
Colored Troops*			799,337	799,337		799,337	
Total.....	2,763,670	2,489,836	178,975	2,672,341	105,963	2,778,304	86,724

*The numbers under this heading, which aggregate 2,778,304, are the numbers of credits for enlistments and reenlistments and do not represent individuals. Some men enlisted two or more times, but the number of reenlistments has never been officially determined. It has been estimated by this office, however, from the best data now obtainable, that the whole number of individuals in service in the Union Army and Navy during the civil war was 2,213,365.

*Colored troops not specifically credited to any state. They were recruited as follows: In Alabama, 4,969; Arkansas, 5,526; Colorado, 95; Florida, 1,044; Georgia, 3,486; Louisiana, 24,052; Mississippi, 17,869; North Carolina, 5,035; South Carolina, 5,462; Tennessee, 20,133; Texas, 47; Virginia, 5,723; at large, 5,896.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

THE MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

May 15, 1905.

¹NOTE.—The appendix is not a part of the original publication, but is reprinted and included for convenience. The circulars reprinted were prepared in the War Department—the table following relating to numbering volumes of Rebellion Records, by the editor, and enables the person using it to readily find the references from all sources to the "Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies." For the data of the several calls for troops by the President and the number raised under each call see 125 Rebellion Records, 1251-1270.

COPY OF A CIRCULAR COMPILED BY THE OFFICIALS OF THE WAR
DEPARTMENT, U. S. A.

Deaths in the United States Army During the War of the Rebellion.

According to the latest official compilation, the whole number of deaths among officers and enlisted men of the Federal Army during the war of the Rebellion, as shown by the official records, was 359,528. The actual number, however, must be somewhat larger, because it is known that many of the records, especially those of southern prisons, are far from complete.

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF DEATHS, BY CAUSES, IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY DURING THE WAR OF THE REBELLION.

Causes of death.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.
Killed in action.....	4,142	62,916	67,058
Died of wounds received in action.....	2,223	40,789	43,012
Died of disease.....	2,795	221,791	224,586
Accidental deaths (except by drowning).....	142	3,972	4,114
Drowned	106	4,838	4,944
Murdered	37	483	520
Killed after capture.....	14	90	104
Committed suicide	26	365	391
Executed by U. S. military authorities.....		267	267
Executed by enemy.....	4	60	64
Died from sunstroke	5	308	313
Other known causes*.....	62	1,972	2,034
Causes not stated.....	28	12,093	12,121
Total	9,584	349,944	359,528

* This item includes all deaths resulting from quarrels, riots, and the like, which are not definitely reported as murder; from being shot for insubordination, or by provost guards or sentinels in attempting to escape or pass the lines; from exhaustion or exposure; killed while depredating upon the property of citizens; and all other causes not mentioned in the foregoing table.

Record and Pension Office,

War Department, October 18, 1898.

SERIES I.¹

Official No. Volume.	Part.	Serial No.	Official No. Volume.	Part.	Serial No.
I.....		1	XXX.....	I	50
II.....		2		II	51
III.....		3		III	52
IV.....		4		IV	53
V.....		5	XXXI.....	I	54
VI.....		6		II	55
VII.....		7		III	56
VIII.....		8	XXXII.....	I	57
IX.....		9		II	58
X.....	I	10		III	59
	II	11	XXXIII.....		60
XI.....	I	12	XXXIV.....	I	61
	II	13		II	62
	III	14		III	63
XII.....	I	15		IV	64
	II	16	XXXV.....	I	65
	II (Supp.)	17		II	66
	III	18	XXXVI.....	I	67
XIII.....		19		II	68
XIV.....		20		III	69
XV.....		21	XXXVII.....	I	70
XVI.....	I	22		II	71
	II	23	XXXVIII.....	I	72
XVII.....	I	24		II	73
	II	25		III	74
XVIII.....		26		IV	75
XIX.....	I	27		V	76
	II	28	XXXIX.....	I	77
XX.....	I	29		II	78
	II	30		III	79
XXI.....		31	XL.....	I	80
XXII.....	I	32		II	81
	II	33		III	82
XXIII.....	I	34	XLI.....	I	83
	II	35		II	84
XXIV.....	I	36		III	85
	II	37		IV	86
	III	38	XLII.....	I	87
XXV.....	I	39		II	88
	II	40		III	89
XXVI.....	I	41	XLIII.....	I	90
	II	42		II	91
XXVII.....	I	43	XLIV.....		92
	II	44	XLV.....	I	93
	III	45		II	94
XXVIII.....	I	46	XLVI.....	I	95
	II	47		II	96
XXIX.....	I	48		III	97
	II	49			

NOTE:—Table of volumes of the "Official Records of Union and Confederate Armies." Official and serial. Commencing with volume XXIV, Series I each separate book from No. 36 to 130 inclusive is given a serial number. In this volume all of the citations of the official records, are to the serial number of the volume. By the use of the above table renumber the first 35 volumes, giving each part or book a serial number, and make all references to the official records by serial number of the book or volume.

Hosted by Google

INDEX

A.

- Adjutant General's Report of 1860, Vol. 1, 3-20.
Adjutant General's Report of 1861, Vol. 1, 24-93.
Adjutant General's Report of 1862, Vol. 1, 97-232.
Adjutant General's Report of 1863, Vol. 1, 234-495.
Adjutant General's Report of 1864, Vol. 1, 495-740.
Adjutant General's Report of 1865, [Vol. 2, 1865] 3-598.
Amount of correspondence, etc. [Vol. 2, 534].
Agnew, David, [Vol. 2, 1865] 80.
Aid Societies, Vol. 1, 695.
Alban, James S., Vol. 1, 74, 131, 132; [Vol. 2, 1865] 224.
Alexander, William P., Vol. 1, 82; [Vol. 2, 1865] 406.
Allatoona Pass, Engagement of, [Vol. 2] 509.
Allen, Benjamin, Vol. 1, 71, 128, 129, 342; [Vol. 2, 1865] 207.
Allen, Thomas S., Vol. 1, 283, 535; [Vol. 2, 1865] 97, 103, 106, 517.
Allotments of pay by volunteer, Vol. 1, 691.
Anderson's Gap, Battle of, Vol. 1, 649.
Andersonville, Records of, [Vol. 2, 1865] 532.
Andersonville, Wis. dead, (Sched. D.). [Vol. 2, 1865] 595-598.
Antietam, Battle of, Vol. 1, 112, 269, 279, 288.
Annecke, Fritz, Vol. 1, 147, 393; [Vol. 2, 1865] 365.
Appomattox Campaign, [Vol. 2, 1865] 379, 385.
Arkansas Campaign, Vol. 1, 314-6, 545, 661.
Arkansas Post, Engagement, Vol. 1, 364.
Artillery, Heavy, Vol. 1, 153, 435, 685, 721; [Vol. 2, 1865] 513-516.
Artillery, Light:
 First Battery, Vol. 1, 76, 154, 411, 664; [Vol. 2, 1865] 459.
 Second Battery, Vol. 1, 76, 154, 415, 666; [Vol. 2, 1865] 465.
 Third Battery, Vol. 1, 77, 155, 416, 666; [Vol. 2, 1865] 466.
 Fourth Battery, Vol. 1, 77, 155, 417, 666; [Vol. 2, 1865] 468.
 Fifth Battery, Vol. 1, 77, 156, 419, 669; [Vol. 2, 1865] 471.
 Sixth Battery, Vol. 1, 77, 157, 421, 672; [Vol. 2, 1865] 478.
 Seventh Battery, Vol. 1, 77, 158, 423, 674; [Vol. 2, 1865] 483.
 Eighth Battery, Vol. 1, 158, 425, 675; [Vol. 2, 1865] 487.
 Ninth Battery, Vol. 1, 159, 427, 675; [Vol. 2, 1865] 490.
 Tenth Battery, Vol. 1, 160, 428, 676; [Vol. 2, 1865] 493.
 Eleventh Battery, Vol. 1, 160, 429, 681; [Vol. 2, 1865] 500.
 Twelfth Battery, Vol. 1, 161, 431, 682; [Vol. 2, 1865] 505.
 Thirteenth Battery, Vol. 1, 435, 684; [Vol. 2, 1865] 511.
Atlanta Campaign, Vol. 1, 532, 549, 556-573, 578-586, 591-606, 615, 652, 669-673, 679;
 [Vol. 2, 1865] 165, 205, 211, 222, 229, 245, 276, 287, 305, 343, 474, 494, 508.
Auburn, Action at, Vol. 1, 642.
Austin, Richard H., (24 Inf.) Vol. 1, 592; [Vol. 2, 1865] 273-4.

¹ This is an index of the reports of the adjutant general for the years 1860-1865 inclusive, published in this edition in two volumes. The reports for 1860-4 inclusive are contained in volume 1. The report for 1865 is a volume by itself, and is designated as volume 2. The index indicates the volume referred to.

B.

- Babcock, Walter S., Vol. 1, 436.
 Bailey, Joseph, Vol. 1, 661; [Vol. 2, 1865] 119, 240, 327, 517.
 Bailey's Dam, [Vol. 2, 1865] 119, 190, 327.
 Baldes, Jacob, [Vol. 2, 1865] 307.
 Bald Hill, Battle of, Vol. 1, 569.
 Balding, Thomas E., Vol. 1, 592; [Vol. 2, 1865] 273-4.
 Barbarity, [Vol. 2, 1865] 485.
 Barstow, William A., Vol. 1, 81, 151, 404, 654; [Vol. 2, 1865] 437.
 Baton Rouge, Battle of, Vol. 1, 407, 410.
 Baxter's Springs, Battle of, Vol. 1, 659; [Vol. 2, 1865] 442.
 Bayou Cache, Action of, Vol. 1, 121, 151, 315.
 Bayou Teche, Action at, Vol. 1, 409.
 Beattie, Thomas, [Vol. 2, 1865] 336.
 Beebe, Yates V., Vol. 1, 160, 423, 676; [Vol. 2, 1865] 493.
 Beger, Charles, Vol. 415, 666; [Vol. 2, 1865].
 Belitz, Henry F., Vol. 1, 641; [Vol. 2, 1865] 397.
 Berdan, Hiram, Vol. 1, 82.
 Bermuda Hundred, Battle of, Vol. 1, 667.
 Bertram, Henry, Vol. 1, 134, 355, 577; [Vol. 2, 1865] 237, 240, 517.
 Beverly Ford, Action at, Vol. 1, 281.
 Big Shanty, Action at, Vol. 1, 571.
 Bingham, George B., Vol. 1, 251; [Vol. 2, 1865] 33.
 Bintliff, James, Vol. 1, 634; [Vol. 2, 1865] 391, 517.
 Blackburn's Ford, Battle of, Vol. 1, 261, 397.
 Black River Bridge, Battle of, Vol. 1, 318.
 Block Houses, [Vol. 2, 1865] 136.
 Bloodgood, Edward, Vol. 1, 583; [Vol. 2, 1865] 251.
 Boardman, Fred A., Vol. 1, 405.
 Bolivar Heights, Battle of, Vol. 1, 40.
 Bolton Depot, Action at, Vol. 1, 557.
 Bouck, Gabriel, Vol. 1, 131; [Vol. 2, 1865] 224.
 Bounties—for enlistments and re-enlistments, 468, 470, 704, 706, 721; [Vol. 2, 1865] 562.
 Bragg, Edward S., Vol. 1, 263; [Vol. 2, 1865] 517.
 Brandy Station—Battle of, Vol. 1, 273, 281.
 Brevet, Rank—Meritorious Services, [Vol. 2, 1865] 517-521.
 Brownsville—Action at, Vol. 1, 540.
 Bryant, George E., Vol. 1, 63, 122, 319; [Vol. 2, 1865] 158, 161, 350.
 Bull Run—Battle of, Vol. 1, 37, 261; [Vol. 2, 1865] 43.
 Bull Run—(No. 2), Battle of, Vol. 1, 109, 148, 397; [Vol. 2, 1865] 109, 261.
 Burnt Hickory, Action at, [Vol. 2, 1865] 425.
 Butterfield, Miles L., [Vol. 2, 1865] 519.
 Buttrick, Edwin L., Vol. 1, 637; [Vol. 2, 1865] 393.

C.

- Camden Expedition, Vol. 1, 547; [Vol. 2, 1865] 131, 312.
 Cameron, Angus, [Vol. 2, 1865] 106.
 Camps of rendezvous [Vol. 2, 1865, 537].
 Cannon, Austin, [Vol. 2, 1865] 375, 379.
 Carpenter, Stephen J., Vol. 1, 158, 425; [Vol. 2, 1865] 487.
 Carolina Campaign, [Vol. 2, 1865] 214, 223, 248, 255, 294-300, 309, 337, 345.
 Casualties in 1861, Vol. 1, 88-93.
 Catlin, Theodore B., [Vol. 2, 1865] 100.
 Cavalry:
 First Regiment, Vol. 1, 78, 149, 401, 648; [Vol. 2, 1865] 421.
 Second Regiment, Vol. 1, 80, 150, 403, 653; [Vol. 2, 1865] 432.
 Third Regiment, Vol. 1, 81, 151, 404, 654; [Vol. 2, 1865] 437.
 Fourth Regiment, Vol. 1, 405, 661; [Vol. 2, 1865] 446.
 Milwaukee, Vol. 1, 81, 153, 411, 664; [Vol. 2, 1865] 458.

Cedar Creek, Battle of, Vol. 1, 539.
 Cedar Mountain, Battle of, Vol. 1, 111, 279.
 Chalk's Bluff, Action at, Vol. 1, 149.
 Champion's Hill, Battle of, Vol. 1, 318, 347, 352, 382, 414, 422, 557; [Vol. 2, 1865] 261, 323, 462, 480.
 Chancellorsville, Battle of, Vol. 1, 280, 375, 399, 600; [Vol. 2, 1865] 56, 78, 101, 411.
 Chapin, Alfred R., Vol. 1, 59, 119; [Vol. 2, 1865] 134.
 Chaplin Hills (See Perryville) Battle of,
 Chattanooga, Battle of, Vol. 1, 312, 341, 402, 683; [Vol. 2, 1865] 138.
 Chickamauga, Battle of, Vol. 1, 259, 311, 340, 371, 402, 427; [Vol. 2, 1865] 39, 139, 202, 272, 489.
 Chivas, Robert, Vol. 1, 592; [Vol. 2, 1865] 273-4.
 Clark, John G., [Vol. 2, 1865] 403.
 Cleveland, James F., Vol. 1, 650; [Vol. 2, 1865] 423.
 Clinton, Action at, Vol. 1, 410.
 Cloutiersville, Action at, Vol. 1, 543, 590, 623.
 Cobb, Amasa, Vol. 1, 44, 114, 640; [Vol. 2, 1865] 91, 395.
 Cold Harbor, Battle of, Vol. 1, 527, 647; [Vol. 2, 1865] 371.
 Colored Troops, Vol. 1, 467-468, 507, 508.
 Commendatory Orders, (1 Battery), Vol. 1, 665.
 Commissions (U. S.), [Vol. 2, 1865] 516-525.
 Commissions and Certificates issued—No.; [Vol. 2, 1865] 534.
 Corinth, (1st) Battle of, Vol. 1, 116, 419; [Vol. 2, 1865] 110, 184, 208, 216, 225, 472, 505.
 Corinth, (2nd) Battle of, Vol. 1, 117, 125, 129, 132, 157-161, 296, 331, 343, 351, 421, 433; [Vol. 2, 1865] 185.
 Coon, S. Park, Vol. 1, 34, 37, 261; [Vol. 2, 1865] 42.
 Counties, Volunteers furnished by, Vol. 1, 190-191.
 Craig, Joseph, [Vol. 2, 1865] 213.
 Crampton's Gap, Battle of, Vol. 1, 288.
 Cumberland Gap. Campaign, Vol. 1, 412; [Vol. 2, 1865] 459.
 Cutler, Lysander, Vol. 1, 46, 108, 263, 529; [Vol. 2, 1865] 47, 50, 517.
 Commutation fees, [Vol. 2, 1865] 542, 545.

D.

Dailey, Dennis B., [Vol. 2, 1865] 45, 518.
 Dallas—Battle of, Vol. 1, 533, 565, 584, 604; [Vol. 2, 1865] 140.
 Dandridge, Action at, Vol. 1, 651; [Vol. 2, 1865] 424-5.
 Daniels, Edward, Vol. 1, 78, 149, 401; [Vol. 2, 1865] 421.
 Davis, Jefferson C. Pursuit and Capture. Report of Lt. Col. Henry H. Harn-
 den, [Vol. 2, 1865] 430-1.
 Davis, John R., Vol. 1, 437, 685.
 Dawes, William F., [Vol. 2, 1865] 213.
 DeGroat, Charles H., Vol. 1, 617; [Vol. 2, 1865] 517.
 Dill, Daniel J., Vol. 1, 144, 383, 613; [Vol. 2, 1865] 331.
 Dillon, Henry, Vol. 1, 77, 157, 421; [Vol. 2, 1865] 478.
 Dodge, James H., Vol. 1, 427, 675.
 Doran, John L., Vol. 1, 74, 131, 344; [Vol. 2, 1865] 216.
 Doucett Joseph, Vol. 1, 331; [Vol. 2, 1865] 185.
 Draft, Vol. 1, 162, 438, 491, 510, 516; [Vol. 2, 1865] 12-15.
 Draft, Organized opposition to Vol. 1, 163; [Vol. 2, 1865] 541.
 Draft, No. of soldiers by, [Vol. 2, 1865] 542, 545.
 Draft, Commutation fees, amount of, [Vol. 2, 1865] 542, 545.
 Drafted men may enlist in old regiments, Vol. 1, 215.
 Drafted men may furnish substitutes, Vol. 1, 216.
 Drafted men ordered to camp, Vol. 1, 217.
 Drew, Edward, [Vol. 2, 1865] 406.
 Drewry's Bluff, Battle of, Vol. 1, 575, 667.
 Drury, Lu H., Vol. 1, 77, 155, 416; [Vol. 2, 1865] 466.
 Dunham, Johnson, Vol. 1, 650; [Vol. 2, 1865] 423.

E.

Eagle Regiment (see 8th Inf.).
 Easterly, George B., Vol. 1, 417.
 Eighth Battery—Light Artillery, Vol. 1, 158, 425, 675; [Vol. 2, 1865] 487.
 Eighth Infantry, (Eagle Regiment), Vol. 1, 116, 292, 294, 540; [Vol. 2, 1865] 107, 109, 114.
 Eighteenth Infantry, Vol. 1, 74, 131, 349, 572; [Vol. 2, 1865] 224.
 Eleventh—Light Artillery, Vol. 1, 160, 429, 681; [Vol. 2, 1865] 500.
 Eleventh Infantry, Vol. 1, 61, 121, 313, 549; [Vol. 2, 1865] 140, 149, 157.
 Emery, Harvey W., Vol. 1, 115.
 Equipment of troops by State [Vol. 2, 1865, 536-537].

F.

Fair Oaks, Battle of, Vol. 1, 287, 576.
 Fairchild, Cassius, Vol. 1, 566; [Vol. 2, 1865] 517.
 Fairchild, Lucius, Vol. 1, 107; [Vol. 2, 1865] 517.
 Falling Waters, Battle of, Vol. 1, 33.
 Fallovs, Samuel, [Vol. 2, 1865] 402.
 Farmington, Battle of, Vol. 1, 116, 156, 294, 419; [Vol. 2, 1865] 109.
 Fifth Battery—Lt. Art., Vol. 1, 77, 156, 419, 669; [Vol. 2, 1865] 471.
 Fifth Infantry, Vol. 1, 44, 114, 283, 535, 539, 716-717; [Vol. 2, 1865] 91, 102, 103, 106 n.
 First Light Artillery, Vol. 1, 76, 154, 411, 413, 664; [Vol. 2, 1865] 459.
 First Cavalry, Vol. 1, 78, 149, 401, 648, [Vol. 2, 1865] 421.
 First Infantry, (Three months), Vol. 1, 31, 105, 251, 519.
 First Infantry (3 years) Vol. 1, 54, 105, 251, 256; [Vol. 2, 1865] 31.
 Fifteenth Infantry, Vol. 1, 69, 126, 334, 562; [Vol. 2, 1865] 196.
 Fiftieth Infantry, [Vol. 2, 1865] 403, 553.
 Fifty-first Infantry, [Vol. 2, 1865] 404, 553.
 Fifty-second Infantry, [Vol. 2, 1865] 405, 553.
 Fifty-third Infantry, [Vol. 2, 1865] 406, 554.
 Fish, John T., [Vol. 2, 1865] 178.
 Fisk, George A., [Vol. 2, 1865] 277.
 Fitch, Michael H., [Vol. 2, 1865] 248, 519.
 Fitzhugh's Crossing, Battle of, Vol. 1, 272.
 Flags Captured—7th Wis. Inf., Vol. 1, 523 [Vol. 2, 1865] 68; 24th Inf., [Vol. 2, 1865] 282; 26th Inf., Vol. 1, 605; [Vol. 2, 1865] 307.
 Flood, Martin, [Vol. 2, 1865] 79.
 Ford, Ira H., Vol. 1, 686.
 Fortieth Infantry, Vol. 1, 637; [Vol. 2, 1865] 393.
 Forty-first Infantry, Vol. 1, 638; [Vol. 2, 1865] 393.
 Forty-second Infantry, Vol. 1, 639, 715; [Vol. 2, 1865] 394.
 Forty-third Infantry, Vol. 1, 640, 718; [Vol. 2, 1865] 395.
 Forty-fourth Infantry, Vol. 1, 640; [Vol. 2, 1865] 396.
 Forty-fifth Infantry, Vol. 1, 641, 723; [Vol. 2, 1865] 397.
 Forty-sixth Infantry, [Vol. 2, 1865] 398, 550.
 Forty-seventh Infantry, [Vol. 2, 1865] 398, 551.
 Forty-eighth Infantry, [Vol. 2, 1865] 399, 552.
 Forty-ninth Infantry, [Vol. 2, 1865] 402, 552.
 Foster, Jacob T., Vol. 1, 76, 154, 411; [Vol. 2, 1865] 459.
 Fourth Lt. Art., Vol. 77, 155, 417, 666; [Vol. 2, 1865] 468.
 Fourth Cavalry, Vol. 1, 405, 661; [Vol. 2, 1865] 446, 451.
 Fourth Infantry, Vol. 1, 41, 112, 283; [Vol. 2, 1865] 446, 451.
 Fourteenth Infantry, Vol. 1, 67, 124, 125, 328, 331, 562; [Vol. 2, 1865] 183.
 Franklin, Battle of, Vol. 1, 361; [Vol. 2, 1865] 280.
 Fredericksburg, Battle of, 266, 270, 289, 599; [Vol. 2, 1865] 54.

G.

- Gaines' Mill, Battle of, Vol. 1, 396.
 Gainesville, Battle of, Vol. 1, 109, 148, 267.
 Gardner, George Q., Vol. 1, 419.
 Garrettsburg, Engagement, [Vol. 2, 1865] 173.
 General Orders—1862, Vol. 1, 171-222.
- No. 1—Relating to election of officers, Vol. 1, 171.
 - No. 2—Recruiting officers directed to report; reports, Vol. 1, 172.
 - No. 3—Recruiting regulations; Non-commissioned officers; Pay of privates; authority to incur expense; transportation and how procured; age and health of volunteers; minors; instructions from Gen. McClellan; Items of expense allowed; Rents; fuel; quarters; Subsistence; Transportation; Camp expenses; To promote discipline; Mustering of officers; Promotions; vacancies; Stationery supplies; communications, Vol. 1, 173-177.
 - No. 4.—Officers' pay, Vol. 1, 178.
 - No. 5—Recruiting for Sharpshooters, Vol. 1, 178.
 - No. 6—Furloughs; extensions; physician's certificate, Vol. 1, 179-180, leaves of absence restricted, Vol. 1, 179-183.
 - No. 7—Premiums for accepted recruits, Vol. 1, 182.
 - No. 8—Division of state into regimental districts, Vol. 1, 183.
 - No. 9—Camps of rendezvous, Vol. 1, 184.
 - No. 10—Assistant Surgeons, Vol. 1, 185.
 - No. 11—Camps of rendezvous, Vol. 1, 185.
 - No. 12—Leaves of absence; excuses; punishment, Vol. 1, 186-187.
 - No. 13—Enrollment of men liable to military duty, Vol. 1, 188.
 - No. 14—Reports of recruiting officers, Vol. 1, 189.
 Number of volunteers furnished by various counties up to Dec. 31, 1862, Vol. 1, 190-191.
 - No. 15—Power to issue passes to citizens, Vol. 1, 191.
 - No. 16—Foreigners voting, subject to military duty, Vol. 1, 191-192.
 - No. 17—Numbering of regiments above 25th.; bounty, Vol. 1, 192.
 - No. 18—Firemen not exempt, Vol. 1, 192.
 Camp accommodations for drafted men; expenses, Vol. 1, 193.
 - No. 20—Draft ordered Sept. 1st., Vol. 1, 194.
 - No. 21—Draft of Commissioners and Surgeons, Vol. 1, 195-196.
 - No. 22—Assignment of Companies to 22nd and 23rd Regiments, Vol. 1 (Vol. 1) 196-197.
 - No. 23—Assignment of Companies to 21st Regiment, Vol. 1, 197.
 - No. 24—Firemen and foreigners not exempt, Vol. 1, 198.
 - No. 25—Assignment of Companies to 25th and 26th Regiments, Vol. 1, 199.
 - No. 26—Volunteers asked to bring blankets, Vol. 1, 200.
 - No. 27—Assignment of Companies to 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 32nd, 33rd regiments, Vol. 1, 200-202.
 - No. 28-29—Disturbance at office of Milwaukee Sentinel; orders pertaining thereto, Vol. 1, 203.
 - No. 30—Closing enrollment; lists of enrolled militia, Vol. 1, 204.
 - No. 31—Accounts of deputies making enrollments, Vol. 1, 205.
 - No. 32—Recruiting old regiments, (Vol. 1). 205.
 - No. 33—Order for drafting quota of different counties, Vol. 1, 206-207.
 - No. 34—Quotas assigned to towns—number to be drafted from each locality, Vol. 1, 207-211.
 - No. 35—Rules as to manner of making draft; rendezvous for drafted men, Vol. 1, 211.
 - No. 36—Commandants of rendezvous for drafted militia, Vol. 1, 212.
 - No. 37—Quotas of towns in Milwaukee County, Vol. 1, 212.
 - No. 38—Quotas of towns in Washington County, Vol. 1, 212-213.
 - No. 39—Postponement of draft in Milwaukee County, Vol. 1, 213.

General Orders—1862, Vol. 1, 171-222—(continued).

- No. 40—Quota of towns in Kewaunee County, Vol. 1, 214.
- No. 41—Appointment of commandant for militia at Milwaukee, Vol. 1, 214.
- No. 42—Furloughs granted drafted men, Vol. 1, 214-215.
- No. 43—Drafted men to enlist in old regiments, Vol. 1, 215.
- No. 44—Drafted men may furnish substitutes, Vol. 1, 216.
- No. 45—Drafted men who volunteer cannot receive advance pay, Vol. 1, 216.
- No. 46—Drafted men ordered to camp, Vol. 1, 217.
- No. 47—Paroled prisoners ordered into camp, Vol. 1, 217-219.
- No. 48—Consolidation of camps of rendezvous, Vol. 1, 219.
- No. 49—Surgical examination in Manitowoc County declared void; new commissioner appointed, Vol. 1, 220.
- No. 50—Revoking permission for recruiting officers to enter camps for drafted men, Vol. 1, 220-221.
- No. 51—Special order for 27th and 31st Regiments, Vol. 1, 221.
- No. 52—Relating to "substitute agents" perpetrating frauds; official agents appointed, Vol. 1, 222.

General Orders, 1863, Vol. 1, 449-484.

- No. 1—Consolidation of 34th and 35th Regiments, Vol. 1, 449.
- No. 2—Quota drafted men for Manitowoc County, Vol. 1, 449.
- No. 3—Assistant Surgeons for Cavalry Regiments, Vol. 1, 450.
- No. 4—Camp for drafted men at Milwaukee discontinued, Vol. 1, 451.
- No. 5—Manitowoc County men discharged from draft, Vol. 1, 451.
- No. 6—In relation to organization of Militia Companies, Vol. 1, 452-453.
- No. 8—In relation to use of rolls prepared by sheriffs, Vol. 1, 454.
- No. 9—Relating to militia companies; uniforms, Vol. 1, 455.
- No. 10—In relation to credits for volunteers, Vol. 1, 456.
- No. 11—Enlistment in Heavy Artillery, Vol. 1, 456-457.
- No. 13—In relation to organization of militia, Vol. 1, 458-460.
- No. 12—In relation to organization of militia, Vol. 1, 460.
- No. 14—Camp of rendezvous for Heavy Artillery, Vol. 1, 460.
- No. 15—Regulations for re-enlistment, Vol. 1, 460-462.
- No. 16—Order designating 4th Inf. as 4th Cavalry, Vol. 1, 462.
- No. 17—Regimental designation of Militia Companies, Vol. 1, 462-465.
- No. 18—In relation to reorganization of 34th and 35th, Vol. 1, 466.
- No. 19—In relation to enlistment of minors, Vol. 1, 467.
- No. 20—Enlistment of colored troops, Vol. 1, 467-468.
- No. 21—Bounty for enlistments and re-enlistments, Vol. 468-470.
Statement of quotas of towns under call of October 17th, 1863, Vol. 1, 470-482.

No. 22—Apportionment of quotas, credit for same, Vol. 1, 482-493.

No. 24—Restatement of quotas for town of Waterloo, Vol. 1, 484.

General Orders, (1864), Vol. 1, 701-726.

- No. 1—Change of quota in towns of Waupun and Chester, Vol. 1, 701.
- No. 2—Order for organization of 36th Inf., Vol. 1, 702.
- No. 3—Information relating to quotas of volunteers, Vol. 1, 703-704.
Bounties for enlistment in 35th Inf., Vol. 1, 704.
- No. 4—Order revoking commissions of Battery Surgeons, Vol. 1, 705.
- No. 5—Enlistment and muster in 36th Inf., Vol. 1, 705.
- No. 5B—Immediate reports required from recruiting officers for 36th, Inf., 16th Inf., and 4th Cavalry, Vol. 1, 706.
- No. 6—Telegram from Provost Marshal Gen. relating to extension of time for bounties, Vol. 1, 706.
- No. 7—Organization of 37th Inf., Bounties, Vol. 1, 707-708.
- No. 8—In relation to organization of 38th Inf., Vol. 1, 708.
Rendezvous, Camp Randall, Vol. 1, 708.
- No. 9—Recruiting officers for 36th, 37th, and 38th Inf. required to report. Vol. 1, 709.
- No. 10—In relation to enlistment of volunteers from Wisconsin in other states, Vol. 1, 709-710.
- No. 11—Relating to telegram from Gen. W. T. Sherman requesting return to veteran regiments, Vol. 1, 710.
- No. 11B—Relating to volunteers for 100 day service, Vol. 1, 711.

General Orders, (1864), Vol. 1, 701-726—(Continued).

- No. 12A—Telegram from Provost Marshal Gen. relating to volunteer accounts and draft, Vol. 1, 713.
- No. 12B—Directing deposit of accoutrements, etc. by officers of 100 day service, Vol. 1, 713.
- No. 13—Descriptive lists of men transferred, Vol. 1, 714.
- No. 14—Organization of 42nd Inf., Bounties, Vol. 1, 714-716.
- No. 15—Volunteers in 42nd Inf. may enlist for 1, 2, 3 years, Vol. 1, 716.
- No. 16—Reorganization of 5th Inf., Vol. 1, 716-717.
- No. 17—Organization of 43rd Inf. for 1, 2, 3 years Bounty, Vol. 1, 718.
- No. 18—All recruiting officers directed to report, Vol. 1, 719.
- No. 19—Time extended for acceptance of volunteers, Vol. 1, 719.
- No. 20—Militia, Returns, Regulations, Vol. 1, 720.
- No. 21—First Regiment Heavy Artillery, Bounties, Vol. 1, 721.
- No. 22—Organization of 44th Inf., Vol. 1, 722.
- No. 23—45th Inf., Term of enlistment, Vol. 1, 723.
- No. 24—Relating to enlistment and draft, Vol. 1, 724.
- No. 25—Thanks of President tendered 100 day men, Vol. 1, 724-725.
- No. 26—Relating to death of Ex-Governor Talmadge, Vol. 1, 726.
- No. 27—Recruiting appointments revoked, Vol. 1, 726.

General Orders, (Adjutant General's Report of 1865) [Vol. 2, 1865] 550-562.

- No. 1.—Organization of 46 inf., [Vol. 2, 1865] 550.
- No. 2—Organization of 47 inf., [Vol. 2, 1865] 551.
- No. 3—Organization of 48 Inf., [Vol. 2, 1865] 552.
- No. 4—Organization of 49 Inf., [Vol. 2, 1865] 552.
- No. 5—Organization of 50 Inf., [Vol. 2, 1865] 553.
- No. 6—Organization of 51 and 52 Inf., [Vol. 2, 1865] 553.
- No. 7—Organization of 53 Inf., [Vol. 2, 1865] 554.
- No. 8—Recruiting Hancock's Veteran Corps, [Vol. 2, 1865] 554-5.
- No. 9—Orders to Militia Officers, [Vol. 2, 1865] 556.
- No. 10—Notice to Assessors, [Vol. 2, 1865] 557.
- No. 11—Relating to credits of recruits, [Vol. 2, 1865] 557.
- No. 12—Relating to deserters, [Vol. 2, 1865] 558.
- No. 13—Relating to discharge papers, [Vol. 2, 1865] 559.
- No. 14—Discharge from service, [Vol. 2, 1865] 560.
- No. 15—Certificates for collection of bounty, [Vol. 2, 1865] 562.
- Gettysburg, Battle of, Vol. 1, 273, 282, 375, 399, 601; [Vol. 2, 1865] 80, 98, 302, 412.
- Gibbon, Gen. John, Vol. 1, 276; [Vol. 2, 1865] 49.
- Gibbon's Brigade ("Iron" or "King's" Brigade) Vol. 1, 107, 264, 520; [Vol. 2, 1865] 42, 48, 59, 60.
- Gill, Charles R., Vol. 1, 144, 380; [Vol. 2, 1865] 320.
- Ginty, George C., [Vol. 2, 1865] 398.
- Goodwin, George B., [Vol. 2, 1865] 393.
- Gordon, John A., [Vol. 2, 1865] 203.
- Grand Coteau, Battle of, Vol. 1, 588.
- Grant, U. S. Gen., Vol. 1, 123, 128.
- Gray, Edmund B., Vol. 1, 608.
- Green, James H., [Vol. 2, 1865] 114.
- Greene, Howard, Vol. 1, 592; [Vol. 2, 1865] 273.
- Greene, William A., Vol. 1, 609; [Vol. 2, 1865] 263.
- Griffith, Richard R., Vol. 1, 77, 423, 435, 684; [Vol. 2, 1865] 483, 511.
- Guntown, Engagement, Vol. 1, 674.
- Guppey, Joshua J., Vol. 1, 138, 362, 587; [Vol. 2, 1865] 257, 267, 518.

H.

- Hahn, Governor (La.) Inaguration, (11 Inf.) Vol. 1, 553.
- Halleck, Henry W., [Vol. 2, 1865] 208.
- Hamilton, Charles S., Vol. 1, 38; [Vol. 2, 1865] 75, 517.
- Hancock, John, Vol. 1, 124, 126, 331.
- Hancock's Veteran Corps, [Vol. 2, 1865] 554-5.
- Heavy Artillery, Vol. 1, 153, 435, 685, 721, [Vol. 2, 1865] 513-6.

- Harriman, Samuel, Vol. 1, 630; [Vol. 2, 1865] 381, 384, 518.
 Harris, Charles L., Vol. 1, 61, 121, 313; [Vol. 2, 1865] 141, 149, 518.
 Haskell, Frank A., [Vol. 2, 1865] 369, 371.
 Hatcher's Run, Battle of, [Vol. 2, 1865] 69, 105, 385.
 Hawley, William, Vol. 1, 276, 530; [Vol. 2, 1865] 88, 518.
 Heg, Hans C., Vol. 1, 70, 126; [Vol. 2, 1865] 196, 202.
 Helena, Battle of, Vol. 1, 379, 380.
 Henderson's Hill, Action at, Vol. 1, 542.
 Hernando, Battle of, Vol. 1, 322, 389; [Vol. 2, 1865] 161.
 Herzberg, Ernest, Vol. 1, 76, 154, 416; [Vol. 2, 1865] 465.
 Hewitt, Vol. 1, 650; [Vol. 2, 1865] 423.
 Hicks, Henry A., [Vol. 2, 1865] 490.
 Hill, Edgar P., [Vol. 2, 1865] 265.
 Historical Records of Organizations, Vol. 1, 519; [Vol. 2, 1865] 30, 726.
 Hobart, Harrison C., Vol. 1, 578; [Vol. 2, 1865] 247, 518.
 Hood, Thomas R., Vol. 1, 672.
 Hospitals, Vol. 1, 694; [Vol. 2, 1865] 530.
 Howard, O. O., Vol. 1, 297.
 Howe, James H., Vol. 1, 146, 385.
 Hyde, Charles W., Vol. 1, 685.
 Howland, Levi, Vol. 1, 650; [Vol. 2, 1865] 423.
 "Hundred Day Men," Vol. 1, 503-6, 711, 713, 724-5; [Vol. 2, 1865] 393.
 Honorable Mention.
 Agnew, David, [Vol. 2, 1865] 80.
 Artillery Heavy, Vol. 1, 153.
 Austin, Richard H., Vol. 1, 592; [Vol. 2, 1865] 273-4.
 Baldes, Jacob, [Vol. 2, 1865] 307n.
 Balding, Thomas E., Vol. 1, 592; [Vol. 2, 1865] 273-4.
 Cameron, Angus, [Vol. 2, 1865] 106.
 Chivas, Robert J., Vol. 1, 592; [Vol. 2, 1865] 273-4.
 Cleveland, James T., Vol. 1, 650; [Vol. 2, 1865] 423.
 Doucett, Joseph, Vol. 1, 331; [Vol. 2, 1865] 185.
 Dunham, Johnson, Vol. 1, 650.
 Eleventh Infantry, [Vol. 2, 1865] 149, 157.
 Fifth Battery, Vol. 1, 156.
 Fifth Infantry, Vol. 1, 115 286; [Vol. 2, 1865] 106n.
 First Light Artillery, Vol. 1, 413.
 First Infantry, Vol. 1, 256.
 Fisk, George A., [Vol. 2, 1865] 377.
 Fourteenth Inf., Vol. 1, 331.
 Gibbon's Brigade, Vol. 1, 110, 276; [Vol. 2, 1865] 60.
 Green, James H., [Vol. 2, 1865] 114.
 Greene, Howard, Vol. 1, 592; [Vol. 2, 1865] 273-4.
 Hewitt, Vol. 1, 650 [Vol. 2, 1865] 423.
 Howland, Levi, Vol. 1, 650; [Vol. 2, 1865] 423.
 Iron Brigade, (Col. Kellog's Rep.); [Vol. 2, 1865] 70-3.
 Jones, Charles R., Vol. 1, 650; [Vol. 2, 1865] 423.
 LaGrange, Oscar H., Vol. 1, 650; [Vol. 2, 1865] 423, 518.
 MacDonald, Angus R., [Vol. 2, 1865] 157.
 McSorley, Felix, [Vol. 2, 1865] 282.
 Miller, John, [Vol. 2, 1865] 282.
 Moore, Daniel B., [Vol. 2, 1865] 157.
 Philbrook, Alva, [Vol. 2, 1865] 281.
 Richter, Frederick, Vol. 1, 650.
 Second Infantry, Vol. 1, 110, 276; [Vol. 2, 1865] 60.
 Seventh Infantry, Vol. 1, 110, 276; [Vol. 2, 1865] 60, 69.
 Seventeenth Infantry, Vol. 1, 130.
 Sixth Infantry, Vol. 1, 110, 276; [Vol. 2, 1865] 60.
 Smith, Lewis, Vol. 1, 650; [Vol. 2, 1865] 423.
 Staley, George, [Vol. 2, 1865] 183.
 Strong, James R., [Vol. 2, 1865] 101, 537.

Honorable Mention—(continued).

- Tenth Infantry, Vol. 1, 119, 309; [Vol. 2, 1865] 135, 136n.
 Third Cavalry, Vol. 1, 661.
 Third Infantry, [Vol. 2, 1865] 86n.
 Thirty-third Infantry, [Vol. 2, 1865] 361.
 Thirty-sixth Infantry, [Vol. 2, 1865] 371, 377.
 Thirty-seventh Infantry, [Vol. 2, 1865] 386.
 Thirty-eighth Infantry, [Vol. 2, 1865] 386, 392n.
 Tinkham, S. A., Vol. 1, 125.
 Toohey, Thomas, [Vol. 2, 1865] 282.
 Toppliff, Edward A., [Vol. 2, 1865] 485n.
 Torrey, William H., Vol. 1, 650; [Vol. 2, 1865] 423.
 Townsend Charles C., Vol. 1, 650; [Vol. 2, 1865] 423.
 Troxell, Edwin W., Vol. 1, 650.
 Twentieth Infantry, Vol. 1, 135.
 Twenty-fourth Inf., [Vol. 2, 1865] 281.
 Twenty-sixth Infantry, Vol. 1, 605; [Vol. 2, 1865] 307.
 Twenty-ninth Infantry, Vol. 1, 381; [Vol. 2, 1865] 322.
 Vaughn, Levi W., Vol. 1, 125.
 Wilson, James H., [Vol. 2, 1865] 429n.

I.

Infantry.

- First Regiment (Three months), Vol. 1, 31, 105, 251, 519; [Vol. 2, 1865] 31, 65.
 First Regiment (Three years) Vol. 1, 54, 105, 251; [Vol. 2, 1865] 31.
 Second Regiment, Vol. 1, 34, 107, 260, 528; [Vol. 2, 1865] 42.
 Second Independent Battalion, Vol. 1, 259; [Vol. 2, 1865] 45.
 Third Regiment, Vol. 1, 38, 111, 276, 530; [Vol. 2, 1865] 75.
 Fourth Regiment as Infantry, Vol. 1, 41, 112, 283; [Vol. 2, 1865] 451.
 Fourth Regiment as Cavalry, Vol. 1, 114, 283, 405; [Vol. 2, 1865] 91.
 Fifth Regiment, Vol. 1, 44, 115, 283; [Vol. 2, 1865] 91.
 Fifth Regiment (Reorganized), Vol. 1, 539; [Vol. 2, 1865] 103.
 Fifth Regiment (Independent Battalion), Vol. 1, 539; [Vol. 2, 1865] 102.
 Sixth Regiment, Vol. 1, 46, 108, 263, 520; [Vol. 2, 1865] 47.
 Seventh Regiment, Vol. 1, 50, 108, 263, 520; [Vol. 2, 1865] 47.
 Eighth Regiment (Eagle Regiment), Vol. 1, 52, 116, 292, 540; [Vol. 2, 1865] 107.
 Ninth Regiment, Vol. 1, 56, 117, 300, 546; [Vol. 2, 1865] 123.
 Tenth Regiment, Vol. 1, 58, 119, 307, 548; [Vol. 2, 1865] 134.
 Eleventh Regiment, Vol. 1, 61, 121, 313, 549; [Vol. 2, 1865] 140.
 Twelfth Regiment, Vol. 1, 63, 122, 319, 556; [Vol. 2, 1865] 158.
 Thirteenth Regiment, Vol. 1, 65, 123, 325, 561; [Vol. 2, 1865] 171.
 Fourteenth Regiment, Vol. 1, 67, 124, 328, 562; [Vol. 2, 1865] 183.
 Fifteenth Regiment, Vol. 1, 69, 126, 334, 562; [Vol. 2, 1865] 196.
 Sixteenth Regiment, Vol. 1, 71, 128, 341, 566; [Vol. 2, 1865] 207.
 Seventeenth Regiment, Vol. 1, 73, 130, 344, 569; [Vol. 2, 1865] 216.
 Eighteenth Regiment, Vol. 1, 74, 131, 349, 572; [Vol. 2, 1865] 224.
 Nineteenth Regiment, Vol. 1, 76, 133, 353, 574; [Vol. 2, 1865] 230.
 Twentieth Regiment, Vol. 1, 134, 355, 577; [Vol. 2, 1865] 236.
 Twenty-first Regiment, Vol. 1, 136, 358, 578; [Vol. 2, 1865] 243.
 Twenty-second Regiment, Vol. 1, 137, 359, 583; [Vol. 2, 1865] 250.
 Twenty-third Regiment, Vol. 1, 138, 362, 587; [Vol. 2, 1865] 257.
 Twenty-fourth Regiment, Vol. 1, 139, 369, 591; [Vol. 2, 1865] 270.
 Twenty-fifth Regiment, Vol. 1, 140, 372, 594; [Vol. 2, 1865] 284.
 Twenty-sixth Regiment, Vol. 1, 141, 375, 598; [Vol. 2, 1865] 300.
 Twenty-seventh Regiment, Vol. 1, 142, 376, 606; [Vol. 2, 1865] 311.
 Twenty-eighth Regiment, Vol. 1, 143, 377, 608; [Vol. 2, 1865] 315.
 Twenty-ninth Regiment, Vol. 1, 144, 379, 609; [Vol. 2, 1865] 320.
 Thirtieth Regiment, Vol. 1, 144, 383, 613; [Vol. 2, 1865] 331.
 Thirty-first Regiment, Vol. 1, 145, 384, 614; [Vol. 2, 1865] 334.

Infantry—(continued).

- Thirty-second Regiment, Vol. 1, 146, 385, 617; [Vol. 2, 1865] 339.
 Thirty-third Regiment, Vol. 1, 147, 386, 621; [Vol. 2, 1865] 348.
 Thirty-fourth Regiment, Vol. 1, 147, 393; [Vol. 2, 1865] 365.
 Thirty-fifth Regiment, Vol. 1, 394, 628; [Vol. 2, 1865] 366.
 Thirty-sixth Regiment, Vol. 1, 629; [Vol. 2, 1865] 369.
 Thirty-seventh Regiment, Vol. 1, 630; [Vol. 2, 1865] 381.
 Thirty-eighth Regiment, Vol. 1, 634; [Vol. 2, 1865] 388.
 Thirty-ninth Regiment, Vol. 1, 637; [Vol. 2, 1865] 393.
 Fortieth Regiment, Vol. 1, 637; [Vol. 2, 1865] 393.
 Forty-first Regiment, Vol. 1, 638; [Vol. 2, 1865] 393.
 Forty-second Regiment, Vol. 1, 639; [Vol. 2, 1865] 394.
 Forty-third Regiment, Vol. 1, 640; [Vol. 2, 1865] 395.
 Forty-fourth Regiment, Vol. 1, 640; [Vol. 2, 1865] 396.
 Forty-fifth Regiment, Vol. 1, 641; [Vol. 2, 1865] 397.
 Forty-sixth Regiment, [Vol. 2, 1865] 398.
 Forty-seventh Regiment, [Vol. 2, 1865] 398.
 Forty-eighth Regiment, [Vol. 2, 1865] 399.
 Forty-ninth Regiment, [Vol. 2, 1865] 402.
 Fiftieth Regiment, [Vol. 2, 1865] 403.
 Fifty-first Regiment, [Vol. 2, 1865] 404.
 Fifty-second Regiment, [Vol. 2, 1865] 405.
 Fifty-third Regiment, [Vol. 2, 1865] 406.
 Indian Expedition, (Kans.), [Vol. 2, 1865] 124.
 Indian Raid in Minnesota, Vol. 1, 372.
 Irish Brigade, Vol. 1, 73.
 Iron Brigade (King's Gibbons), Vol. 1, 107, 264, 276, 520; [Vol. 2, 1865] 42, 48, 74.
 Iron Brigade (Col. Kellogg's Rep.), [Vol. 2, 1865] 72-73.
 Iron Brigade, (Casualties in 1862), [Vol. 2, 1865] 59-60.
 Island No. 10, Siege of, Vol. 1, 116, 157, 294, 335, 421 423; [Vol. 2, 1865] 109, 196, 471.
 Iuka, Battle of, Vol. 1, 159, 295, 433; [Vol. 2, 1865] 111.

J.

- Jackson, Engagement, Vol. 1, 352, 422.
 Jackson Campaign, Vol. 1, 323, 352, 383, 404, 415, 422; [Vol. 2, 1865] 353, 462.
 Jacobi, Arthur, Vol. 1, 546; [Vol. 2, 1865] 124, 127.
 Jacobs, William H., Vol. 1, 141, 375; [Vol. 2, 1865] 300.
 Jenkins Ferry, Battle of, Vol. 1, 548; [Vol. 2, 1865] 132.
 Jennings, Wallace, Vol. 1, 686.
 Johnson, Cyrus H., Vol. 1, 159.
 Jones, Charles R., Vol. 1, 650; [Vol. 2, 1865] 423.
 Jonesborough, Battle of, Vol. 1, 150, 560, 566, 582.
 Jones Cross Roads, Vol. 1, 422.

K.

- Kellogg, John A., Vol. 1, 520; [Vol. 2, 1865] 70-73, 518.
 Kelly's Ford, Battle of, Vol. 1, 642.
 Kempf, Chas. W., [Vol. 2, 1865] 103.
 Kenesaw Mountain, Battle of, Vol. 1, 534, 566, 571, 585, 670; [Vol. 2, 1865] 85.
 Kentucky Campaign, Vol. 1, 360; [Vol. 2, 1865] 135.
 Kershaw, William J., [Vol. 2, 1865] 381, 384.
 King, Rufus, Vol. 1, 262, 264; [Vol. 2, 1865] 48, 517.
 King's Brigade ("Iron" or "Gibbon's"), Vol. 1, 107, 264, 520; [Vol. 2, 1865] 42, 48.
 Krez, Conrad, Vol. 1, 142, 376, 606; [Vol. 2, 1865] 312.

L.

- La Grange, Oscar H., Vol. 1, 150, 401, 650; [Vol. 2, 1865] 423, 518.
 Lake Chicot, Action at, Vol. 1, 545.
 Langworthy, A. J., Vol. 1, 153, 261, 435; [Vol. 2, 1865] 42, 513.
 Larrabee, Charles H., Vol. 1, 139, 369; [Vol. 2, 1865] 270.
 Laurel Hill, Battle of, Vol. 1, 524; [Vol. 2, 1865] 44, 64.
 Lee, Henry S., Vol. 1, 423, 674.
 Lewis, James M., Vol. 1, 143, 377; [Vol. 2, 1865] 315.
 Lewis, Hiram J., [Vol. 2, 1865] 405.
 Locust Grove, Action at, Vol. 1, 643.
 Lookout Mountain, Battle of, Vol. 1, 312, 683; [Vol. 2, 1865] 140.
 Losses at Andersonville, [Vol. 2, 1865] 595-598.
 Louisiana Campaign, Vol. 1, 406, 410, 551-555, 587, 611; [Vol. 2, 1865] 147, 151, 449.
 Lovell, Frederick S., [Vol. 2, 1865] 398.
 Lowe, William M., [Vol. 2, 1865] 172.
 Lyon, William P., Vol. 1, 123, 325, 561.

M.

- Malloy, Adam G., Vol. 1, 130, 344, 569; [Vol. 2, 1865] 221, 518.
 Maloney, Maurice, Vol. 1, 65, 124; [Vol. 2, 1865] 171.
 Malvern Hill, Battle of, Vol. 1, 396, 668; [Vol. 2, 1865].
 Manitowoc County Surgical exam. void, Vol. 1, 220.
 Manitowoc County Men discharged from draft, Vol. 1, 451.
 Mansura, Action at, Vol. 1, 544.
 Marble, Frank E., Vol. 1, 148, 394.
 Marches, Long,
 8 Inf., [Vol. 2, 1865] 163.
 12 Inf., [Vol. 2, 1865] 163.
 14 Inf., [Vol. 2, 1865] 193.
 15 Inf., [Vol. 2, 1865] 199.
 18 Inf., [Vol. 2, 1865] 228.
 21 Inf., [Vol. 2, 1865] 247.
 25 Inf., [Vol. 2, 1865] 284.
 33 Inf., [Vol. 2, 1865] 361.
 37 Inf., [Vol. 2, 1865] 387.
 2 Cav. [Vol. 2, 1865] 436.
 9 Bat., [Vol. 2, 1865] 490-492.
 Martin, Leonard, [Vol. 2, 1865] 404.
 Marye's Heights, Vol. 1, 290; [Vol. 2, 1865] 97.
 Maryland Campaign, Vol. 1, 269; [Vol. 2, 1865] 53, 77, 95, 409.
 McAfee, John, [Vol. 2, 1865] 500.
 McArthur, Arthur, Vol. 1, 592; [Vol. 2, 1865] 273-4, 281.
 McClellan, Gen. George B., Vol. 1, 110, 175, 269, 286.
 McDonald, Angus R., [Vol. 2, 1865] 157.
 McKee, David, Vol. 1, 119.
 McKnight, Joseph, Vol. 1, 669.
 McPherson, James B., Vol. 1, 540, 558; [Vol. 2, 1865] 115, 160.
 McSorley, Felix, [Vol. 2, 1865] 282.
 Mechanicsburg, Action at, Vol. 1, 299; [Vol. 2, 1865] 114.
 Mechanicsville, Battle of, Vol. 1, 396.
 Meridian Expedition, Vol. 1, 617, 621; [Vol. 2, 1865] 116, 164, 286, 340, 354.
 Messmore, Isaac E., Vol. 1, 145; [Vol. 2, 1865] 334.
 Messervey, Charles, Vol. 1, 435, 458, 685; [Vol. 2, 1865] 514.
 Mexico, Vol. 1, 577.
 Middle Tenn. Campaign, Vol. 1, 255, 308-311, 327, 361, 616, 649-651, [Vol. 2, 1865] 201.
 Military History, [Vol. 2, 1865] 528.
 Military Staff and Employees, Vol. 1, 23, 169, 445, 699; [Vol. 2, 1865] 547-548.

Militia, Adj. General's Rep., Vol. 1, 24-30, 97-105, 439-444; [Vol. 2, 1865] 528-546.
 Militia (Enrolled), Vol. 1, 241-242.
 Militia, (Nine mos. drafted), Vol. 1, 438.
 Militia, (Organized), Vol. 1, 235-241.
 Militia, Roster of Companies, Vol. 225, 734-739.
 Militia, State, Vol. 1, 687-693; [Vol. 2, 1865] 533.
 Militia, Statutes relating to, Vol. 1, 7 10-20.
 Miller, Jesse S., [Vol. 2, 1865] 153.
 Miller, John, [Vol. 2, 1865] 282.
 Milwaukee Cavalry, Vol. 1, 81, 153, 411, 664; [Vol. 2, 1865] 458.
 Mine Explosion, "The Crater," Vol. 1, 636; [Vol. 2, 1865] 390.
 Miscellaneous, Vol. 1, 439-444, 697.
 Missionary Ridge, Battle of, Vol. 1, 563, 592, 602, 672, 683; [Vol. 2, 1865] 140, 203, 273.
 Missouri Campaign, Vol. 1, 292, 401, 654-661; [Vol. 2, 1865] 141.
 Mobile Campaign, Vol. 1, 578; [Vol. 2, 1865] 153, 195, 241, 269, 314, 318, 329, 364, 367, 455.
 Montevalló, Action of, Vol. 1, 655.
 Montgomery, Milton, Vol. 140, 372, 594; [Vol. 2, 1865] 284, 290, 518.
 Moore, Daniel B., [Vol. 2, 1865] 157.
 Moore, Jonathan B., Vol. 1, 147, 386, 621; [Vol. 2, 1865] 348, 352, 518.
 Morgan, William H., [Vol. 2, 1865] 518.
 Mossy Creek, Action at, Vol. 1, 651 [Vol. 2, 1865] 424.
 Mount Elba, Action at, Vol. 1, 609.
 Murfreesborough, Battle of, (Stone's River), Vol. 1, 257, 311, 337-9, 370, 417.
 [Vol. 2, 1865] 37, 137, 200, 244, 272, 467, 473, 488.
 Murphy, Robert C, Vol. 1, 52, 116; [Vol. 2, 1865] 107, 110.
 Muster & Descriptive Rolls, Vol. 1, 690.
 Muster out and Muster out, table [Vol. 2, 1865] 27, 28.

N.

Nashville, Battle of, Vol. 1, 545; [Vol. 2, 1865] 122, 193, 282, 362, 396.
 Nasmith, Samuel J., Vol. 1, 284.
 Newberne, Battle of, [Vol. 2, 1865] 232.
 Newtonia, Battle of, Vol. 1, 118, 303-305; [Vol. 2, 1865] 127.
 Ninth Light Artillery, Vol. 1, 159, 427, 675; [Vol. 2, 1865] 490.
 Ninth Infantry, Vol. 1, 56, 117, 300, 546; [Vol. 2, 1865] 123.
 Nineteenth Infantry, Vol. 1, 76, 133, 353, 574; [Vol. 2, 1865] 230.
 Noggle, Dorman L., Vol. 1, 666.
 North Anna, Battle of, Vol. 1, 526, 646; [Vol. 2, 1865].
 Northwestern Expedition, Vol. 1, 613.

O.

Office matters, Vol. 1, 696; [Vol. 2, 1865] 533.
 Officers, Commissioned by Gen. Government, [Vol. 2, 1865] 517-525.
 Aids-de-camp, [Vol. 2, 1865] 522.
 Assistant Adjutants General, [Vol. 2, 1865] 521.
 Assistant Quartermasters, [Vol. 2, 1865] 522.
 Brigadier Generals, [Vol. 2, 1865] 517.
 Brigadier Generals, by Brevet, [Vol. 2, 1865] 517.
 Captains, [Vol. 2, 1865] 522.
 Captains, by Brevet, [Vol. 2, 1865] 520.
 Chaplains, Hospital, [Vol. 2, 1865] 524.
 Colonels, by Brevet, [Vol. 2, 1865] 518.
 Commissaries of Subsistence, [Vol. 2, 1865] 523.
 First Lieutenants by Brevet, [Vol. 2, 1865] 521.
 Lieutenant Colonels, by Brevet, [Vol. 2, 1865] 519.

Officers, Commissioned by Gen. Government, [Vol. 2, 1865] 517-525—(continued).
 Majors, by Brevet, [Vol. 2, 1865] 519.
 Major Generals, [Vol. 2, 1865] 517.
 Major Generals, by Brevet, [Vol. 2, 1865] 517.
 Paymasters, Additional, [Vol. 2, 1865] 524.
 Signal Corps, [Vol. 2, 1865] 521.
 Surgeons, [Vol. 2, 1865] 524.
 Veteran Reserve Corps, [Vol. 2, 1865] 525.
 One Hundred Day Service, Vol. 1, 503-506, 711, 713, 724-725; [Vol. 2, 1865] 393.
 Opelousas, Battle of, Vol. 1, 587, 610, 624.
 Orff, Henry, Vol. 1, 394, 628; [Vol. 2, 1865] 366.

P.

Paine, Halbert E., Vol. 1, 41, 112, 406; [Vol. 2, 1865] 395, 446.
 Paint Rock Bridge, Defense of, Vol. 309; [Vol. 2, 1865] 136.
 Pardee, Jared S. W., Vol. 1, 685.
 Parker's Cross Roads, Battle of, Vol. 424; [Vol. 2, 1865] 485.
 Peachtree Creek, Battle of, Vol. 1, 534, 605; [Vol. 2, 1865] 85, 140.
 Pearsall, Uri, B., [Vol. 2, 1865] 399, 400.
 Peck, Henry W., Vol. 1, 437, 685.
 Peninsular Campaign, Vol. 1, 284, 287; [Vol. 2, 1865] 93, 407.
 Perryville, Battle of, (Chaplin Hills), Vol. 1, 106, 120, 127, 137, 140, 156, 159, 255, 310, 336, 370, 417, 420, 426; [Vol. 2, 1865] 35, 136, 198, 243, 467, 472, 488.
 Petersburg, Battle of, Vol. 1, 430, 527, 530, 538, 631, 636, 667; [Vol. 2, 1865] 46, 68, 372, 383, 392, 419, 469.
 Philbrook, Alva, [Vol. 2, 1865] 281.
 Pier, Colwert K., [Vol. 2, 1865] 388, 392.
 Pinkney, Bertine, [Vol. 2, 1865] 236.
 Pinney, Oscar F., Vol. 1, 77, 156, 419; [Vol. 2, 1865] 471.
 Pittsburg Landing (Shiloh), Battle of,
 (See, Battle of Shiloh.)
 Pleasant Hill, Action at, Vol. 1, 543, 623; [Vol. 2, 1865] 118.
 Poison Spring, Action at, Vol. 1, 547.
 Port Gibson, Battle of, Vol. 1, 317, 366, 381, 414; [Vol. 2, 1865] 144, 462.
 (Anderson's Hill.)
 Port Hudson, Siege of, Vol. 1, 410; [Vol. 2, 1865] 450.
 Potter, Justus H., Vol. 1, 685.
 Prairie Grove, Battle of, Vol. 1, 135, 306, 356, 657; [Vol. 2, 1865] 129, 237.
 Prisoners (Rebel), Treatment of, [Vol. 2, 1865] 537, 539.
 Proudfit, James K., Vol. 1, 556; [Vol. 2, 1865] 518.
 Pugh, Robert T., [Vol. 2, 1865] 406.

Q.

Quotas and Credits, Vol. 1, 518; [Vol. 2, 1865] 25, 563-590.
 Quotas of Towns and Counties, Vol. 1, 207-212, 470-482.

R.

Rapidan to James Expedition, Vol. 1, 641-646.
 Rappahannock Station, Battle of, Vol. 1, 536; [Vol. 2, 1865] 99.
 Ray, P. Henry, Vol. 1, 686.
 Ray, W. Augustus, Vol. 1, 637; [Vol. 2, 1865] 393.
 Read, Theodore, [Vol. 2, 1865] 519.
 Recruiting Service, Vol. 1, 498-501; [Vol. 2, 1865] 7-12.
 Recruiting for old regiments, Value, Vol. 1, 205.
 Recruits, Value to Service, [Vol. 2, 1865] 9.
 Red River Campaign, Vol. 1, 543, 589, 622, 665; [Vol. 2, 1865] 117, 189, 266, 326, 355.

Regiments and Batteries.

- Mustered out in 1863, Vol. 1, 508-509.
- Mustered out in 1865, [Vol. 2, 1865] 27-29.
- Remaining in service, 1863, Vol. 1, 497, 509-510.
- Remaining in service, 1865, [Vol. 2, 1865] 30.
- Term of Service, Commanding officer, etc., of each, [Vol. 2, 1865] 591-594.
- Resaca, Battle of, Vol. 1, 532, 584, 604, 670; [Vol. 2, 1865] 83.
- Returns (Monthly and Bi-Monthly), Vol. 1, 691; [Vol. 2, 1865] 525-527.
- Review (General) of Labor during the war, 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864 and 1865, [Vol. 2, 1865] 535-546.
- Reynolds, Thomas, [Vol. 2, 1865] 519.
- Richardson, Hollon, Vol. 1, 520; [Vol. 2, 1865] 518, 519.
- Richmond Campaign No. 1., [Vol. 2, 1865] 46, 68, 234, 372, 389.
- Richmond Campaign No. 2, [Vol. 2, 1865] 235, 383, 392.
- Richter, Frederick, Vol. 1, 650.
- Rio Grande Expedition, Vol. 1, 577; [Vol. 2, 185] 148, 239, 265, 325, 457.
- Riots, (Milwaukee, Washington and Ozaukee Counties), Vol. 1, 163, 203; [Vol. 2, 1865] 541.
- Robbins, George W., Vol. 1, 116, 292.
- Robinson, William W., Vol. 1, 108, 263.
- Rolls, Bi-monthly muster and muster out, Vol. 1, 691; [Vol. 2, 1865] 525-527.
- Rourke, John, Vol. 1, 160, 429, 681.
- Rouse, Henry F., Vol. 1, 685.
- Rousseau, L. H. (Gen.), [Vol. 2, 1865] 34, 36, 136, 176.
- Ruger, Thomas H., Vol. 1, 111, 112; [Vol. 2, 1865] 82, 517.
- Rusk, Jeremiah M., [Vol. 2, 1865] 286, 289, 290, 292, 295, 518, 519.

S.

- Sabine Cross Roads, Battle of, Vol. 1, 589, 611; [Vol. 2, 1865]
- Sailor's Creek, Battle of, [Vol. 2, 1865] 105.
- Salomon, Charles E., Vol. 1, 117, 300; [Vol. 2, 1865] 518.
- Salomon, Frederick, Vol. 1, 57; [Vol. 2, 1865] 123, 517.
- Sanders, Horace T, Vol. 1, 133, 134, 353, 574; [Vol. 2, 1865] 231, 518.
- Savage, John A., [Vol. 2, 1865] 371.
- Savannah Campaign, [Vol. 2, 1865] 86, 169, 213, 223, 248, 255, 292, 308, 336, 477, 499.
- Sawyer, Roswell M., [Vol. 2, 1865] 519.
- Saxton, David H., Vol. 1, 686.
- Schurz, Carl, [Vol. 2, 1865] 517.
- Second Light Artillery, Vol. 1, 76, 154, 411, 664; [Vol. 2, 1865] 465.
- Second Cavalry, Vol. 1, 80, 150, 403, 653; [Vol. 2, 1865] 432.
- Second Infantry, Vol. 1, 34, 107, 260, 528; [Vol. 2, 1865] 42.
- Second Infantry, Independent Battalion, Vol. 1, 529, 538; [Vol. 2, 1865] 45.
- Seventh Light Artillery, Vol. 1, 77, 158, 423, 674; [Vol. 2, 1865] 483.
- Seventh Infantry, Vol. 1, 50, 108, 263, 520; [Vol. 2, 1865] 47, 69.
- Seventeenth Infantry, Vol. 1, 73, 130, 344, 569; [Vol. 2, 1865] 216.
- Sharpshooters, Vol. 1, 82, 148, 394, 641; [Vol. 2, 1865] 406.
- Sharpsburg, Battle of, Vol. 1, 110.
- Shears, Henry B., [Vol. 2, 1865] 399.
- Shenandoah, Va. Campaign, Vol. 1, 539, [Vol. 2, 1865] 61.
- Sherman, Gen. Wm. T., Vol. 1, 549, 557; [Vol. 2, 1865] 42, 86, 164, 275, 286, 294, 299, 305, 349, 354.
- Shiloh, Battle of, (Pittsburg Landing), Vol. 1, 125, 128, 131, 329, 342, 350; [Vol. 2, 1865] 183, 208, 224.
- Sixth Light Artillery, Vol. 1, 77, 157, 421, 672; [Vol. 2, 1865] 478.
- Sixth Infantry, Vol. 1, 46, 108, 263, 520; [Vol. 2, 1865] 47.
- Sixteenth Infantry, Vol. 1, 71, 128, 341, 566; [Vol. 2, 1865] 207.
- Smith, George A., Vol. 1, 523.
- Smith, Lewis, Vol. 1, 650; [Vol. 2, 1865] 423.
- South Mountain, Battle of, Vol. 1, 110, 269.

South Western Campaign, Vol. 1, 301-307, 320, 325, 425.
 Spanish Fort, Battle of, Vol. 1, 578.
 Spear, Wallace M., Vol. 1, 685.
 Spotsylvania, Battle of, Vol. 1, 525, 645; [Vol. 2, 1865] 65, 417.
 Sprague, Ezra T., Vol. 1, 639; [Vol. 2, 1865] 394.
 Staff, (See Military Staff).
 Staley, George, [Vol. 2, 1865] 183.
 Starkweather, John C., Vol. 1, 31, 33, 54, 105, 253, 259; [Vol. 2, 1865] 31, 34, 38, 517.
 State Agents, Vol. 1, 693; [Vol. 2, 1865] 530.
 Stephens, Thomas, Vol. 1, 150, 403.
 Stevenson, George W., [Vol. 2, 1865] 519.
 Stiles, Henry E., Vol. 1, 425, 675.
 Stone, Hubbard F., [Vol. 2, 1865] 41.
 Stone's River, Battle of, (See Murfreesborough).
 Strong, James R., [Vol. 2, 1865] 101.
 Strong, William E., [Vol. 2, 1865] 518, 519.
 Strong, Rollin M., [Vol. 2, 1865] 233.
 Sweet, Benjamin J., Vol. 1, 136, 359; [Vol. 2, 1865] 243, 518.
 Symes, George G., Vol. 1, 640; [Vol. 2, 1865] 396.

T.

Talmadge, Ex. Gov., Vol. 1, 726.
 Taylor, Charles S., Vol. 1, 686.
 Tazewell, Battle of, Vol. 1, 412.
 Tenth Light Artillery, Vol. 1, 160, 428, 676; [Vol. 2, 1865] 493.
 Tenth Infantry, Vol. 58, 119, 307, 548; [Vol. 2, 1865] 134-135.
 Terre Noire Creek, Battle of, Vol. 1, 547.
 Third Light Artillery, Vol. 1, 77, 155, 416, 666; [Vol. 2, 1865] 466.
 Third Cavalry, Vol. 1, 81, 151, 404, 654, 661; [Vol. 2, 1865] 437 442.
 Third Infantry, Vol. 1, 38, 111, 276, 530; [Vol. 2, 1865] 75.
 Thirteenth Light Artillery, Vol. 1, 435, 684; [Vol. 2, 1865] 511.
 Thirteenth Infantry, Vol. 1, 65, 123, 325, 561; [Vol. 2, 1865] 171.
 Thirtieth Infantry, Vol. 1, 144, 383, 613; [Vol. 2, 1865] 331.
 Thirty-first Infantry, Vol. 1, 145, 384, 614; [Vol. 2, 1865] 334.
 Thirty-second Infantry, Vol. 1, 146, 385, 617; [Vol. 2, 1865] 339.
 Thirty-third Infantry, Vol. 1, 147, 386, 621; [Vol. 2, 1865] 348, 361.
 Thirty-fourth Infantry, Vol. 1, 147, 393; [Vol. 2, 1865] 365.
 Thirty-fifth Infantry, Vol. 1, 394, 628; [Vol. 2, 1865] 366.
 Thirty-sixth Infantry, Vol. 1, 629; [Vol. 2, 1865] 369.
 Thirty-seventh Infantry, Vol. 1, 630; [Vol. 2, 1865] 381, 386.
 Thirty-eighth Infantry, Vol. 1, 635; [Vol. 2, 1865] 388, 386, 392.
 Thirty-ninth Infantry, Vol. 1, 637; [Vol. 2, 1865] 393.
 Thompson's Station, Action at, Vol. 1, 361.
 Tinkham, S. A., Vol. 1, 125.
 Toohy, Thomas, [Vol. 2, 1865] 282.
 Toplift, Edward A., [Vol. 2, 1865] 485n.
 Torrey William H., Vol. 1, 650; [Vol. 2, 1865] 423.
 Townsend, Charles C., Vol. 1, 650; [Vol. 2, 1865] 423.
 Trophies, Vol. 1, 329; [Vol. 2, 1865] 183, 531.
 Troxell, Edwin W., Vol. 1, 650; [Vol. 2, 1865] 423.
 Tupelo, Battle of, Vol. 1, 626; [Vol. 2, 1865] 120, 359.
 Twelfth Light Artillery, Vol. 1, 161, 431, 682; [Vol. 2, 1865] 505.
 Twelfth Infantry, Vol. 1, 63, 122, 319, 556; [Vol. 2, 1865] 158.
 Twentieth Infantry, Vol. 1, 134, 135, 355, 577; [Vol. 2, 1865] 236.
 Twenty-first Infantry, Vol. 1, 136, 358, 578; [Vol. 2, 1865] 243.
 Twenty-second Infantry, Vol. 1, 137, 359, 583; [Vol. 2, 1865] 250.
 Twenty-third Infantry, Vol. 1, 138, 362, 587; [Vol. 2, 1865] 257.
 Twenty-fourth Infantry, Vol. 1, 139, 369, 591; [Vol. 2, 1865] 270.

Twenty-fifth Infantry, Vol. 1, 140, 372, 594; [Vol. 2, 1865] 284.
 Twenty-sixth Infantry, Vol. 1, 141, 375, 598, 605; [Vol. 2, 1865] 300, 307.
 Twenty-seventh Infantry, Vol. 1, 142, 376, 606; [Vol. 2, 1865] 311.
 Twenty-eighth Infantry, Vol. 1, 143, 377, 608; [Vol. 2, 1865] 315.
 Twenty-ninth Infantry, Vol. 1, 144, 379, 381, 609; [Vol. 2, 1865] 320, 322.

U.

Utley, William L., Vol. 1, 137, 359; [Vol. 2, 1865] 250.

V.

Vallee, John F., Vol. 1, 77, 155, 417; [Vol. 2, 1865] 468.
 Van Dor, Jeseeph, Vol. 1, 50, 51, 264; [Vol. 2, 1865] 47.
 Varnell Station, Action at, [Vol. 2, 1865] 425.
 Vaughn, Levi W., Vol. 1, 125.
 Veteran Re-Enlistment, Vol. 1, 460-462, 501-503, 709, 710; [Vol. 2, 1865] 9, 62, 82, 164, 165.
 Vicksburg Campaign, Vol. 1, 299, 317, 323, 333, 347, 352, 357, 362-9, 373, 387, 390, 404, 407, 413, 422; [Vol. 2, 1865] 113, 145, 162, 186, 219, 227, 238, 259, 285, 323, 351, 447, 460, 507.
 Vilas, William F.
 Volunteer Service.
 Adj. Gen'l. Report, Vol. 1, 3-8, 24, 30, 97-105, 242-250.
 Muster and Descriptive rolls, Vol. 1, 690.
 Original number, Vol. 1, 227.
 Term of service, etc. Vol. 1, 730, 733; [Vol. 2, 1865] 7, 19-24.
 Total number, Vol. 1, 190-191, 727-9, 516.
 Von Duetsch, Gustav, Vol. 81, 153; [Vol. 2, 1865] 458.
 Voting, foreigners liable to military duty, Vol. 1, 191-2.

W.

Walker, Charles H., [Vol. 2, 1865] 247.
 Ward, Lyman M., Vol. 1, 328, 562; [Vol. 2, 1865] 189, 192, 518.
 Warner, Charles E., [Vol. 2, 1865] 373-4, 379.
 Washburn, Cadwallader C., Vol. 1, 80, 151, 403; [Vol. 2, 1865] 432, 517.
 Webster, Daniel, Vol. 1, 664.
 Weer, William, [Vol. 2, 1865] 124.
 Weldon Railroad, Battle of, Vol. 1, 530; [Vol. 2, 1865] 69, 383, 391.
 West, Francis H., Vol. 1, 384, 614; [Vol. 2, 1865] 518.
 West, Theodore S., Vol. 1, 591.
 Whittlesey, Luther H., [Vol. 2, 1865] 519.
 Wilderness, Battle of, Campaign, Vol. 1, 523, 537; [Vol. 2, 1865] 63, 100, 414.
 Williamsburg, Battle of, Vol. 1, 114, 285.
 Wilson, James H., [Vol. 2, 1865] 429n.
 Winchester, Battle of, Vol. 1, 278; [Vol. 2, 1865] 76.
 Winkler, Fred C., Vol. 1, 598; [Vol. 2, 1865] 517, 519.
 Wisconsin Volunteers, Enlistment in other States, Vol. 1, 709-710.
 Wood, David E., Vol. 1, 67, 69; [Vol. 2, 1865] 183.
 Worden, Asa, [Vol. 2, 1865] 195.

Y.

Yazoo Pass, Expedition, Vol. 1, 378, 422; [Vol. 2, 1865] 316-7.

Z.

Zickerick, William, Vol. 1, 161, 431, 682.

APR 4 - 1916

